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January, 1917

HEALTH BULLETIN



*"I will simply say that I am for those means which
will give the greatest good to the greatest number"*

LINCOLN

Monthly Bulletin Board of Health, Newark New Jersey

CHARLES V. CRASTER, M. D., D. P. H.

Health Officer

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MONTHLY BULLETIN

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No. 1

Suggestions from the President's Address

During the coming year it is hoped that we will have an opportunity to carry out at least some of the plans proposed during the last two years.

Our auditorium and Museum collection will enable us to extend the scope of the school for inspectors and others who enter our service.

Occupational and prenatal clinics should be established in our Dispensary as also Night Clinics and Sunday Clinics. Such are particularly necessary for those who find it impossible during the day to secure the benefits of our Out Door Department.

The activities of our inspectors should be confined to the work in which they are experienced and for which they are particularly adapted. Placarding houses, messenger work, and many other things which they are called upon to do could be done equally as well by younger and not so specially trained men and women.

At the same time I think we should have more women in our Department, particularly in the Contagious Disease and in the Food and Drug Divisions: I would suggest the establishing of a post graduate course for such women nurses which would fit them for any service in Health work they might be called upon to perform.

For an improved administration at the Verona Sanatorium I would recommend the doing away with the position of Social Worker, and the raising of the salary of Dr. Harhen enough to compensate him for his wife's work and that all control be vested in him alone.

In the office the services of a practical multigraph operator are much needed and the securing of such would be a good business move. There is plenty of work for one, and I think we would be able to save money and to increase our usefulness. I would ask you to consider the subject.

For the purpose of simplifying health work and of being able to attack certain community health problems on the spot the division of our City into Three Sanitary Districts was proposed years ago. I think some such re-arrangement of health activities would be of great value. As at present carried on in our immense City much loss of time and effort in our work results when everything is required to be done directly with Headquarters.

Three Assistant Health Officers, one in charge of each division with its several units would I think be more helpful. In this work The Child Hygiene Clinics could also co-ordinate with these San. Health Stations.

Owing to the action of the State Examining Board controlling the regulation of the Trained Nurse or the R. N. it will be necessary for us and other schools to consider the question from the standpoint of the Hospital and the middle class patient. As it is our supply of suitable young women is becoming more limited each year so that a condition will very soon be brought about in which poor patients will perforce be unable to have a nurse at all.

The requirements made by the Regents and by the New Jersey State Examining Board have made it almost impossible to secure applicants for the position of nurses in our City Hospital as well as in others.

There are many, as in the past, who have sufficient knowledge, and, what is better, a native ability and sense to become nurses, were it not for the fad of "higher education" which has been imposed by those who are in upon those who are striving to enter the profession. The extra year of High School never enabled an individual to take the pulse and temperature any better, and that time of pedagogic endeavor would add little to their ability to render comfort to the patient.

We have a real need of a grade of nurse who could be called a "Trained Family Nurse", and who after two years of Hospital Training would be fully able to meet all the requirements of public or other nursing.

Either the law will have to be changed or we will have in the future no nurses for the middle class of our people who may need such services at a moderate cost.

With regard to the Standing Committees of the Board, there are still too many and some of them could be combined to advantage. The constant demand upon our time by the multiplicity of Committees is too much to ask of a Health Commissioner and is a hardship to many.

To my mind it would be advisable to include the Verona Sanatorium under the Hospitals Committee, which should be composed of fewer physicians and more laymen whose time could be given as a Visiting Sub Committee for the purpose of making a top to bottom investigation weekly in both Institutions. This Visiting Sub Committee should be relieved of the responsibility of other committee work if desired.

The Administrative Committee, controlling as it does the expenses of all Divisions, should be composed of the Chairman of each of the Committees. This will enable all wants to be handled by those directly interested and possibly curtail the need of so many meetings.

The Members of the Sanitary Committee should become more intimately acquainted with the work of their Department and should actively engage in its various details. The many interesting features of the work will repay closer interest. Above all things never introduce for passage ordinances unless you are absolutely sure they are needed, then think again, for this soon becomes a habit hard to break. - W. S. DISBROW, M. D.

OUR RECORD FOR 1916

THE DEATH RATE

The year 1916 was remarkable for an unusual visitation of two diseases affecting particularly children under the five year age period: Measles and Poliomyelitis. It is for this reason that our mortality for the year passed was exceptionally high. The total number of deaths in the City was 6,349 as compared with 5,367 for 1915. The death rate was 16.5 per 1000 upon an estimated mid year population of 385,000.

A COMPARISON OF DEATH RATES FROM DISEASE WITH
REGISTRATION CITIES

Looking upon the death rate by itself and the deaths from various diseases as an accurate reflection of the health condition of the people it is at the same time difficult to calculate as to how far our city conditions are good or bad for any group of diseases unless we are able to compare them with a standard of the average condition prevailing in the Country.

It will be useful, then as a guide, to compare our rate with those found to be the average of a number of large cities in this Country. This can be readily done for our purposes by using the list of preventable deaths compiled by Franz Schneider for the Registration Cities of the U. S. for 1913. The average conditions in that year being fairly representative of normal conditions in the country. These cities represent a population of 34,230,283 and the average death rates from preventable diseases per 100,000 are compared with the rates for Newark in 1916 in the following table.

TABLE A.
Death Rates per 100,000 from Preventable Diseases

<i>Preventable Disease Deaths</i>	<i>Registration Cities Rates per 100,000</i>	<i>Newark, 1916 Rates per 100,000</i>
Tuberculosis (all forms)	165.0	201.5
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	142.0	176.0
Infantile Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	89.0	64.4
Broncho Pneumonia	61.6	68.5
Common Contagious Diseases	55.6	49.6
Diphtheria	22.3	14.9
Measles	13.0	26.5
Scarlet Fever	11.0	1.8
Whooping Cough	9.0	6.5
Typhoid Fever	16.4	5.7
Influenza	8.7	11.7
Puerperal Fever	8.0	3.1
Epidemic Meningitis	2.4	5.7
Malaria	1.8	0.26
Infantile Paralysis	1.1	97.4

It will be seen that the Newark death rates are above the average in tuberculosis (all forms, and the pulmonary type) broncho pneumonia, measles, influenza,

epidemic meningitis and infantile paralysis. On the other hand, the rates are lower than the averages for the registration cities in several important diseases—infantile diarrhoea, common contagious diseases, diphtheria, scarlet fever, puerperal fever and malaria.

It is apparent then that the comparison of these rates show us very clearly where our problems lie and along what preventive and life saving lines we should proceed in the future.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE TOO HIGH

The death rate for tuberculosis heads the list of truly preventable deaths with a mortality rate of 201 per 100,000 of the population as compared with a rate of 65 per 100,000 for the Registration Cities in 1913.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis alone was responsible for a rate of 176 per 100,000. The Newark death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis as compared with some other large Industrial Centers is as follows:

TABLE B
Rate per 100,000 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis with Percentage Increase or Decrease

	1914	1916	
Cincinnati, O.	219.8	203.1	7.5% Decrease
New York City	172.6	150.0	13.0% Decrease
Philadelphia, Pa.	167.7	170.3	1.5% Increase
Newark, N. J.	157.3	176.0	11.9% Increase
Brooklyn, N. Y.	150.8	134.9	10.5% Decrease
Chicago, Ill.	146.1	129.0	11.7% Decrease
Buffalo, N. Y.	142.9	140.4	1.7% Decrease
Boston, Mass.	140.2	146.1	4.5% Increase

The mortality rate from pulmonary tuberculosis in 1916 shows for five cities a decrease from 1914 and in three cities an increase, of the three cities showing an increase 1916 over 1914 Newark heads the list with a percentage increase of 11.9. Boston shows 4.5 and Philadelphia 1.5% increase. New York and Chicago shows the greatest percent decrease from 1914 being respectively 13 and 11.7 per cent. Buffalo which is a city very comparable in the industrial and social conditions to Newark, shows a decrease of 1.7%.

The number of cases reported by physicians in 1916 was 2,464, making a case mortality of 31 per cent. These figures by no means represent the prevalence of tuberculosis in the community. Upon the basis of a ten per cent case mortality there would be at least 8,000 cases of the disease existing in the city, indicating that not a third of the existing cases are known to physicians.

THE REASON FOR TUBERCULOSIS PREVALENCE

It is well known that workers in dusty trades are more liable than others to develop pulmonary tuberculosis. The dusty trades alone are not, however, the sole cause of excessive tuberculosis prevalence in industrial centers for the reason that every trade, profession and occupation is represented in our death records from

the disease. We will have to go farther afield for explanations for its prevalence in mixed communities. Due weight must be given in this regard to the importance of **housing and home conditions of the worker** as a powerful predisposing cause as well as to the social habits during work and during idle hours which culminate in a neglect to carry out simple and homely precautions of personal hygiene and personal protection. It is certain that by carelessness and indifference to personal safety almost anyone could develop tuberculosis were they so inclined.

CHILDHOOD INFECTION

Within recent years much information has been obtained relative to the prevalence of tuberculosis in exposed children and it has been shown that the child is more susceptible to the disease than the adult. In confirmation of this point the result of work carried out in our Dispensary Tuberculosis Clinics has shown that between 75% and 80% of all children exposed to tuberculous relatives at home eventually became infected. It was further shown that a child may be infected for many years to become an active case of tuberculosis at some future time. It may well be that the childhood infection is the great reservoir which is feeding us our tuberculosis prevalence in young adult life. It is important to know that treatment in sanatoria may prevent such cases becoming active at a later period.



INFECTED CHILDREN FROM TUBERCULOUS HOMES

THE NEED FOR SANATORIUM BEDS

The great need at this time is adequate hospital accommodation for our advanced cases where home conditions are such that hospital treatment should be resorted to. The field work of the Nurses of the Division of Tuberculosis is hampered by our inability to find beds for the cases urgently in need of care and attention. Indeed any intensive work by field nurses is impossible unless adequately

supported by a sufficient number of beds to take all cases requiring hospital treatment. There are hundreds of patients in need of hospital treatment at this time and many die before accommodation can be found for them.

The two hundred beds available in the County and City Sanatoria for tuberculosis cases are inadequate for the great number requiring hospital treatment in the city. The minimum number of beds to adequately care for tuberculosis cases suggested at the New Jersey Joint Conference on Tuberculosis held in December was: one bed for each death from tuberculosis.

Seeing that last year our deaths from tuberculosis numbered 776, we should have at least eight hundred beds provided at once by the Board of Freeholders.

INFECTED FOOD HANDLERS

The inadequate number of beds available for open cases of tuberculosis becomes a particular menace to the public health because of the many food handlers who are compelled to follow their occupation until exhaustion forces them to seek the charity of relatives or relief associations.

The Director of the Division of Tuberculosis reports that up to November 1st 1916 23 food handlers suffering from tuberculosis were following their occupations of butcher, beef handlers, waiters, cooks, confectionery assistants, bakers, fish dealers, grocery clerks and restaurant keepers.

Eighty-three handle drink as bartenders, saloon keepers, soda clerks and milk dealers. There were also thirty-nine cases reported with the occupation given as cigar makers, and thirty-seven cases reported with the occupation given as barbers.

COMMON CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

In the comparison table A it will be seen that the combined death rates from the common contagious diseases of childhood Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough, was 47.6 as compared with 55.6 per 100,000 for the Registration Cities. In the winter and early spring months of 1916 there was a very unusual prevalence of measles (8,089 cases) and a large number of the deaths due to measles will be found under the heading of broncho pneumonia. For this reason a more accurate estimate of the death rate from contagious diseases will be arrived at by combining that rate with the broncho pneumonia rate. The combined rate for Newark is then 118.1 per 100,000 and for the Registration Cities 117.2 per 100,000.

This more accurately represents a comparison, and shows that despite our increased mortality rate to measles and its complications our Contagious Disease rate was little above the average for the Cities. This indicates a firm grip upon the control of such diseases in our city.

The Pertussis (Cough) death rate was 5.1 per 100,000 as compared with a rate of 8.4 for the Registration Cities. This is a good showing and indicates the careful handling of midwifery cases in the city.

DIPHTHERIA

There were 923 cases of Diphtheria reported in the City during the year and 57 deaths—making a death rate of 14.7 per 100,000 as compared with 22.5 per 100,000 for the Registration Cities.

The case mortality was 6.1 per cent and includes the cases treated with and without antitoxin. If the physician in attendance upon diphtheria cases strictly follows the letter of the New Quarantine Ordinance requiring negative cultures to be obtained from all persons in the same family where a case of diphtheria occurs a further reduction in diphtheria prevalence should result in the future. The due observance of the ordinance should go far to eliminate the healthy carrier whose unsuspected condition is frequently the cause of diphtheria spreading in families of children.

The City Bacteriologist, Dr. R. N. Connolly, makes the following remarks regarding the mortality of cases in which diphtheria antitoxin was employed and of cases in which it was not used.

An analysis of the records of diphtheria for 1916 has just been completed and some interesting results are shown.

The total cases of Diphtheria reported in Newark during 1916 was 923, of these 284 cases received antitoxin and 41 died, giving a case mortality of 4.6%. The records also show that 39 cases did not receive antitoxin and of these 15 died, giving a case mortality of 38.6% in non-antitoxin cases.

Of the antitoxin treated cases 730 were treated in Newark and 23 died giving a case mortality of 3.28%. The remainder of the antitoxin treated cases were removed to the County Isolation Hospital at Soho where 154 cases were received and of these 18 died, giving a case mortality of 11.68%.

The cases that fall into the non-antitoxin group number only 39 and of these 15 died giving a case mortality in this group of 38.6%.

The difference between the results of the two kinds of treatment is so great that even when we allow for all kinds of errors in arriving at the final conclusions, we can in no way bring the final figures together.

It will be noticed from the above statement that practically all cases of diphtheria in Newark are treated with diphtheria antitoxin as only 39 out of a total of 923 cases did not receive injections of the serum, so that the use of antitoxin in this disease is generally regarded as routine.

In going over the records for 1916, we found that in a number of the cases recorded in the no antitoxin column, the culture for diagnosis was taken on the same day on which the death of the patient was recorded, therefore, the examination of the culture took place 24 hours after the patient died. This would suggest that the parents or guardians of children sometimes fail to call a physician until the sick child is beyond medical aid and emphasizes the necessity of constantly keeping before the minds of parents the fact that sore throat in a child is always too serious a matter to be neglected."

SCARLET FEVER

There were 885 cases of scarlet fever reported in the City, an increase of 267 over 1915. The death rate was 1.8 per 100,000 and the case mortality was 0.7 per cent.

MEASLES

Last year the City was subjected to the cyclical return of measles which can be definitely forecast every two or three years in all mixed communities. There were 8 583 cases with 102 deaths ascribed directly to the disease, a case mortality of about 1.1 per cent. It is probably a low estimate, most of the fatal cases in this disease being due to broncho pneumonia.

This epidemic emphasized again the uncontrollability of the disease by the means now at our disposal. It is probable that some practical way of immunizing susceptible children will be evolved at some future time. The fact that the disease is infectious in the primary catarrhal stage before the appearance of the rash makes our quarantine and isolation measures of little avail. The placarding of houses for the disease will not prove of any lasting benefit until the public recognizes the seriousness of the illness among very young children and the necessity of suspecting all cases of cold and catarrh among children during measles epidemics.

WHOOPIING COUGH

There was a decrease in the Whooping Cough prevalence there being only 824 cases as compared with 1854 in 1915.

The mortality was 6.5 per 100 000 to 9.0 for the Registration Cities.

OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

There was a somewhat greater incidence of Typhoid Fever in 1916, 126 cases to 108 for 1915.

The mortality from the disease was 5.7 per 100 000 comparing favorably with the 16.4 per 100 000 rate for the Registration Cities.

The Newark Typhoid Mortality is among the lowest in the country. The cases reported last year would appear to have been either outside infections or due to unknown carriers. A more general use of the Typhoid Vaccine to immunize families where cases occur is at least a suggestive method of circumscribing infection from an existing case of the disease.

INFLUENZA

The mortality from influenza is higher in Newark than in the Registration Cities and must be put down to the unusual prevalence of gripe in the early spring of 1916.

EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS

The higher mortality from epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis in Newark as compared with the Registration Cities the rate being just double, is difficult to account for.

There were 37 cases reported with 22 deaths, a case mortality of 60 per cent. This is the highest number of cases and deaths reported in eight years. The incidence of this disease seems to be steadily increasing in the community and would indicate that mild cases escape recognition and that susceptible material is present in the community in larger amounts. In cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis all steps to obtain an accurate diagnosis should be taken for which the assistance of the City Laboratory is at all times available. An early diagnosis with the use of Flexner's Serum would at least give the sufferer a fighting chance.

INFANTILE DEATHS

The mortality from infantile diarrhoea and enteritis under two years reported in Newark for 1916 was 64.4 per 100,000 as compared with the 89.0 per 100,000 for the Registration Cities.

The mortality in this age group is an accurate gauge of the health conditions of the infant in any community. This is a true preventable mortality and this good showing should spur us on to fresh efforts for further reducing the death rate in babies.

The infant mortality under two years can be made to reach the vanishing point. In Australia and New Zealand it has been early recognized that the great waste of life in the first two years is easily controlled along proper lines and by a sufficient donation of funds for the work to be carried out efficiently.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

In 1916 the crude infant mortality rate for Newark was 89.6 per 1000 births.

To compare this rate with previous years it is desirable to allow for the unusual epidemic of poliomyelitis which was responsible for 5.9 points in the infant mortality rate of 1916. If this is omitted the infant mortality rate becomes 83.7.

The infant mortality rate for 1915 was 85.3.

During 1916 we also had a very severe epidemic of measles and influenza, when 8583 cases of measles were reported. 23 deaths under 1 year were due to measles and 3 to influenza, while in 1915 only 11 deaths were due to measles and influenza combined.

Infant mortality rates of other cities in 1915:

New York . . .	98.2	Chicago	114.3
Boston	104.	Cleveland	115.2
Detroit	104.6	Baltimore	119.8
Buffalo	108.2		

New York in 1916 reports an infant mortality rate of 93.1.

From 1901 to 1905 the deaths under 1 year represented 20.6 of the total deaths, from 1906 to 1910 this proportion increased to 21.0, from 1911 to 1913 it decreased to 19.73; in 1915 to 16.98, and in 1916 to 16.2.

The Department of Health began its preventive Child Hygiene work in August, 1913.

If the infant mortality rate of 1910 had obtained in 1916 379 more babies would have died.

POLIOMYELITIS

Commencing in June 1916 from a center in Brooklyn, infantile paralysis became epidemic during the course of the Summer throughout the Eastern States reaching to Boston, Mass., in the North and Washington D. C., South. The City of New York being in the track of the storm received its full quota of infection 1,422 cases being reported of which 1,374 occurred in the months of July, August and September. There were 373 deaths, a case mortality of 26.3 per cent. The average case mortality in other localities was about 22 per cent. Our high figure would indicate that a number of mild cases were undiagnosed.

Our experience has at least made the physicians of the City familiar with the symptoms of this disease which takes so large a toll in children's lives. Eighty five per cent. of the deaths were under five years of age.

In many ways we are still very much in the dark concerning the cause of poliomyelitis and its manner of spread. There is nothing in our experience which would indicate that poliomyelitis was not a communicable disease but the exact methods of infections are still hidden from us.

Concerning the possibility of infection by actual contact from child to child a very definite deduction may be made that such means of spreading the diseases have not been proved. There have been instances in which such a conveyance was suggested but these were too few to rule out the possibilities of chance having played the greater part. The proper quarantine and isolation measures to be observed in poliomyelitis are as yet undefined and must wait a further knowledge of the cause which only careful study and research will in due time solve for us.

What proportion of the children attacked will be permanently crippled only a survey after some months of treatment in the various clinics will reveal. It is probable that the public spirited response of the public to the Citizen Health Committee's request for funds has enabled orthopedic clinics to be so excellently supplied and equipped that recovery from what were formerly considered hopelessly paralyzed conditions will be a frequent experience of our physicians.

DEGENERATIVE DISEASES

In a survey of the City Mortality for the past year particularly noticeable is the persistent high rate in mortality in another group known as the "wear and tear" diseases including Bright's Disease, Organic Heart Disease, Apoplexy and Lobar Pneumonia.

These deaths occur principally within the limits of thirty to sixty five years of age.

In comparison with 1914 our death rate from these diseases per 100,000 population is as follows:

	1916	1915
Bright's Disease	182.8	125.3
Lobar Pneumonia	129.1	100.5
Organic Heart Disease	128.8	134.4
Apoplexy	89.0	75.7

It will be seen that there is an increased mortality from all the above with the exception of Organic Heart Disease.

Two of these Bright's Disease and Apoplexy are definitely associated with the degenerative changes of late periods of life and belong to the chronic types of diseases. The Lobar Pneumonia although not belonging strictly to this group is associated with definite conditions and frequently waits upon the lowered vitality incident to age.

That deaths from these causes are preventable has been shown by the recorded death rate of other countries in which the rates for this cause have tended to fall within recent years whereas in this country the tendency has been for an increased mortality. In New Jersey there has been of late an increase in the deaths for ages above forty and the death rate over seventy-five has been greatly augmented.

Year by year the deaths from degenerative diseases assume a greater importance in our mortality tables. How far such deaths are truly preventable in our present modes of home living and in industrial occupations is a fruitful subject for discussion. There would seem to be more than one factor at work favoring the prevalence of each disease which would well repay our careful study and to which our new conception of health maintenance as well as disease prevention requires to be more and more directed.

It is probable that in the majority of deaths from Bright's Disease the fatal termination was the end of an infection dating back to a childhood attack of Scarlet Fever or other epidemic disease. A slightly damaged organ may be equal to care for the needs of youth and the growing adult life. However in later age periods, the stress and strain of business worry, the carelessness in eating and drinking in occupation and in pleasure add their little to an already overburdened machinery, with the result that chronic processes are engendered in highly specialized organs which it is difficult or impossible to restrain. We have here a considerable indication that the control of childhood infections will eventually do much to diminish our death rate from Bright's Disease in the late age periods.

The increase in the apoplexy rate would indicate a further falling away from the standards of right living. Apoplexy results as the final ending of a condition known as atheroma brought on by improper food, want of exercise and fresh air in short, a life of perhaps mental activity with the minimum of regard to physical requirements. Atheroma of the arteries is indeed the onset of old age in which the elasticity of youth is replaced by the rigidity of a final fibrosis and deposit of lime salts in the circulation. This condition is in many instances also the result of alcoholism and late syphilitic processes.

The mortality rate from **organic heart disease** has somewhat diminished for 1916. Under this heading many deaths were formerly included owing to an insufficient knowledge of the true cause of death. This was probably the case with many deaths due to cerebral haemorrhage or apoplexy, a too credulous physician frequently using organic heart disease as a convenient term to meet the necessity of giving some cause of death.

Street Railways were responsible for 15 fatal accidents 11 being males and 4 the females. Four of these deaths were of children. The ages were 4 years, 1 year, 7 years, 13 years, 1, 30 years to 39, 4, 40 to 49 years, 4, 60 years and over, 3.

Wagons were responsible for 4 fatal accidents 3 of the victims being males and female their ages were 2 years, 2, 4 years, 1 and 42 years, 1.

There was only one death reported as being caused by an **animal** that of a man thirty one years old who was kicked to death by a horse.

Fractures (other details not specified) were responsible for 8 deaths, 6 being males and 2 females. Their ages were as follows 20 to 29 years, 1; 30 to 39 years, 2; 40 to 49 years, 3; and 60 years and over, 2.

Elevators caused the death of two persons both males one 18 years old and the other 38.

Acids (from explosion in chemical factory) were the cause of 3 deaths all males, 1, 25 years of age; 1, 52 and 1, 57.

Two deaths resulted from **accidental discharges of fire arms**, both males one 17 years of age and one 34.

Other accidents not specified were responsible for 7 fatal accidents 5 males and 2 females.

The subject of mortality from accidents is so important that a summary of the facts for Newark for the year of 1916 is presented herewith covering three age groups with distinction of sex:

DEATH FROM ACCIDENTS

Newark, N. J., 1916

Name of Accident	MALES					FEMALES					TOTAL				
	Ages	0-4	5-9	10-19	20 and over	Ages	0-4	5-9	10-19	20 and over	Ages	0-4	5-9	10-19	20 and over
Poison	8			8		2	1			1	10	1		8	1
Immigration	2			1							2	1		1	
Burns and Scalds	31	15	6	10		22	10	7	5		53	25	13	15	
Illuminating Gas	15		3	9	3	9	2	3	2	2	24	2	6	11	
Drowning	15	4		2		6	5		1		12	9		3	
Falls	15		6	9		1			1	1	16		6	10	
Machinery	58	6	3	43	6	11	3	1	4	3	69	9	4	47	9
Automobile	3			3							3			3	
Railway (Steam)	45		18	20	7	9		5	4		34		23	24	7
Railway (Street)	16		1	13	2	2		1	1		18		2	14	
Wagons	11	1	1	6	3	4		2	2		15	1	3	8	
Animal	3	2		1		1	1				4	3		1	
Fractures	1			1							1			1	
Elevator	6			6		2				2	8			6	2
Acid (Explosion)	2		1	1							2		1	1	
Firearms	3		1	3							3			3	
Other accidents	2		1	1		2			1	1	7	2	2	3	
	5	1	2	2		2	1		1	1	7	2	2	3	
	33	30	43	54	2	21	23	19	21	8	303	53	61	160	24

THE DANGER OF EXHAUST GASOLINE FUMES

The following circular was sent to garage owners in the city; and it is hoped that thereby the necessity for protection against motor tumors will be recognized and the proper provisions made to obviate the danger.

WARNING

"The attention of the Board of Health has been called to cases where employees in garages have been overcome whilst working in an atmosphere where exhaust gases have been present in large amounts

For the safety of such employees and the public garage owners are reminded that inasmuch as the exhaust gases from gasoline motors contain considerable quantities of carbonic oxide (CO) and other harmful products of combustion there is considerable danger to life in running motor engines in confined spaces such as garages where no special provision has been made to dispose adequately of the spent gases.

It is recommended that in repair shops and other garages where it is necessary to run motor engines for any considerable period of time adequate ventilation be secured either by exhaust fans placed in the roof or wall or by a special air duct provided with attachments that may be hooked up to the exhaust pipe or any motor engine desired to be run within the building.

Births by Wards, Sex and Color

January 1917

$$\text{Words} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 8$$

Deaths by Wards, Sex and Color

January 1917

Waves	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Deaths	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Report of Division of Bacteriology

January 1917

	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria			
Number of Primary Cultures Examined	494	419	114
Number of True Cases	51	54	61
Total Number of Primary and Secondary Cultures Examined	615	572	91
Diphtheria Antitoxin			
Number of Doses On Hand Beginning of Month	136	448	102
Number of Doses Produced During the Month	0	0	14
Number of Doses Distributed During the Month	33	312	436
Number of Doses On Hand at End of Month	103	136	47
Tuberculosis			
Number of Specimens of Sputum Examined	297	254	416
Number of Specimens Containing Tubercle Bacilli	60	59	174
Miscellaneous			
Number of Blood Examinations for Typhoid and Malaria	Pos. 3 Neg. 37	Pos. 3 Neg. 46	Pos. 6 Neg. 47
Number of Doses of Typhoid Vaccine Distributed	6	3	
Number of Doses of Pertussis Vaccine Distributed	12	0	
Number of Milk Examinations (City Supply)	372	294	96
Number of Specific Catarrhal Infection Examinations	Pos. 17 Neg. 58	Pos. 16 Neg. 44	Pos. 8 Neg. 71
Rabies			
Preventive Treatment to Exposed Persons	1	0	
Animals Examined for Rabies			
Dogs	Pos. 1 Neg. 1	Pos. 1 Neg. 0	Pos. 0 Neg. 1
Cats	0	0	
Other Animals	0	0	
Disinfection Tests	-	0	24

CULTURE COLLECTORS' REPORT

Diphtheria and Pertussis	41	Typhoid	26
Tuberculosis Sputum	278	Catarrhal	17
Wassermann	204	Antitoxin Delivered	11

CITY WATER SUPPLY

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES OF PEQUANNOCK WATER OBTAINED DURING THE MONTH GAVE THE FOLLOWING RESULTS

Date 1917	ORIGIN OF SAMPLE	Bact per CC	Amount of Sample Causing Fermentation in Glucose Bouillon and Lactose Bile				
			—	1	1	1	1 1 5 CC CC
Jan 9	Oak Ridge Stream Above Clinton Stream	700					
	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream	480					
	Kanouse Creek Above Pequannock River	600					
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River	350					
"	Macopin Intake At Gatehouse	300					
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	112					
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	180					
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	210					
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	90					
	Board of Health Office, Plane & William Streets	30					
	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	90					
"	Prudential Ins Co City Water before filtration	110					
"	Prudential Ins Co City Water after filtration	60					
Jan 24	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream	720					
	Clinton Stream Above Oak Ridge Stream	380					
"	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River	210					
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River	560					
"	Macopin Intake At Gatehouse	350					
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	270					
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	200					
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	120					
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	130					
	Board of Health Office, Plane & William Streets	80					
	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	90					

Division of Sanitation

Total inspections	10,388	Total meat carcasses examined	15,266
Original inspections	9,795	Beef	2,547
Nuisances found	614	Lamb and Sheep	7,359
Nuisances abated	855	Calves	1,677
Dog Bites	24	Total inspections made of meat establishments	1,288
Log Bites investigated	24	Plumbing Inspections	432
Dogs examined for rabies	3	Sewer Inspections	52
Dogs sent to pound	3	Special Inspections	16
Days of inspection at water sheds	4	Plumbing Plans Approved	13
Water samples taken	30	Water Tests Made	112
Chemical water samples taken	8	Smoke Tests Made	47
Bacteriological water samples taken	22		

City Chemist

Total number of milks analyzed	138	Total samples below standard	22
Above standard for solids	136	Sealed samples	158
Average for solids above standard	12.2%	Sealed samples below standard	22
Average of fats above standard	3.58%	Creams	1

CITY WATER. Eight samples of Ageduct Water were submitted for Chemical Analysis. The general quality remains good with but very small changes in its composition. The color is slightly higher and the total solids and hardness lower.

City Dispensary

January 1917

Number of Patients Treated at the following Clinics	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year	Hospital	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Medical	414	376	598	City	31	17	58
Surgical	570	415	699	St. Michael's	18	11	13
Diseases of Skin	101	83	158	St. James	10	13	10
Cases of Syphilis	264	196	199	St. Barnabas	16	7	7
Diseases of Children	127	94	180	German	9	6	10
Diseases of Women	65	29	65	Beth Israel	9	11	12
Diseases of U. & L. Organs	189	156	155	Women and Children	7	8	4
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose	75	79	128	Babies	17	9	6
Diseases of the Nervous System	154	156	179	Eye and Ear Infirmary	31	12	31
Cases of Tuberculosis	440	383	441	Home for Crippled Chil- dren	1	1	1
Teeth Extracted	34	25	35	Newark T. B. Sanatorium	24	16	26
Children Vaccinated	12	26	10	Eight Avenue Day Nurs- ery	1	0	0
Orthopedic Cases	421	362	40				
Rectal	43	53	0				
TOTAL	2,907	2,445	3,240	TOTAL	174	108	178
Clinic Prescriptions	3,557	2,866	3,060				

District Prescriptions

First District Dr. Hill	49	36	105
Second District Dr. Broadnax	44	5	62
Third District Dr. Rodemann	61	55	139
Fourth District Dr. Hirschberg	68	35	160
Fifth District Dr. Fischer	51	24	102
Sixth District Dr. Jedel	31	25	52
Total	305	226	620

Recapitulation

Patients Treated	2,907	2,445	3,240
Patients Sent to Hospital	174	108	178
Prescriptions Dispensed	3,862	3,092	3,680
Wassermans	67	38	
Intravenous "606"	7	8	
Blood Examinations	8	6	
Urine Examinations	267	214	
T. B. Examinations	5	203	
Exudates and Transudates	119	178	
Ex. for Trep. Pallid	5	4	

Division of Tuberculosis

Field Work

Number of visits made	1,240	Referred to Tuberculosis Clinics	59
Patients on hand at beginning of month	798	Referred to other clinics	12
Patients on hand at end of month	658	Referred to Relief Bureaus	16
Deaths among patients	25		

Division of Food and Drugs

Milk samples taken	511	Cattle inspected at dairies	1,214
Chemical Samples of milk taken	151	Complaints investigated	17
Bacteriological samples of milk taken	511	Inspections for food and drug exposures	251
Chemical samples below standard	6	Notices served	169
Bacteriological samples below standard	68		

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1917

Supervision of Babies

Babies under supervision January 1st 1917	1 794
New babies placed under supervision from birth records	230
Total number of babies under supervision to date	2,024

Prenatal Care

Expectant mothers under supervision January 1st, 1917	200
New cases during January	75
Total number of prenatal cases to date	275

Consultation Stations

Visits made by Teachers to homes of mothers	2 473
Visits made by mothers to consultation stations	315

Supervised babies, under 6 months, bottle fed

Partially	33
Entirely	19

Little Mothers' Leagues

Meetings held during January	19
Attendance at meetings	387
Enrolled membership for term beginning October, 1916	176

Housing and Sanitation

Cases referred to the Health Officer	36
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Contagious Diseases

Cases referred to the Division of Contagious Diseases	8
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Older Children

Number of defects corrected	21
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Ophthalmia

New Cases	Treatment	Condition	Old Cases	Treatment	Condition
1	At Home	Cured	1	At Home	Cured
1	Hospital	Improving			

Trachoma

New Cases	Treatment	Condition
2	Dispensary	Improving

Puerperal Sepsis and Deaths

No cases of puerperal sepsis or puerperal deaths have been referred to this Division during the month of January

Supervision of Boarding Homes

Babies in boarding homes under one year	10
Babies in Boarding homes over one year	31
Deaths	0
Licenses Issued	1
Sickness	0
Requests for boarding homes during January	13
Inadvisable to separate baby from its mother	
Referred to Florence Crittenton Home	2
Referred to Bureau of Associated Charities	5
Succeeded in keeping mother and baby together	1
Baby too young to be boarded out	1
Boarding home addresses given	4

Supervision of Midwifery

Complaints received and investigated	1
Bottles of silver nitrate distributed among midwives	6
Postpartum cases attended during January	3

O. W. Cases

Cases investigated	5
Arranged to have mother and baby	
Go Home	1
Go to relatives	1
Go to the Florence Crittenton Home	2
Go to Convalescent Home for mothers	1

Wet Nurse

Wet nurse supplied	1
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District Physicians

Families visited	361	Number patients sent to Hospitals	54
Indigent sick prescribed for	376	Number of deaths	6

Parochial School Physicians' Report

Number of schools inspected	25	Pupils advised medical treatment	747
Number of visits made	329	Pupils excluded	2
Pupils examined	2,158	Number of vaccinations made	209
Physical defects found	40	Class rooms inspected	157

February, 1917

HEALTH BULLETIN



*"I will simply say that I am for those means which
will give the greatest good to the greatest number"*

—LINCOLN

Monthly Bulletin Board of Health Newark New Jersey

CHARLES V. CRASTER M. D., D. P. H.

Health Officer

ALL EPIDEMIC DISEASES COULD BE ABOLISHED

If the epidemics of the past were fostered in dwellings by the unclean and unhygienic habits of the people in the light of our present knowledge of hygienic living there would not seem to be much reason for the presence of our modern plagues, as we may call them if they are favored by similar means of spread.

This is in the main true—our present knowledge of contagious diseases tells us that any such disease is preventable provided that due observance is taken of its means of spread.

In measles, diphtheria, scarlet fever and whooping cough the method of spread by infected nose and mouth secretions is well known in the community. Why, therefore, do these diseases exist at all and particularly why do we have them spreading unchecked among us?

In 1916 there were over 8000 cases of measles in Newark every one of which was infected from a preceding case. In all instances the cases were reported by physicians, the premises were placarded by the Board of Health and each family was visited by our Health Inspectors, who advised as to isolation and quarantine of the infected child. Why the spread of this and all the many other contagious diseases, why the occurrence of five and six cases of diphtheria in one family, the reports of whole families coming down with whooping cough, of three or four members of a family developing typhoid fever, for instance?

ISOLATION AND QUARANTINE A FAMILY DUTY

The explanation of all this is simple—the total failure of the attendants and the family to observe the most elementary rules of isolation and quarantine.

It is the result of willful disregard of known instructions given by physician, nurse and inspectors, or reluctance to admit the presence of infection in the family.

It is plain that contagion is not recognized in the home and if any isolation rules are observed they are so lax as to be useless. It looks as if the prevention of contagion was regarded as the function of the Board of Health instead of being as it should be, a duty of everyone in the home circle.

We are prone to require our neighbor's child to be isolated for infective disease but fail to see the necessity of it in one of our own family.

TOO GREAT DEPENDENCE ON FUMIGATION

This laxity in carrying out the simplest rules of isolation has been ascribed to the too great reliance placed upon the effectiveness of the terminal fumigation to protect against infection. Be this as it may, there is urgent need for a campaign of publicity in the need of effective home isolation.

The control of contagious disease is simple and rests upon the knowledge that the patient is the infective agent until the infective period has passed.

'Do as you would be done unto' is nowhere more applicable than in the case of the control of contagious disease in the home where a very radical change in the appreciation of the responsibility of the individual to the public is necessary.

THE PHYSICIAN AND THE HEALTH BOARD

A proper view of the necessity of isolation in contagious diseases can only be adequately given through the efforts of the person best suited logically to give such information—the attending physician. The fact cannot be too frequently emphasized that the physician himself by his training and knowledge represents the Board of Health which naturally stands behind him in his efforts to enforce a proper and safe isolation in contagious diseases.

Against this it has been said that the busy practitioner would not be paid for the time required to give detailed information to his patients upon the subject. Nevertheless it is incumbent upon him if he undertakes the responsibility of attending a case of contagious disease to see that the rules of the Board of Health are being enforced in each case.

The duties of the visiting sanitary inspector of the Board of Health consists in the main of ascertaining if the rules and regulation of the Board as given by the attending physician are being observed. If this is found not to be so the physician is informed and his assistance sought to ensure proper protection of the public against infection.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE FAMILY

One of the greatest obstacles to the control of contagious disease in children has been the widespread belief among a certain class of parents that children are bound to have certain diseases such as measles and scarlet fever and that the sooner it is over and done with the better. There is also reason to suspect that some physicians have themselves fostered such a belief in their patients. No more pernicious doctrine, and one wider from the actual truth ever existed. It is safe to say that no child need have any disease at all except those which accompany the natural course of development. Disease in children is not inevitable. Every child is endowed with a certain store of bodily resistance which succeeding illnesses considerably diminish.

The liability to children's diseases decreases with each year of growth as does also the danger to life. After the two year period liability to measles diminishes, after five years diphtheria is less frequent and less fatal, after ten years the tendency to scarlet fever is lessened, as is also its fatality.

There is absolutely no necessity for any disease to spread through a family, and should such occur it advertises very thoroughly the absence of common sense measures for the protection of the young and susceptible members of the family. It has been said with truth that many of our epidemic diseases are becoming less virulent that is the case, mortality is not so high. The person who estimates on this basis the harmlessness of childish diseases knows nothing of the menace to the child in damage that may be done to important organs, and which is only manifested later in adult life as Bright's disease, organic heart disease, and chronic nervous and

mental diseases. Such damage done in childhood is irreparable and condemns the individual to a crippled middle life with the loss of many useful years.

It is time the parents of children became acquainted with the real dangers attendant upon the many diseases incident to childhood.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES CAUSE PERMANENT INJURIES

How many parents know the real danger in diphtheria and the permanent damage done to the muscle tissue of the heart and the Central Nervous System by the toxin of the Diphtheria bacillus which is absorbed from the throat?

How many parents realize the value of the early use of Diphtheria antitoxin so that the poison in the blood may be neutralized at the earliest possible moment?

How many parents realize the danger of neglecting to call a physician in case of a sore throat in a child? All sore throats are suspicious of Diphtheria in childhood.

The City Bacteriologist, in going over the records of 1916, found that in a number of deaths from diphtheria the culture for diagnosis was received on the same day as the death of the patient was recorded, suggesting very strongly the neglect of parents in calling a physician or the failure of the latter to appreciate the gravity of the symptoms until the child was beyond medical aid.

There can be no excuse for a failure to diagnose and cure Diphtheria.

The City Laboratory is free for the Diagnosis of all contagious diseases and curative antitoxin is supplied absolutely free for any patient upon the application of the physician.

How many parents realize that measles is frequently followed by broncho pneumonia, a very fatal complication, and that the disease renders the lungs particularly susceptible to the onset of tuberculosis at a later age period?

How many parents realize that even a slight attack of scarlet fever frequently leaves some measure of damage to the kidney and at times to the heart of the little patient? There is every reason to believe that the Bright's disease of many men in late life and the puerperal eclampsia of some women at childbirth are the results of damaged kidneys from an infantile attack of scarlet fever.

What mother associates the organic heart disease of her child or its abdominal rupture with a previous attack of whooping cough?

THE PUBLIC DUTY

It remains that the effective elimination of childish diseases must come from the public themselves, and from the homes of the people first. The duty to one's neighbor must be more clearly defined as well as the duty to the child himself. He did not ask to be born and therefore he should be protected from the assaults of dire disease until he can look after his own safety.

The control of contagious diseases, the institution of proper isolation and quarantine is as much a personal and family affair as it is a Board of Health business.

It is particularly necessary that parents acquaint themselves with the symptoms of childish disease and the proper methods for preventing their spread among the family.

It is time that parents became familiar with these things and that they should insist upon up-to-date and scientific medical treatment in all cases, and that the other members of the family be not only protected by rigorous isolation, but also be given the protection of vaccines and sera provided for each disease. This is particularly important in Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever and Whooping Cough.

The Board of Health cannot supervise every case of contagious disease every day and all day and must depend very largely upon the honesty and public spirit of parents to carry out proper measures of isolation and quarantine as well as upon the co-operation of the attending physician.

"The statement is often made", says Professor W. T. Sedgwick, "that for every case of typhoid fever some one ought to be hanged." It is a striking saying and worth remembering because it puts the responsibility for this disease where it belongs—upon mankind and not upon fate or the gods."

In the nursing of home cases of contagious disease, the protection asked for the sake of the public is defined by simple rules of separating the sick so that they shall not hazard the health of the well, and the observance of ordinary bodily cleanliness and care that none but the least intelligent can fail to understand.

These requirements are as follows:

The strict isolation of the patient during the quarantine period

The continuous destruction or disinfection of infected material

The protection of susceptible children from infection

The use of washable aprons or gowns in the sick room.

The strict carrying out of the physician's directions and the Rules and Regulations of the Board of Health

Perhaps the day may arrive when failure to observe isolation and quarantine rules will be looked upon by the public as the "unpardonable sin", instead, as it is on some occasions, a source of satisfaction.

CHARLES V. CRASTER, M. D., D. P. H.

FOOD AND HEALTH

Food is a source of warmth, first by supplying nutrition made necessary by the continued waste taking place in our bodies, and secondly by furnishing the elements, which, by chemical combination, cause combustion and generate heat. If there is not complete combustion irritating substances are formed which are separated by the kidneys and skin and thus eliminated, if this does not take place eruptions of the skin, and diseases of the kidneys are likely to be the result of these retained toxic substances.

To obtain the best results from food, it must be wholesome and nutritious, and to be such it must be sound and fresh. When decomposition has taken place,

poisons are produced which necessarily act as irritants and are harmful to the skin, and to the general economy. It behooves us, therefore, to be extra careful with such easily contaminated articles of food as milk, fish, canned products, sausage and game.

The Board of Health for the month of January 1917 amongst their many activities condemned as unfit for food the carcasses of six cows, three calves, two beeves and seventy-five pounds of beef kidneys. A large amount of exposed and spoiled food was found and condemned, to find and destroy this food necessitated the work of three inspectors and the examination by them of 164 lunch rooms, stores and saloons, 58 butcher shops, 53 bakeries and 12 soda fountains, 1,288 visits to slaughter houses, poultry and fish markets and stands, 291 inspections for food and drug exposure, and the examination of 1,214 cows and 13,266 meat carcasses.

Food may be wholesome when purchased, but frequently becomes spoiled or contaminated in our homes due to lack of refrigeration, lack of care of the containers, exposure of the food to flies, lack of cleanliness in handling, and by absorption from other food products when placed in too close proximity.

A combination of animal and vegetable food, as a rule, is the best for us when we are in good health. When we are ill, a diet prescribed for us by the attending physician is desirable.

The amount of food that we should eat at meal times depends upon physical exercise and the season of the year, but at all times it is wiser to stop eating a bit short of a satiated appetite.

Idiosyncrasy or liability to harmful results by eating certain foods is common and well known. Certain wholesome foods harmless to the great majority may cause decidedly harmful effects to the susceptible individual manifested both in the system and by eruptions upon the skin surfaces.

Careful observation by the individual should teach him what particular variety of food is harmful to his economy. The wise man will thereafter avoid the same.

Water enters largely into the composition of every part of our body tissues and is an essential ingredient of all foods. The drinking of a few extra glasses of water during the day as a routine habit is advisable if we wish to keep our bodies in good physiological equilibrium.

E. D. NEWMAN, M. D.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Eighteen cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were reported during 1916.

Thirty-three in 1915 and thirty in 1914.

Of the eighteen cases reported eight had been attended by physicians, three by hospitals and only five by midwives, although the midwives attended 20% more births than the doctors and to four times as many as the hospitals.

Four of the eighteen cases were discovered through the nurses of the Division of Child Hygiene, who are instructed to send to the City Laboratory smears from all new-born babies showing purulent discharges. These cases naturally were

among the babies delivered by midwives or hospitals as these are the only babies supervised by the Division.

Eleven lived in the four wards supervised by this Division.

The four cases discovered through the nurses of this Division, were found among 2 073 supervised babies. It is probable that, if the supervision of the new born babies were extended to the entire City at least another twelve cases would be discovered, placed under proper treatment and cured.

In all cases it was stated that silver nitrate had been used.

The ages of the babies at the time of report varied from two days to three and a half years.

Nine cases were reported between the second and third week of age.

Results

Cured	16
Died	1
Family moved away	1

All were cured in less than two months after the initial report.

Treatment

In Hospital	6
Entirely at Home	10
At Home and Dispensary	1
Unknown	1

The results were the same even as to length of time required for cure in all three methods of treatment. Our experience indicates that follow up work is essential for good results irrespective of place of treatment.

The extended use of silver nitrate solution at birth, the prompt consultation of physicians by midwives whenever the babies have "sore eyes" after birth, the prompt reporting of ophthalmia, and the close "follow up" of all treatment until a final cure is effected has reduced the number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum by 40% in 1916 over 1914 and 1915 and obtained a perfect result in all instances.

JULIUS LEVY, M. D.

GERMAN MEASLES

The unusual prevalence of German Measles coincident with that of Scarlet Fever and Measles at this time lends to this infection a somewhat greater importance than is usually the case. German Measles or Rubella, which is a reportable disease in Newark, occasionally becomes epidemic for the reason that the virus of the disease is easily spread and is infective for adults as well as children.

Although there has been considerable discussion as to whether the disease has a distinct entity by reason of its similarity to a mild attack of measles and scarlet fever combined there is no reason to doubt its separate nature. Certain it is that a former attack of measles or scarlet fever will not protect against German measles. It is, however, a mild disease and is seldom accompanied or followed by any serious complications as is the case with measles or scarlet fever.

The incubation period has been established as somewhere between two and three weeks. On the first or second day of illness which is manifested in the form of a slight temperature and sore throat although all such symptoms may be so slight as to be unnoticed by the patient there appears on the throat a maculated rose red eruption somewhat resembling that of measles but the color is much brighter and lacks the crescentic outline of the blotches as seen in measles. The rash quickly invades the face and finally spreads to the chest and the whole body within a few hours where it appears as round or oval shaped spots which may coalesce forming confluent patches slightly elevated above the level of the skin.

The duration of the rash is variable usually evident for two or three days and is followed by some slight branny desquamation.

In some cases there is sore throat but more frequently there is early enlargement of the glands of the neck and in severe cases those in various parts of the body may be enlarged.

The differential diagnosis is not usually difficult. The slight early symptoms of fever and malaise the bright rose colored rash commencing on the throat, the absence of acute catarrhal symptoms and the Koplik spots of measles, with the early cervical glandular enlargement affords a fairly typical picture.

In slight cases the rash may resemble somewhat the scattered pin point flush of scarlet fever. Throat symptoms are however not constant and kidney involvement or albuminuria are rare at any stage of the disease.

The particular danger to the public is a possible diagnosis of German Measles where mild scarlet fever is present. Points to be remembered in differential diagnosis of the two diseases are the prominent throat symptoms, the strawberry tongue and the characteristic high fever 105 to 106° of Scarlet Fever.

H. J. F. WALLHAUSER, M. D.

CO-OPERATION WITH MIDWIVES

That the midwives of Newark are anxious to elevate the standards of their practice and to increase their knowledge of the art of obstetrics is clearly demonstrated by the course of lectures that has been arranged for the year 1917 by the Midwifery Association in co-operation with the Department of Health. These lectures will be given the first Thursday of each month in the Auditorium of the Board of Health building and all midwives and nurses are urged to attend.

During the past year neighborhood conferences between the midwives in active practice in that particular neighborhood and our teachers of infant hygiene have been held which have produced very valuable and interesting results in the character of midwifery activity and in the instruction given to the mothers upon the care of the babies.

Frequently, upon their arrival our nurses have found that the midwife has advised the mother of the nurse's coming, bespoken her active co-operation and has initiated the regime that the nurse intends to establish.

In difficult nursing cases, associated with premature and immature babies, it has been very gratifying and helpful to have the midwives refer these cases immediately to the nurse working in the district.

In this and other ways the midwives, who number over 5000 and wield an immense influence, are actively co-operating with our Division of Child Hygiene

Date	Lecturer	Subject
February 1st	Dr Florence F. Voorhees	Pregnancy and Prenatal Care
March 1st	Dr. Nathaniel G. Price	Pelvimetry and External Examination.
April 5th	Dr William S. Disbrow	Legal Regulations for Midwifery Practice.
May 3rd	Dr Edward J. Ill	Importance of Prompt Recognition and Repair of Perineal Lacerations.
June 7th	Dr John F. Hagerty	Asepsis and Antiseptics - Preparation and Use.
September 6th	Dr Herman C. H. Herold, Jr	Care of Premature, Immature or Apparently Lifeless Infants.
October 4th	Miss Agnes Keen	Preparation of Patient and Room. (Demonstration at City Hospital).
November 1st	Dr Elmer G. Wherry	Maternal Nursing.
December 6th	Dr Augustus J. Mitchell	Management of Normal Labor

JULIUS LEVY, M. D

Births by Wards, Sex and Color

February 1917

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non-Residents	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored	Unknown
Births	164	23	102	10	63	36	17	19	19	91	36	67	68	104	36	57	25	990	498	491	934	25	8

This table includes two late reported births for January, one birth in the first and ninth wards.

Deaths by Wards, Sex and Color

February 1917

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non-Residents	Unknown	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored	Unknown
Deaths	41	40	41	26	35	36	23	35	3	3	29	38	1	44	23	38	30	3	591	378	213	510	1	1

DIVISION REPORTS

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE
FEBRUARY 1917

CAUSES	Total Deaths	Males	Females	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	Total Under 5 years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Total All Causes	39	378	23	75	25	11	109	14	28	133	175	132
Infantile Paralysis												
Typhoid Fever												
Malaria												
Smallpox												
Measles												
Scarlet Fever												
Whooping Cough	1	1			1		1					
Diphtheria	5	2	3	1	2	2	5					
Epidemic	8	6	2	2			2	1		2	2	1
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro-spinal)	3	1	2						1	1	1	
Other Epidemic Diseases												
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)	64	49	15					1	9	30	22	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	4	4		2	2		4					
Other Tuberculosis	7	5	2					1	1	2	2	1
Cancer, Malignant Tumor	28	13	15							2	15	11
Simple Meningitis	6	4	2	1			1	1		3	1	
Apoplexy, Softening of the Brain	39	22	17							2	18	19
Organic Heart Diseases	50	25	25				2	1		6	22	19
Ischaemic	23	5	18	10	1		11				1	8
Pneumonia, Lobar	71	54	17	3	3	1	7	2	3	26	24	9
Pneumonia, Broncho	28	18	10	7	8	3	18	1	1	2	2	4
Other Respiratory Diseases	19	12	7		1	1	2			2	9	6
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	7	5	2	1			1		1	1	3	1
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)	12	10	2	9	2	1	12		2	4		
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	7	4	3					1				
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction												
Cirrhosis of Liver	6	3	3							3	3	
Bright's Disease and Nephritis	81	54	27	1	1		2		3	16	33	27
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)												
Puerperal Septicaemia	1		1							1		
Other Puerperal Diseases												
Congenital Debility and Malformation	33	19	14	33			33					
Old Age	7	2	5									7
Accident	25	20	5		3		3	4	3	9	4	2
Homicide	2	1	1									
Suicide	6	6							1	3	2	
Ill-defined Causes												
All Other Causes	51	33	18	2	1	2	5	1	3	16	11	15
Totals for February 1916	34	276	26	85	24	14	123	18	27	107	141	120

The death rate for the month was 7.7 per 1,000 of population, as against 18.8 for the previous month. The present population of New Guinea is limited for these calculations at 400,000.

The death rate for the month of February, 1916, was 17.0, estimated population 380,000.

DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASE, FEBRUARY, 1917

Principal Contagious Diseases Reported by Wards

DISEASES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Typhoid Fever			1			1		1									3	3	0
Smallpox																	0	0	0
Measles	2	11	39		1	6	1	21	7	3	7	1	10	21	5	9	125	26	1331
Scarlet Fever	4		7		1	1	2	6	6	2	6	6	1	6	2	5	67	78	93
Whooping Cough	9	3	9		5	5				9	1	5	1	5		1	53	66	38
Diphtheria (including Membranous)																			
Croup	15	1	6	1	4	3	2	2	4	6	1	9	15	3	2	9	83	99	89
Chickenpox	25	14	45	13	22	19	17	17	23	18	19	36	48	48	5	20	389	360	139
Mumps	1				1		1	3	3		1	1		6		3	20	27	87
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis																	1	1	7
Infantile Paralysis																	1	3	0
Tuberculosis	7	6	17	5	17	2	10	3	5	7	6	12	13	18	6	10	144	202	206
Pneumonia (Lobar)	47	20	18	20	20	13	26	20	4	20	11	27	22	32	10	13	333	342	195
Pneumonia (Broncho)	23	9	11	4	7	9	7	11	11	11	2	11	9	0	4	10	140	155	185
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		1													1	1	1	2	4
Other Reportable Diseases	2	6	5	2	1	3	2	2	5	4	2	8	4	3	3	1	53	56	84
Total	135	71	160	45	79	62	68	86	78	80	56	117	133	133	37	82	1422		
Total previous Month	101	64	156	42	90	65	73	84	70	124	46	97	127	133	58	92		1419	
Total, Same month last year	166	63	461	67	93	82	86	189	266	124	43	178	210	200	83	147			2458

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS. (Observer, Prof. William Wiener)

MONTH	Temperature (Dry Thermometer)			Humidity			Precipitation (Inches)	
	Mean Avg.	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Mean Avg.	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Rain	Snow
For the Month of February	31.8	53	1	61.1	100	42	2.90	10.15

DISINFECTING CORPS

Visits to quarantined houses	5302	Houses disinfected for Tuberculosis	107
Houses placarded for contagious disease	168	Houses disinfected for Scarlet Fever	59
Total Disinfections	245	Special Disinfections	8
Houses disinfected for Diphtheria	67		

Report of Division of Bacteriology

February 1917

	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria			
Number of Primary Cultures Examined	838	494	568
Number of True Cases	50	51	65
Total Number of Primary and Secondary Cultures Examined	938	615	712
Diphtheria Antitoxin			
Number of Doses On Hand Beginning of Month	103	136	455
Number of Doses Produced During the Month	457	0	348
Number of Doses Distributed During the Month	403	33	287
Number of Doses On Hand at End of Month	157	103	516
Tuberculosis			
Number of Specimens of Sputum Examined	289	297	422
Number of Specimens Containing Tubercle Bacilli	66	60	136
Miscellaneous			
Number of Blood Examinations for Typhoid and Malaria	37	38	26
Number of Doses of Typhoid Vaccine Distributed	Pos. 1	Pos. 3	Pos. 0
Number of Doses of Pertussis Vaccine Distributed	35	6	
Number of Milk Examinations (City Supply)	0	12	
Number of Specific Catarrhal Infection Examinations	313	372	276
	Pos. 69	Pos. 75	Pos. 66
Rabies			
Preventive Treatment to Exposed Persons	Pos. 11	Pos. 17	Pos. 18
Animals Examined for Rabies			
Dogs	1	3	
Cats	Neg	Pos. 1	1
Other Animals	0	0	0
Disinfection Tests	0	0	91

CULTURE COLLECTORS' REPORT

Diphtheria cultures collected	637	Typhoid	29
Tuberculosis Sputum	273	Catarrhal	50
Wound Swabs	257	Antitoxin Delivered	349

CITY WATER SUPPLY

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES OF PEQUANNOCK WATER
OBTAINED DURING THE MONTH GAVE THE FOLLOWING RESULTS.

Date 1917	ORIGIN OF SAMPLE	Bact per CC	Amount of Sample Causing Fermentation in Glucose Bouillon and Lactose Bile				
			$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Feb 9	Oak Ridge Stream Above Clinton Stream	450					
"	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream	370					
"	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River	360					
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River	130					
"	Macopin Intake At Gatehouse	170					
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	160					
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	180					
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	150					
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	120					
"	Board of Health Office, Plane & William Streets	60					
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	80					
"	Prudential Ins. Co. City Water before filtration	100					
"	Prudential Ins. Co. City Water after filtration	80					
Feb 21	Oak Ridge Stream Above Clinton Stream	520					
"	Clinton Stream Above Oak Ridge Stream	450					
"	Kanouse Creek Above Pequannock River	600					
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River	350					
"	Macopin Intake At Gatehouse	480					
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	160					
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	240					
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	140					
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	100					
"	Board of Health Office, Plane & William Streets	32					
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	20					

Division of Sanitation

Total inspections	6,357	Total meat carcasses examined	13,581
Original inspections	5,632	Beef	2,625
Nuisances found	1,429	Lamb and Sheep	6,038
Nuisances abated	836	Calves	1,561
Dog Bites	30	Total inspections made of meat establishments	1,113
Dog Bites investigated	30	Plumbing Inspections	347
Dogs examined for rabies	1	Sewer Inspections	26
Dogs sent to pound	4	Special Inspections	27
Days of inspection at water sheds	3½	Plumbing Plans Approved	81
Water samples taken	30	Water Tests Made	71
Chemical water samples taken	8	Smoke Tests Made	20
Bacteriological water samples taken	22		

City Chemist

Total number of milks analyzed	135	Total samples below standard	6
Above standard for solids	129	Sealed samples	114
Average for solids above standard	1.44	Sealed samples below standard	5
Average of fats above standard	3.75%	Creams	0

CITY WATER Nine samples of Aqueduct Water were submitted for Chemical Analysis. The Turbidity, Free Ammonia, Nitrates, and Temporary Hardness are a little higher this month than last. The water is of good quality.

City Dispensary

February 1917

Number of Patients Treated at the following Clinics	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year	Hospital	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Medical	409	414	430	City	29	31	38
Surgical	461	379	432	St. Michael's	11	18	14
Diseases of Skin	84	101	158	St. James	6	10	8
Cases of Syphilis	229	264	215	St. Barnabas	19	16	13
Diseases of Children	94	127	128	German	10	9	12
Diseases of Women	66	63	66	Beth Israel	12	9	8
Diseases of G. U. Organs	139	89	239	Women and Children	3	7	4
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose	42	75	100	Babies	9	17	20
Diseases of the Nervous System	140	154	187	Eye and Ear Infirmary	21	31	32
Cases of Tuberculosis	332	446	342	Home for Crippled Chil- dren	1	1	0
Teeth Extracted	23	34	28	Newark T. B. Sanatorium	4	24	28
Children Vaccinated	18	12	34	Eighth Avenue Day Nurs- ery	1	1	0
Orthopedic Cases	328	421	23				
Rectal	27	45	1				
TOTAL	2,382	2,907	2,813	TOTAL	126	174	177
Clinic Prescriptions	3,032	3,557	2,966				

District Prescriptions				Recapitulation			
First District Dr. Hill	41	49	78	Patients Treated	2,382	2,907	2,813
Second District Dr. Broadnax	35	44	35	Patients Sent to Hospital	126	174	177
Third District Dr. Roh- mann	44	61	68	Prescriptions Dispensed	3,259	3,862	3,19
Fourth District Dr. Hirschberg	34	68	129	Wassermans	56	57	
Fifth District Dr. Fischer	34	51	85	Intravenous Salvarsan	5	7	
Sixth District Dr. Jedel	37	31	30	Urine Examinations	201	267	
Total	227	305	425	Transudates and Exudates	116	119	
				Sputum Examinations	17	5	
				Ex. for Trep. Pallid	3	5	
				Blood Examinations		8	

Division of Tuberculosis

Field Work

Number of visits made	1,071	Referred to Tuberculosis Clinics	94
Patients on hand at beginning of month	780	Referred to other clinics	6
Patients on hand at end of month	816	Referred to Relief Bureaus	8
Deaths among patients	29		

Division of Food and Drugs

Milk samples taken	428	Cattle inspected, dairies	1,681
Chemical Samples of milk taken	122	Complaints investigated	19
Chemical Samples of milk taken	280	Inspections for food and drug exposures	5
Chemical samples below standard	1	Notices served	48
Bacteria samples below standard	42		

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1917

Supervision of Babies

Babies under supervision February 1st, 1917	2,024
New babies placed under supervision from birth records	175
Total number of babies under supervision to date	2,199

Prenatal Care

Expectant mothers under supervision February 1st, 1917	275
New cases placed under supervision during February	57
Total number of prenatal cases to date	332

Consultation Stations

Visits made by Teachers to homes of mothers	2,004
Visits made by mothers to consultation stations	258

Little Mothers' Leagues

Meetings held during February	15
Attendance at meetings	348
Enrolled membership	205

Supervised babies, under 6 months, bottle fed

Partially	32
Entirely	23

Housing and Sanitation

Cases referred to the Health Officer	20
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Contagious Diseases

Cases referred to the Division of Contagious Diseases	5
-------------------------------------------------------	---

Older Children

Number of defects corrected	2
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Ophthalmia

New Cases 1	Treatment At Home	Condition Improving	Old Cases 1	Treatment Hospital	Condition Cured
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Trachoma

New Cases 2	Treatment Dispensary	Condition Improving	Old Cases 2	Treatment Dispensary	Condition Improving
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Puerperal Sepsis and Deaths

No cases of puerperal sepsis or puerperal deaths have been referred to this Division during the month of February

Supervision of Midwifery

Complaints received and investigated	3
Bottles of silver nitrate distributed among midwives	11
Postpartum cases attended during January	1
Visits to Midwives during February	37

Supervision of Boarding Homes

Babies in boarding homes under one year	10
Babies in Boarding homes over one year	33
Sickness (Rickets, sent to hospital for treatment)	1
Deaths	0
Answers to advertisement for boarding homes	20
Out of town boarding homes	17
City homes	3
Licenses granted	2
Requests for boarding homes during February	15
Boarding home addresses given	9
Inadvisable to separate baby from its mother so refused to give boarding home address	6
Succeeded in keeping mother and baby together	4
Referred to United Hebrew Charities	1
Referred to Bureau of Associated Charities	5

Supervision of O. W. Cases

Cases under supervision February 1st, 1917	5
New cases during the month of February	10

District Physicians

Families visited	327	Number patients sent to Hospitals	63
Indigent sick prescribed for	341	Number of deaths	2

Parochial School Physicians' Report

Number of schools inspected	25	Pupils advised medical treatment	538
Number of visits made	332	Pupils excluded	45
Pupils examined	2,677	Number of vaccinations made	71
Physical defects found	114	Class rooms inspected	139

March, 1917

HEALTH BULLETIN



*"I will simply say that I am for those means which
will give the greatest good to the greatest number."*

T. CRAN

Monthly Bulletin Board of Health Newark New Jersey

CHARLES V. CRASTER, M. D., D. P. H.

Health Officer

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MONTHLY BULLETIN

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No. 3

THE VALUE OF PERTUSSIS (WHOOPIING COUGH) VACCINE

The effective and extremely promising results obtained in the treatment of six cases of whooping cough which came under immediate observation, and the further testimony of other physicians who have used pertussis vaccine will, it is hoped stimulate physicians to give this vaccine a more extended trial, not only for the purpose of immunizing exposed children against a possible attack but also as a routine therapeutic measure in the treatment of whooping cough.

PAST EXPERIENCE IN IMMUNIZING BY PERTUSSIS VACCINE

The observations of Dr Alfred F Hess of New York in 1914 brought to the attention of physicians and sanitarians the possible value in the use of pertussis vaccine Hess reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association that among 244 children immunized against whooping cough with pertussis vaccine only 20 developed the disease whereas among 80 other children not so immunized 59 were attacked.

VALUE AS A PROPHYLACTIC SHOWN

The work of Hess was principally confined to the use of pertussis vaccine as a prophylactic. At that time the value of the vaccine in the actual treatment during the long course of the disease was not particularly emphasized

In April 1915 the Rochester, N. Y., Bureau of Health further investigated the use of the vaccine and reported in their Bulletin that among 100 children immunized, of which 25 were directly exposed to whooping cough, not a single case of the disease occurred.

THE VALUE OF WHOOPIING COUGH TREATMENT NOT RECOGNIZED

The Rochester city authorities were convinced of the value of the vaccine in immunizing against whooping cough and advocated its use in that City, but at the

same time did not consider themselves justified in taking any stand in favor of its value in treatment.

Dr. Park, Director of the New York City Research Laboratories in reply to an enquiry addressed to him by Dr. C. V. Craster, Health Officer of Newark regarding the value of pertussis vaccine expressed a similar opinion to that held by the Rochester authorities and stated that although the incidence of whooping cough among immunized children was less than among the non-immunized, the value of the vaccine in actual treatment had not been demonstrated.

PREPARATION OF VACCINE STARTED IN NEWARK

It was with the idea of prevention rather than of treatment that at the suggestion of the Health Officer the production of the pertussis vaccine was commenced by Dr. Connolly, the City Bacteriologist. Two cultures of the Bordet Gengou Bacillus of Whooping Cough were obtained in August 1915 from Dr. Park's Laboratory and from the New York Museum of Natural History.

The vaccine was ready for distribution in September 1915.

HARMLESSNESS OF VACCINE SHOWN

In his report of the control tests made on the vaccine prepared in Newark, Dr. Connolly drew particular attention to the apparently harmless character of the Bordet Gengou bacillus as shown by his tests upon animals in which guinea pigs remained alive and healthy after receiving enormous doses of the killed bacillus subcutaneously up to as much as ten billion at one time.

THE DOSES OF VACCINE RECOMMENDED

The pertussis vaccine was put up for distribution to physicians in three graduated doses of 250 millions, 500 millions and 1000 millions respectively.

The smallest dose was intended for immunizing exposed persons and for the treatment of children under six months of age. The larger doses for older children and adults. For immunizing against attack three injections were recommended, one every third day beginning with 250 millions, the second and third injections consisting of 500 and 1,000 millions each.

The curative doses recommended were four or more injections given every second or third day beginning with 250 millions and increasing to 1000 or 2000 millions at one time.

REPORTS ON CASES WHERE VACCINE WAS USED IN THE CITY

On June 10, 1916, a circular letter was addressed by the Newark Board of Health to twenty-two physicians who had been supplied with the vaccine asking for

information as to the results obtained by its use. The following replies were received:

Dr. B. H. S. reported in 6 cases excellent results were obtained in shortening the duration of the disease and in modifying the severity of the paroxysms. Cough generally ceased in two weeks.

Dr. E. S. M. 1 case, spasms considerably modified

Dr. C. 1 case, no appreciable results

Dr. W. B. 1 case, four doses given, cough almost stopped entirely after the last injection which was the ninth day of the disease

Dr. S. A. T. reported satisfactory results.

Dr. H. H. R. 1 case, spasms were lessened.

Dr. P. B. P. 1 case showed considerable improvement. After two doses spasms were reduced.

EXPERIENCE SHOWED VALUE IN TREATMENT

The above results indicated very clearly that some measure of success could be looked for in the actual treatment of whooping cough by the vaccine. Knowing the severity of the spasms experienced in the disease there appeared to be sufficient warrant in using the remedy in at least an attempt to reduce the violence of the cough, an extremely distressing and dangerous feature which accompanies the disease throughout its course.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE IN USING PERTUSSIS VACCINE

My own experience includes that of whooping cough in my own family. My oldest child, age six years, contracted whooping cough at school and had a well developed and spasmodic cough before the nature of the disease was recognized by the physician parent. The delay in diagnosis exposed three other children in the family to the infection.

The child had frequent and severe paroxysms in spite of a course of drug therapy embracing all the agencies known and unknown to medicine. Seeing that this line of treatment gave absolutely no relief, upon the advice of Dr. Craster, the Health Officer, I began the use of pertussis vaccine, which was the stock vaccine prepared at the Laboratory and supplied free by the Board of Health.

Here let me say that this being the first occasion upon which I had used the vaccine I was somewhat skeptical and more than ordinarily fearful of its results. For this reason only a small dose of the killed bacilli was used, which seemed to have little or no effect upon the disease symptoms.

The Second Case, a child three years of age, had been injected with three prophylactic doses of the vaccine of 500 million killed bacilli before symptoms became apparent. Profiting by past experience in this case, after the establishment of clinical symptoms the largest doses were employed, 1000 million and more being used at each injection at intervals of two or three days.

The disease ran a clinical course of ten days the severity of the cough being considerably modified with between two or three paroxysms of cough during the night.

Case three—Child aged two years The same prophylactic doses as in the previous case had been employed also the same line of treatment. The disease ran a course of ten days with marked freedom from severe paroxysms.

Case four Baby, aged eleven months The child received three prophylactic doses. The possible onset of whooping cough in this baby was viewed with considerable anxiety Nine weeks after exposure to the first case the disease developed After diagnosis was certain two doses of vaccine of 5000 million each were administered at three day intervals The results much to my delight were entirely beneficial The disease ran a shortened course of seven days. The child never had a severe paroxysm During the night time when whooping cough is particularly distressing and alarming the paroxysms were so mild that no help was necessary This case was remarkable for two reasons, the unusually shortened course of the disease and the extreme modification in the character and severity of the cough

Cases 5 and 6 Three years of age each; well developed cases of whooping cough when first seen. No prophylactic doses.

Each child received doses of 1000 million killed bacilli every third day until four injections had been made In these two cases five and six, the frequency and severity of the cough was very materially modified even from the first dose

The children gave the mother little or no trouble and there was a noticeable absence of vomiting after the treatment began The consequent mildness of the symptoms made medical attendance unnecessary after the last dose of the vaccine was administered The disease ran a course of about three weeks.

CONCLUSIONS

In none of the cases did I notice any local irritation at the site of injection, neither was there any unfavorable constitutional symptom apparent from the use of the pertussis vaccine This experience would seem to indicate that to obtain results of any value large doses of the vaccine must be employed The large doses are perfectly safe, and there does not seem to be any limit to the amount which may be used if occasion so indicates. One thing is certain, that small doses of 200 to 500 million, or thereabout, exert no appreciable effect upon the character of the symptoms, although in the cases in my own family I believe the prophylactic doses did much to shorten the whole course of the disease

I am convinced that in the pertussis vaccine we have an extremely valuable and promising method of treating whooping cough, notably one of the most resistant diseases to therapeutic measures.

The results obtained have shown that under proper management with pertussis vaccine, cases of whooping cough lose much of their severity and the consequent risk of permanent damage to delicate organs must assuredly be minimized.

D. L. McCORMICK, M. D.

CLOTHING AND HEALTH

Clothing, next to food, is of great importance in the preservation and maintenance of our health.

Clothing does not bestow heat, but by its material and thickness controls the external temperature of the body and acts as a defender against the external influences of wind and weather. Clothing, no matter of what material its construction, possesses the power of retaining a stratum of air kept warm by the contact of our bodies, this stratum of air varies according to the fineness and closeness of the weave of the material used. Thick garments of the same material are warmer than the thin because they retain in their meshes a great quantity of heated air.

Loose clothing is warmer than tight clothing; loose gloves are warmer than tight ones; likewise shoes.

Materials used in clothing are all poor conductors of heat, they have little tendency to remove or conduct heat from the body on the contrary they retain heat and when once these materials are thoroughly warm, the heat is retained for some time.

The materials used for clothing are linen, cotton, silk, wool, and combinations thereof, each has its advantages and disadvantages depending upon seasonal conditions and upon individual idiosyncracies.

No matter the material, it must be such as to permit free perspiration from the skin, and convey this perspiration from the body.

The color of material used is of some importance; dark colors absorb more light and more of the sun's rays, and a good absorber is a good radiator, light colors reflect the rays of heat and thus are poor absorbers and poor radiators and are, therefore, adapted to both summer and winter, in summer prohibiting the passage of heat from without inward and in winter from within outward.

Insufficient or excessive amount of clothing is equally harmful. The infant, young children and the aged are more susceptible to a lowered temperature, lacking the power of generating heat possessed by the robust adult, therefore, they should be warmly and efficiently clad.

The fashion in winter, of late years has been for mothers to permit their little girls to wear socks and short dresses, with a concomitant and extensive display of bare legs, with the thought that such exposure has a tendency to make these children "hardy", oftentimes serious illness and sometimes death occurs before hardiness is reached.

Thin shoes, wet shoes and insufficient clothing first cause decrease of warmth locally and then becomes general, perspiration is checked and the individual becomes chilled throughout the whole body, less blood is sent to the surface and the internal organs become congested and according to the constitutional lack of resistance in one or other of these organs determines the part to be affected.

Excessive amount of clothing causes increased sweating prevents proper ventilation and thus cause, first an irritation of the skin then systemic trouble. Dyes in

clothing especially those worn next to the skin are a fruitful cause of skin irritation and sometimes systemic poisoning.

Clothing kept in a cold room and the putting on of these chilled garments is decidedly injudicious. Only fools and beggars suffer from cold, the latter not being able to procure sufficient clothing and the former not having sense to wear them.

E. D. NEWMAN, M. D.

THE CANCER PROBLEM

The following is an excerpt from an article on cancer by Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman which appeared in the March 22, 1917 issue of "The Spectator."

The aggregate results of a world-survey of cancer mortality concluded in 1915 were summarized in the statement "That cancer is much more common than has generally been assumed to be the case, that the mortality from the disease throughout the civilized world exceeds 500,000 per annum and in the United States about 80,000 at the present time, that the disease is increasing in practically all civilized countries and, as a general rule, in all its principal forms or varieties, and that it is therefore strictly within the limits of scientific conjecture that a further rise in the death rate may be expected unless the disease is made subject to more effective methods of treatment and control. These conclusions have been generally accepted as being in strict conformity to the facts except in so far as the question has been raised whether material improvements in diagnosis and changes in methods of death certification and analysis would not in part at least account for the apparent increase observed to have occurred in practically all the civilized countries of the world. The question is debatable, of course, but with few exceptions those who have had the most extended experience in cancer mortality analysis, as well as the actual treatment of cancer cases, whether medical or surgical, are in agreement that the observed increase is real and not apparent, and actual as well as relative to a degree entitled to the most serious consideration of the medical profession, public health officials, life insurance companies and the public at large. In appreciation of the importance of the statistical aspects of the cancer problem the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce recently issued a special report on the mortality from cancer and other malignant tumors which is summarized in the statement that

The mortality from cancer and other malignant tumors in the death registration area of the United States has been increasing almost continuously for the past fifteen years. It is greater in urban than in rural localities, among females than among males, among whites than among negroes, and among persons in middle life and old age than among those in early life. Deaths due to cancer of the stomach and liver represent more than three eighths of the total.

The total deaths from cancer and other malignant tumors throughout the registration area (which contains approximately two thirds of the total population of the United States) in 1916 numbered 57,420, corresponding to a death rate of 70.4 per 100,000 population. This figure represents an almost continuous increase

amounting to 26 per cent for the entire period since 1900, when the rate was 63. How much of this increase has been due to more accurate diagnosis and greater care on the part of physicians in making reports to registration officials, and is thus apparent rather than real, it is impossible to estimate.

SIGNIFICANT MORTALITY STATISTICS

The mortality from cancer in thirty-five American cities, in detail, for the eleven-year period is presented in Table III which with eight exceptions indicates a more or less pronounced actual and relative increase in the cancer death rate for 1916.

Table III

Mortality from Cancer in Detail, in 35 American Cities
1906-1916*

Cities	Rates per 100,000 of Population			Difference in Rate to that of 1911-15	
	1906-1910	1911-1915	1916	Actual	Per cent.
Baltimore	87.4	101.1	107.5	6.4	6.3
Boston	101.7	114.8	114.6	0.2	-0.2
Buffalo	82.1	96.2	99.5	3.3	3.4
Chicago	76.2	83.8	90.2	6.4	7.6
Cincinnati	91.4	99.3	114.0	14.7	14.8
Cleveland	66.7	77.5	85.3	7.8	10.1
Columbus	81.7	98.9	100.1	1.2	1.2
Denver	81.5	83.6	80.5	-3.1	-3.7
Detroit	64.9	73.7	78.2	4.5	6.1
Eau Claire	67.5	70.8	76.3	5.5	7.8
Indianapolis	75.8	91.9	101.9	10.0	10.9
Jersey City	61.5	70.7	70.8	0.1	0.1
Los Angeles	95.8	100.1	102.4	2.3	2.3
Lucasville	59.3	76.6	79.1	2.5	3.3
Milwaukee	69.0	76.1	85.7	9.6	12.6
Minneapolis	66.5	83.2	95.7	12.5	15.0
Nashville	69.1	75.4	65.8	-9.6	-12.7
Newark	78.2	84.6	84.4	-0.2	-0.2
New Haven	94.6	100.9	110.2	9.3	9.2
New Orleans	82.9	93.4	93.3	0.1	-0.1
New York City	75.1	82.1	83.9	1.8	2.2
Omaha	85.4	92.1	89.4	-2.7	-2.9
Paterson	71.1	88.3	67.9	-20.4	-23.1
Philadelphia	83.1	91.5	99.7	8.2	9.0
Providence	98.6	98.4	98.8	0.4	0.4
Rochester	90.0	97.2	114.7	17.5	18.0
St. Louis	80.2	92.8	91.1	-1.7	-1.8
St. Paul	71.7	75.6	82.9	7.3	9.7
San Francisco	108.9	123.5	131.2	7.7	6.2
Scranton	55.8	69.8	75.6	5.8	8.3
Seattle	52.3	63.0	69.4	6.4	10.2
Syracuse	85.5	90.9	108.0	17.1	18.8
Toledo	73.4	90.1	101.3	11.2	12.4
Washington, D. C.	87.0	99.8	103.6	3.8	3.8
Worcester	92.5	101.5	124.3	22.8	22.5
Total of 35 cities	78.9	87.8	92.1	4.3	4.9

*Statistics for the period 1906-1910 are those reported by the Bureau of the Census. Those for 1911 are from the reports of the local Health Boards, or obtained by correspondence. All population estimates are by the Bureau of the Census.

The mortality returns for a single year cannot, of course, be considered conclusive but the data for 1916 indicate that, with a few important exceptions, the cancer death rate has continued to increase. The same tendency is observed when the first five years of the period are compared with the last, for out of the thirty-five cities only the city of Providence shows a slight decrease against an otherwise more or less pronounced increase. The rather remarkable decrease in the cancer mortality of the city of Nashville during 1916 would suggest the value of a specialized investigation. The reduction in the cancer mortality of Boston, Denver, Newark, New Orleans, Paterson and St. Louis may safely be considered, in part at least, a direct result of the local educational efforts of the American Society for the Control of Cancer for it was in these cities that the local committees were most active and that the public meetings were best attended.

What has been done in this direction must be looked upon as merely a promising beginning for the Society has of necessity been compelled to restrict its activities at the outset to certain large cities in which a well-considered educational plan could be put into operation. In some of the cities in which public meetings have been held the cancer death rate during the year 1916 has increased regardless of such efforts as for illustration, in Chicago, New York, San Francisco and Seattle. These results, however, do not necessarily contradict the previous conclusion, for far-reaching effects upon the cancer death rate depend primarily upon an active and continuous local co-operation on the part of the medical profession as well as the general public.

CLEAN-UP WEEK

A campaign for an annual clean-up week in the City is now in the hands of the Clean Up Committee appointed by the Board of Trade of the City of Newark. This Committee is composed of the heads of a number of City Departments and of members of Improvement associations throughout the City. It is representative of both municipal and citizen opinion and it is hoped that its activities will result not only in a clean-up week but also in a programme of continuous cleaning up throughout the year.

The opening clean up week of the campaign has been set for April 30th to May 6th. During this week there will be a day set apart for the districts as outlined by the Board of Works and on these days special wagons will be sent out to clean up refuse or other material which is set upon the sidewalks for removal.

It is important for the health of the community as well as for the prevention of disease that special efforts should be made at this time to get rid of all rubbish in houses, cellars, back lots, alleys and vacant places.

In all contagious diseases we know that the virulence is much increased in places where dirt is allowed to accumulate and although the epidemic of poliomyelitis last year cannot be definitely traced to the existence of dirt there is every

reason to suppose that insanitary habits do have effect upon the spread of all contagious diseases including poliomyelitis.

Let us, therefore, remove as far as lies in our power all conditions which might have a favorable effect upon the spread of such diseases amongst us. The cleanliness of a city is an indication of the habits of such a community. Persons with clean habits and clean ideas will see that their city is kept clean by the proper authorities.

There must be proper co-operation between the citizens and the various Departments of the City handling the situation and who are trying to help them in keeping their home surroundings and the streets of their City clean.

We, therefore, call upon all to aid us in our work of making the City of Newark a clean city and, consequently, a sanitary city and to banish as far as is possible epidemic diseases from our midst. IF YOU WANT A CLEAN CITY AT ALL TIMES CLEAN UP! PAINT UP! SCRUB UP!

THE FLY NUISANCE

The clean up campaign will naturally in a large measure be directed against those places which favor the breeding of flies. It cannot be too sufficiently well-known that flies require fresh decomposing material for their food and if such is denied them their easy eradication is assured.

Mr. Herman H. Brehme, the well-known entomologist of Newark, has submitted to us the following recommendations whereby the public may help to abate the annual fly evil.

The opinion of experts is of value and especially when the knowledge of the breeding places of flies is so evidently absent. Mr. Brehme states as follows:

WHERE FLIES BREED

"It may be said that the most prolific breeding place for flies is manure. If this were the only source, however, it would be easy to eliminate the pest, but unfortunately there are many other places apart from the manure pit in which flies find suitable homes for propagation. Such may occur in decaying vegetables and upon decomposing fruits, wet paper lying on the ground when it remains moist, garbage of all sorts, decayed and putrid meats, fish and shellfish, etc. These are all prolific places which favor fly feeding and fly breeding."

HOW TO CONTROL FLY BREEDING

"There are many ways and means to control the fly. Swatting will naturally curtail a small proportion of fly breeding and screening will help to keep the fly out of houses, but it should be doomed to destruction before it leaves the breeding place. Seeing that the cycle of fly development from egg to adult fly takes from ten to fourteen days we have that length of time to fight and destroy its brood before it comes to full maturity. Swatting the few flies that are seen in the winter months will not help to reduce the number in summer. The reason for this assumption is that although one fly may live through the entire winter, experiments have shown that this existence is not usually of long duration, at least not more than from 30 to 70 days. Such flies are in most cases specimens hatched from pupae laid in a warm place as is the case with other insects."

DIVISION REPORTS

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE

MARCH, 1917

CAUSES	Total Deaths	Males	Females	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	Total Under 5 years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Total, All Causes	593	361	232	94	21	15	130	18	48	142	136	119
Infantile Paralysis												
Typhoid Fever	1		1								1	
Malaria												
Smallpox												
Measles												
Scarlet Fever												
Whooping Cough												
Diphtheria	5	3	2		1	1	2	3				
Influenza	3	2	1	1			1					2
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)	1	1								1		
Other Epidemic Diseases												
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)	77	62	15	1	1		1	1	15	36	20	4
Tuberculous Meningitis	3	1	2	2		1	3					
Other Tuberculosis	6	2	4		1	1	2		2	2		
Cancer Malignant Tumor	18	7	11						1	4	4	9
Simple Meningitis	6	4	2				2		3	1		
Apoplexy Softening of the Brain	40	18	22	2							13	26
Organic Heart Diseases	45	28	17	1	1	1	3	1	7	12	9	13
Bronchitis	12	10	2	6	1		7			1	2	1
Pneumonia, Lobar	9	6	29	9		4	8	3	9	25	27	8
Pneumonia, Broncho	29	14	15	11	4	2	17	1	1	2	4	4
Other Respiratory Diseases	1		6		2		2				2	2
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	5	5		2			2			2	1	
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)	5	4	1	4	1		5		1			
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	3	1	2									
Hernia Intestinal Obstruction	4	1	3									
Cirrhosis of Liver	9	5	4		1					2	4	3
Bright's Disease and Nephritis	71	47	24		1	1	3		2	15	29	22
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)												
Puerperal Septicaemia	4		4						1	3		
Other Puerperal Diseases	3		3							3		
Congenital Debility and Malformation	50	25	25	50			50					
Old Age	6		6									6
Accident	25	19	6	1		3	4	4	3	6	3	5
Homicide	3	2	1	1			1			2		
Suicide	10	3	7							9	1	
Ill-defined Causes												
All Other Causes	48	3	17	3	3		7	3	3	8	14	13
Totals for March 1916	614	352	279	119	37	29	185	25	50	114	132	120

The death rate for the month was 17.8 per 1,000 of population, as against 7.7 for the previous month. The present population of Newark is estimated to be, calculations at 400,000.

The death rate for the month of March, 1916, was 19.1, estimated population 380,000.

DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASE, MARCH, 1917

Principal Contagious Diseases Reported by Wards

DISEASES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Typhoid Fever...		1								1							2	3	6
Smallpox																	1	0	0
Measles	12	17	123	51	51	34	19	36	37	31	39	1	8	5	7	32	384	125	2581
Scarlet Fever	9	4	12		8	4	6	11	2	6	5	4	7	6	2	14	100	67	152
Whooping Cough	22	1	7		4	8	2	2	2	5	7	3	5	9		11	88	53	78
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup	15	5	11	1	1	8	2	3	5	1	1	6	6	12	1	11	89	83	76
Chickenpox	35	19	63	14	8	35	11	29	26	18	7	25	37	32	9	26	394	389	185
Mumps	2	2	4		4	1	1			10	1	2	2	4	3	4	40	20	117
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis				1	1												2	1	4
Infantile Paralysis																	1	1	2
Tuberculosis	20	16	23	11	14	10	11	7	9	19	6	6	17	31	9	9	218	144	259
Pneumonia (Lobar)	45	26	34	22	12	18	17	17	12	35	9	20	18	23	24	13	345	333	206
Pneumonia (Broncho)	14	4	16	5	13	2	6	6	10	12	10	9	6	6	5	3	127	149	152
Ophthalmia Neonatorum									1								1	1	2
Other Reportable Diseases	1	7	3	6	6	5	1	2	3	4	2	5	4	3	6	5	63	53	55
Total	175	102	296	65	77	125	76	113	107	114	87	81	110	131	67	128	1854		
Total previous Month	35	7	160	45	79	62	68	86	78	80	56	117	133	133	37	82		1422	
Total same month last year	396	7	450	94	90	185	170	417	252	121	109	118	485	430	220	263			3875

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS. (Observer, Prof. William Wiener)

MONTH	Temperature (Dry Thermometer)			Humidity			Precipitation (Inches)	
	Mean Avg.	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Mean Avg.	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Rain	Snow
For the Month of March	41.5	64	18	100	44	68.2	4.42	12.80

Report of Division of Bacteriology

March 1917

	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria			
Number of Primary Cultures Examined	711	840	603
Number of True Cases	52	50	41
Total Number of Primary and Secondary Cultures Examined	810	938	675
Diphtheria Antitoxin			
Number of Doses On Hand Beginning of Month	157	103	516
Number of Doses Produced During the Month	341	457	332
Number of Doses Distributed During the Month	268	403	290
Number of Doses On Hand at End of Month	230	157	558
Tuberculosis			
Number of Specimens of Sputum Examined	325	287	341
Number of Specimens Containing Tubercle Bacilli	68	66	104
Miscellaneous			
Number of Blood Examinations for Typhoid and Malaria	46	37	52
Number of Doses of Typhoid Vaccine Distributed	Pos 3	Pos 1	Pos 0
Number of Doses of Pertussis Vaccine Distributed	40	35	0
Number of Milk Examinations (City Supply)	3	0	6
Number of Specific Catarrhal Infection Examinations	457	313	109
	156	69	75
	Pos. 16	Pos. 11	Pos. 0
Rabies			
Preventive Treatment to Exposed Persons	5	1	0
Animals Examined for Rabies	3		
Dogs	Pos 1	Neg 1	2
Cats	0	0	0
Other Animals	0	0	0
Disinfection Tests	0	0	110

CULTURE COLLECTORS' REPORT

Diphtheria cultures collected	623	Typhoid	45
Tuberculosis Sputum	285	Catarrhal	85
Wasserman	209	Antitoxin Delivered	261

CITY WATER SUPPLY

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES OF PEQUANNOCK WATER
OBTAINED DURING THE MONTH GAVE THE FOLLOWING RESULTS:

Date 1917	ORIGIN OF SAMPLE	Bact per CC	Amount of Sample Causing Fermentation in Glucose Bouillon and Lactose Bile					
			$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	1 CC	5 CC
Mch. 14	Oak Ridge Stream Above Clinton Stream	650	-	-	...	-	...	-
"	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream	300	-	-	...	-	...	+
"	Kanouse Creek Above Pequannock River	900	-	-	...	-	...	-
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River	850	-	-	...	-	...	+
"	Macopin Intake At Gatehouse	600	-	-	...	-	...	-
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	450	-	-	...	-	...	-
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	160	-	-	...	-	...	-
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	240	-	-	...	-	...	+
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	210	-	-	...	-	...	-
"	Board of Health Office, Plane & William Streets	90	-	-	...	-	...	-
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	90	-	-	...	-	...	-
"	Prudential Ins. Co. City Water before filtration	78	-	-	...	-	...	-
"	Prudential Ins. Co. City Water after filtration	150	...	..	..	...	...	-
Mch. 28	Oak Ridge Stream Above Clinton Stream	1600	-	-	...	-	...	+
"	Clinton Stream Above Oak Ridge Stream	900	-	-	...	-	...	+
"	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River	1500	-	-	...	-	...	+
"	Echo Lake Stream Above Pequannock River	2500	-	-	...	-	...	+
"	Macopin Intake At Gatehouse	1500	-	-	...	-	...	+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir Inlet Gatehouse	1360	-	-	...	-	...	+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	130	-	-	...	-	...	+
"	Belleville Reservoir Inlet Gatehouse	150	-	-	...	-	...	-
"	Belleville Reservoir Outlet Gatehouse	100	-	-	...	-	...	-
"	Board of Health Office, Plane & William Streets	110	-	-	...	-	...	-
"	Laboratory Faucet City Hospital	110	-	-	...	-	...	-

City Chemist

Total number of milks analyzed	145	Sealed samples	145
Above standard for solids	137	Sealed samples below standard	8
Average for solids above standard	12.27	Creams	0
Total samples below standard	8	Average of fats above standard	3.61

CITY WATER The Turbidity, Free and Albuminoid Ammonias, Temporary Hardness and Total Solids are all somewhat lower than in the samples of last month. The water maintains its usual good quality. The temperature of the laboratory sample has risen from 37 to 38 F.

DIVISION OF SANITATION

Number of inspections made from complaint cards	419
" " original inspections made	5,459
Total number of inspections made	5,880
" " " re-inspections made	2,090
" " " nuisances found	1,405
" " " " abated	933
" " " notices served	748
Number of cases sent to Law Department	36
" " hours in Court	42
" yards inspected	1,986
" found unsanitary	242
" cellars inspected	1,116
" found unsanitary	166
" factories inspected	27
" stables inspected	184
" manure accumulations found	60
" tenement houses inspected	240
" living rooms found unsanitary	27
" houses found unfit for habitation	3
" full privy vaults	16
" " cesspools	9
Buildings with defective plumbing	60
" no city water supply	18
" insufficient or no toilet accommodations	0
Number of days detailed on Spitting Crusade	8
" arrests made of violators of Spitting Ordinance	34
" inspections made for licenses	144

Plumbing Inspectors

Plumbing inspections made	478
Sewers inspected	33
Special inspections made	12
Water tests made	102
Smoke tests made	54
Plumbing plans approved	147

Rabies Inspector

Dog bites investigated	31
Dogs examined for Rabies	3
Dogs sent to Pound	0
Total inspections	105
Dogs with Rabies	1

Veterinarian and Meat Inspector

Total meat carcasses examined	12,800
Total beef " "	2,586
" " " "	2,084
" " lamb and sheep carcasses examined	4,292
" " number of inspections of meat establishments	973
" " " carcasses condemned	5

DETAILED INSPECTORS

Days of inspection at Water Sheds	4
Water samples taken	30
Chemical " "	8
Bacteriological samples taken	22

City Dispensary

March 1917

Number of Patients Treated at the following Clinics	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year	Hospitals	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Pre Natal	12		—	City	35	29	44
Medical	472	400	573	St. Michael's	18	11	16
Surgical	697	460	638	St. James	2	6	12
Diseases of Skin	143	84	193	St. Barnabas	6	19	9
Cases of Syphilis	240	229	298	German	14	10	7
Diseases of Children	118	94	198	Beth Israel	13	12	11
Diseases of Women	71	66	91	Women and Children	5	3	2
Diseases of G. U. Organs	225	139	244	Babies	14	9	16
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose	102	42	99	Eye and Ear Infirmary	40	21	24
Diseases of the Nervous System	206	140	215	Home for Crippled Chil- dren	2	1	1
Cases of Tuberculosis	363	332	581	Newark T. B. Sanatorium	15	4	27
Teeth Extracted	34	23	41	Eighth Avenue Day Nurs- ery	0	1	1
Children Vaccinated	30	18	54				
Orthopedic Cases	434	328	31				
Rectal	67	27	9				
TOTAL	3,214	2,382	3,275	TOTAL	164	126	170
Clinic Prescriptions	4,014	3,032	3,609				
District Prescriptions				Recapitulation			
First District—Dr. Hill	31	41	93	Patients Treated	3,214	2,382	3,275
Second District—Dr. Broadnax	52	35	46	Patients Sent to Hospital	164	126	170
Third District—Dr. Rode- mann	49	44	82	Prescriptions Dispensed	4,291	3,259	4,129
Fourth District—Dr. Hirschberg	62	36	116	Wassermans	63	56	
Fifth District—Dr. Fischer	62	34	138	Blood Examinations	8	0	
Sixth District—Dr. Jedel	21	37	45	Urine Examinations	216	201	
Total	277	227	520	Sputum Examinations	21	17	
				Exudates and Transudates	162	116	
				Ex. for Trep. Pallid	5	3	
				Intravenous of "607"	1	5	

Division of Tuberculosis

Field Work

Number of visits made	1,067	Referred to Tuberculosis Clinics	100
Patients on hand at beginning of month	816	Referred to Other Clinics	5
Patients on hand at end of month	830	Referred to Relief Bureaus	6
Deaths among patients	32		

Division of Food and Drugs

Milk samples taken	357	Cattle inspected at dairies	1,438
Chemical Samples of milk taken	152	Complaints investigated	20
Bacteria Samples of milk taken	391	Inspections for food and drug exposures	6
Chemical samples below standard	5	Notices served	67
Bacteria samples below standard	135		

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1917

Supervision of Babies

Babies under supervision March 1st, 1917	2 197
New cases placed under supervision from city records	194
Total number of babies supervised to January 1917	2 391

Character of Feeding of Supervised Babies	Total	Breast	Partial	Artificial
Under 6 months of age	1,050	991	36	23
Partial cases delivered during Mar 1	57	36		0

Prenatal Care

Expectant mothers under supervision March 1st, 1917	332
New cases placed under supervision during March	62
Total number of expectant cases supervised since January 1917	394

Consultation Stations

Visits made by Teachers to homes of mothers	2,056
Visits made by mothers to consultation stations	326

Little Mothers' Leagues

Meetings held during March	15
Attendance at meetings	363
Enrolled membership March, 1917	126

Deaths of Supervised Babies

Deaths of supervised babies visited by nurse	10
Deaths of supervised babies before nurse visited case	5

Housing and Sanitation

Cases referred to the Health Officer	15
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Contagious Diseases

Cases referred to the Division of Contagious Diseases	6
-------------------------------------------------------	---

Older Children

Number of defects corrected	3
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Ophthalmia

New Cases	Treatment	Condition	Old Cases	Treatment	Condition
1	At Home	Improving		At Home	Cured
1	At Home	Died			

Trachoma

New Cases	Treatment	Condition	Old Cases	Treatment	Condition
			3	Dispensary	Improving

Puerperal Sepsis and Deaths

Cases referred to Division during month	...	...	8
No midwife has been in attendance in any of these cases at any time			

Supervision of Midwifery

Complaints received	0
Bottles of silver nitrate distributed among midwives	3
Visits to Midwives	27
Postpartum cases attended by Supervisor	2

Supervision of Boarding Homes

Babies in boarding homes under one year	17
Babies in Boarding homes over one year	35
Sickness (pneumonia 1 and measles 5)	6
Deaths	0
Licenses granted	8
Requests for boarding homes	13
Boarding home addresses given	7
Inadvisable to separate baby from its mother no boarding home address given	6
Succeeded in keeping mother and baby together	2
Baby placed in Day Nursery	1
Referred to Children's Aid Society	2
Referred to Florence Crittenton Home	1

Supervision of Unmarried Mothers and Babies

Cases under supervision March 1st, 1917	15
New cases during the month of March	5

MEMORANDUM

District Physicians

Number of schools	349	Number patients sent to hospitals	2
Number of prescriptions	346	Number of deaths	1

Parochial School Physicians' Report

Number of schools inspected	2	Number of schools inspected	24
Number of visits made	22	Number of schools visited	24
Number of patients	226	Number of patients treated	226
Number of prescriptions	2	Number of prescriptions	2

APRIL, 1917

HEALTH BULLETIN



*"I will simply say, that I am for those means which
will give the greatest good to the greatest number"*

LINCOLN

Monthly Bulletin Board of Health, Newark, New Jersey

CHARLES V. CRASTER, M. D., D. P. H.
Health Officer

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MONTHLY BULLETIN

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Vol. I (New Series)

Newark, N. J., April, 1917

No 4

WHY WE WANT TWO MILLS

The tabulation of the anticipated financial needs of the various Departments of our city government is a work which is more difficult than the uninformed are aware of.

To many it appears as though it were a thoughtless careless grab at the public moneys and as though there were no comprehension of the fact that the tax rate would go up.

In these days it would be a miracle if the tax rate did not follow everything else in the ascending business. Every Department needs money in increased amounts, for the very reason that greater endeavors and wider fields of work have resulted from the hunger for a rapidly growing healthy city, which has now to have enough for its development.

I believe that every man who is in any way responsible for the work in various Departments feels the weight of such a responsibility and strives hard to limit his requirements, with honest regard to what he will require for a proper maintenance and progress of his work.

Speaking in particular for the Board of Health it is the least provided for Department in our City. If it is true that "a man would give anything for his life" it is the most important for we save thousands though not as dramatically as in some other departmental work.

About one and a half mills per day is the cost of the Board of Health to each individual of our community, and he gets it all back.

We want two mills and we want them badly and please remember that we pay our mill as well as you and besides work night and day that you will be satisfied with your investment, moreover we receive no salary nor want it. Every branch of our Board is overworked, and has been for years we are short-handed in every department and it is absolutely necessary if progress is to be made to increase help in all lines. Our City has grown to vast proportions.

It is a disaster if population has been lost and this has made our districts difficult to cover.

It would be possible for our people to understand thoroughly our work if they would be in immediate desire to give unstintingly and it is our desire that they shall know by such means as have been used and such as are in contemplation.

You need as much that you know. Give us two mills and it may save you the price of sorrow.

In the sanitation department we have nineteen inspectors. The same number have been employed many years. There has been no increase in their number though the work of the department has multiplied as our city has grown.

Those interested should view the inspectors' work. I am sure they would be amazed at what such a small force accomplishes. We however need more inspectors if you want all the work done that it is urgent shall be done.

The daily combat with contagious (preventable) diseases gives that department a moment's spare in their endeavors to keep up their work. Fight men to win it. Think it over. You want to be protected as you should be. Help us to get more men. It's for your benefit.

The Food and Drug Department is one of the most important and the least manned. Do you think that four men can watch your food supply? Do you think that all the milk coming from hundreds of miles and from as many sources can be guarded adequately by such a force? If you are poisoned by a single unwholesome food you complain to the Board of Health and ask why your particular product was not watched more carefully. We can't do it unless you help. We could use to the greatest advantage and benefit many more inspectors in this department.

The Child Hygiene Department is the place to spoil the plans of those conditions required by ignorance of the care of children and to start them upward through improved environment. You can't give too much for it's money well invested and its for a lowering of the tax rate sometime. Sanitation must start with the child if you want to save on the man. The good work which the Board has been doing in this line calls for its wider extension and to do so of course we ask for the wherewithal. So do it. Your two mills would save many.

What are you going to do about tuberculosis? Are you going to go on doing in the same indifferent manner as in the past? We could stamp out tuberculosis in the same manner as our other invasions of the same warlike spirit have been done. There is more spirit for chewing gum in this city than for the cure and eradication of tuberculosis. Tuberculosis was steadily annihilated before the wars of our day and when you are willing to let's face it go to that the scourge then it will stop in the land for you have said it.

Franklin D. V. Apple keeps the records. If this City there will be found

a page devoted to the City's good works. Hospitals. Of all the monuments there are none which can compare with it.

Yet, by year, year, almost each minute the sick among us pass through its portals. It is always crowded, always in need and always will be unless provisions are made for the immense increase of those who need your care.

The fearful price of foodstuffs and other supplies necessitates a larger appropriation to provide they must eat and they must be given care if they are to live.

The City Hospital should be well provided for even if it should take from some of the more ornamental but far less needful departments of our City's work.

In our Budget the raising of a salary seems to make the taxpayers gasp and bristle. Why raise their wages? Don't they get enough now? They have a snap and many more uncomplimentary remarks.

Let me tell you why? It is because they are human beings, have families to provide for, get hungry like other people. In fact, they are subject to the same sociological conditions which make you feel the pinch. They have never been paid enough. They earn every dollar they get, and we defy anyone to show any department of our city where as much is received for that given.

There is not a slacker from the lowest to the highest. They have worked in season and out of season. They want your confidence because they deserve it.

What we ask for we need for your sake. Give us a mandatory sum. Give us an increase each year commensurate with the steady growth and demands of our city.

The fear of exceeding our monthly allowance is ever present. This Board has haggled for an hour over a "quarter" of your money.

We are possibly confronted by conditions which will call for additional expansion and work. We have tried honestly to anticipate such necessities, and we most respectfully ask you to HELP US TO HELP YOU.

W. S. D.

THE CLEAN-UP.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to carry on a Clean-up Campaign in the City specified the week of April 30th to May 5th as the Special Opening Week of the Campaign.

During this week there was a very unusual amount of enthusiasm given to the work and we can confidently say that a very thorough sweeping and garnishing of our City resulted.

A special detail of sanitary inspectors was sent into the Third Ward of the City to assist in cleaning up this locality, and the report made by these inspectors to headquarters is particularly encouraging inasmuch as it states that a remarkable improvement in the sanitary conditions of the ward since

the survey of last year was evident on all hands. Such an improvement shows the value of continuous propaganda of cleanliness which this Department has endeavored to carry through in our congested districts.

It is safe to assume that the increased cleanliness is in a large measure due to the educational measures carried out last year.

While in the clean up of last year there was an enormous accumulation of undesirable rubbish this year a much higher standard of cleanliness was attained with a fraction of the same effort. This improvement is indicated in some measure by the time taken to survey the Third Ward this year as compared with last year. Whereas the survey last year occupied a period of eight weeks in which at least fourteen inspectors were employed, working all day, this year the same work was done by a force of ten men in but two weeks.

The inspectors report that the attitude of the population is one in which an increasing interest seems to be taken in the cleanliness of house surroundings, a willingness to cooperate with this Department in keeping the city clean and a desire for information on health subjects in this respect.

Many of the occupants of tenement buildings and apartment houses informed the inspectors that the undesirable conditions of disorder and dirt accumulations found around these places can not always be put down to the carelessness or neglect of all tenants in the building, but is usually due to one or two who virtually defy the good intentions of the rest. With a view to meet this condition we are having printed a circular for distribution by our inspectors in which the responsibility of the tenant in tenement houses and apartment houses is outlined and the duties of all are specifically mentioned for the purpose of obtaining a sanitary condition in their respective localities.

Much of the dirt and accumulations in many-family houses is due to a want of proper instructions of the tenants and information as to their responsibility for the cleanliness of the building.

In this clean up work this month we have received the greatest assistance from the Board of Works and this assistance has been of untold value in cleaning up of certain spots in streets and vacant lots which are not usually reached by the regular street collections.

We have not forgotten that one of the main reasons for our Clean-up Campaign is the necessity for destroying the breeding places of flies and we have found that stable owners are still very neglectful in providing proper storage places and coverings for manure.

A circular has been printed for distribution among stable owners instructing them as to the proper care of manure and the destruction of fly larvae.

In the First Ward which has received particular attention during the Clean-up Week our inspectors report that there has been a considerable

improvement in the living conditions as compared with their observations of the survey of last year. Houses occupied by foreigners formerly found very insanitary are now rapidly improving and the people themselves are becoming more and more educated to the need of improved home surroundings. In all clean up weeks considerable difficulty has been experienced in enforcing the provision of a proper garbage can. The general reply to complaints regarding missing covers is that the cover has been lost by the garbage collectors themselves. It would seem that there is a considerable field for invention to provide a receptacle in which a cover will be securely attached to the garbage can itself and which will automatically close when not in use.

An innovation in clean-up procedures was the parade of school children of the Third Ward on May 2d.

It was a highly inspiring spectacle to see these little children out for cleanliness and of considerable promise for a future annual parade along these lines. It is to be hoped that all the children in the city may have an opportunity to take part in parades of this kind.

The Clean up Committee intends not only to confine its activities to the Clean-up Week, but to carry on a continuous Clean up Campaign throughout the year.

The work of this committee will be aided by the new Safety Wardens which are to be appointed from each Improvement Association in the City, and who will be asked to co operate with the Clean up Committee throughout the year.

The Slogan of the Clean-up Committee is one which should be hung up in all our houses. CLEAN UP AND KEEP CLEAN C V C

ESCAPING QUARANTINE.

A group of "prominent citizens" had gathered for a social occasion. Men and women of intelligence were there, and honorable people, all of them, or thought they were. During the evening the subject of quarantine was discussed, and how annoying it is to be quarantined, and all that. Then the little group, or several of the group, began telling how they had avoided quarantine. They related with merriment how each had "fooled the doctors" and escaped from home and gone about their business despite the fact there were contagious diseases in the house, and they seemed to think it a good joke on the health officers that the card on the front door didn't keep them from using the back door. Not one in the group considered that he or she had done a dishonorable or a dangerous thing.

There was not a person in the group who would shoot a man in the dark. There was not one who would break into a home and rob it. There was not one who would catch a child in an alley and choke it to death or wilfully

destroy a home with dynamite. Yet none of these things is any worse than to leave a home that is contaminated and go about the streets.

Is it any worse for a man to catch a child in an alk and choke it to death than to infect it with the germs of diphtheria and thus cause it to strangle? Would it be any worse to blow up a home with dynamite than to infect that home with scarlet fever? Should the greater crime be to pry open a window and let the disease that is the cause of typhoid fever enter the home through the window? What is the difference between shooting a person in the dark and spreading contagion that kills him?

Health officers are not issuing quarantine cards for fun. They are not demanding that you stay at home when quarantined simply to get even with you for something you have done. They know what they are doing and they are doing it for the good of the thousands of people of this community. And if you are a law-abiding person you ought to assist the health officers in carrying out their duties rather than scheming to thwart the officers in their work.

DANGEROUS FLY POISONS.

The Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society draws attention to the danger to children by the use of arsenical fly destroyers. In 1911 there were 36 cases of poisoning directly attributed to poisonous fly paper of which 12 were fatal. Twenty-seven of these cases occurred during July and August.

The Michigan Legislature has already passed a bill prohibiting the sale of poisonous fly papers. The United States Public Health Service has already drawn attention to the danger of poisoning by these means and in No. 29 of the Public Health Reports it states: "Of other fly poisons mention should be made merely for the purpose of condemnation of those composed of arsenic. Fatal cases of poisoning of children through the use of such compounds are far too frequent and owing to the resemblance of arsenical poisoning to summer diarrhoea and summer cholera it is believed that the cases reported do not by any means comprise the total. Arsenical fly destroying devices must be rated as extremely dangerous and should never be used, even if other measures are not at hand."

The Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society further states that "there seems to be no sufficient reason for permitting the unrestricted sale of arsenical fly poison. It would be well if other States followed the lead of Michigan in this and regulated their sale."

The ordinary tanglefoot fly papers although objectionable from some points of view are safer than the medicated papers advocated in some places. Where flies are very numerous of course such devices as these are suggested and recourse must be had to some form of fly trap many of which are simple and can be made by the expenditure of a few cents.

THE BABY PRIMER.



The Baby Primer gotten up by the Division of Child Hygiene is for the purpose of sending to the parents of all children born in the city of Newark.

This little booklet sets forth pictorially the essentials of infant hygiene. Its general distribution will help mothers better to remember and follow the instructions and teachings of the physicians in the care of their babies. It is expected that its teachings will increase maternal nursing and lessen infant sickness and deaths.

The Board of Health will be glad to supply you with as many copies as you desire.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FLY TIME.

The following suggestions are made by the American Civic Association with regard to protection from flies.

Screens on windows and doors to keep out flies will do more to safeguard your treasures than will locks to keep out burglars.

Not every fly that comes along is carrying filth and germs, but many of them are, and you can't tell which is which. Take no chances, swat all.

Because your neighbor throws garbage in the alley is no reason why you should follow his example. It is a reason why you should set him a good example.

With all houses well sewered and screened, flies that feed upon filth and kitchen refuse would largely disappear, and health conditions would be to that extent improved.

Do not patronize "fruit a la filth," the kind served from sidewalk stands after being exposed to street dirt and flies.

PREVENT MATERNAL DEATHS.

From January 1st to April 1st according to the death records six deaths resulted from puerperal sepsis. The Department has received five reports of cases of puerperal sepsis but none of the six deaths were reported as cases of sepsis before death.

Puerperal sepsis was made a reportable disease in January 1914 and every physician according to the Board of Health Ordinance is required to notify the Department of Health of each case of puerperal sepsis irrespective of its severity or probable outcome in the same manner that he is required to report scarlet fever or tuberculosis.

Newark is making a very good showing in the reduction of deaths from puerperal conditions as can be seen from the following figures and it is in the hope of continuing this good record that the Doctors are asked to assist the Department by promptly reporting all cases of this disease.

Year	Rate per 1,000 Deliveries
1916	2.1
1915	3.5
1914	4.9

Every consideration should urge a united effort to prevent maternal deaths during the puerperal state as at no other age is the life of the mother so valuable to the family and to the community and in no other condition is the proper application of preventive measures likely to yield such satisfactory results. J. L.

PREVENT BLINDNESS.

Everyone sets a high value on eye sight. In San Francisco a judge awarded damages to the amount of \$25000 against a midwife who had failed to exercise proper care in the prevention of sore eyes of the new-born.

Newark physicians and midwives can take pride in the results that have been obtained in 1916 which clearly indicate that as a whole they are exercising every care to prevent ophthalmia in the new born and are reporting promptly all cases observed.

Year	Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
1914	30
1915	33
1916	18

The practice of the nurses of the Child Hygiene Division to make smears from all purulent discharges in babies under their supervision has resulted in the discovery of a few cases of ophthalmia that were not previously observed or reported. One of the cases in March was a true case of Gonorrhoeal Ophthalmia and might have led to blindness if it had not been placed under proper treatment as a result of this discovery by the Division.

Doctors and midwives are required by the State Law to report all cases of ophthalmia or conjunctivitis in the new-born irrespective of its severity or probable outcome.

We wish to emphasize that the law does not refer to gonorrhoeal ophthalmia alone and that a large proportion of ophthalmia neonatorum is due to other bacteria. All cases of ophthalmia neonatorum or sore eyes of the new born should be promptly reported.

J. L.

DIVISION REPORTS

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE.

APRIL, 1917

CAUSES	Total Deaths		Under 1 year			Total under 5 y's		65 and over				
	Males	Females	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over		
Total, All Causes	526	296	230	67	13	17	97	26	21	106	158	118
Typhoid Fever . . .	1	1										
Malaria	1											
Infantile Paralysis .	1	1		1		1						
Measles	1					1						
Scarlet Fever . . .												
Whooping Cough . .	3	1	2	1	1	1	6					
Diphtheria	2	2				2						
Influenza												
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)	4	2	2		1	1	2		1	1		
Other Epidemic Diseases												
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)	7	40	23	1	1	2		11	33	22	4	
Tuberculous Meningitis	8	3	5		2	3	5					
Other Tuberculosis .	1	4	2					1	1	2		
Cancer, Malignant Tumor	29	12	7						3	16	10	
Simple Meningitis	5	1	4							1		
Apoplexy, Softening of the Brain	34	15	19			4			3	15	16	
Organic Heart Diseases	63	36	27	1			8		9	24	21	
Bronchitis	16	8	8	6	1	7				3	4	
Pneumonia, Lobar	51	41	10	6	1	3	10	3	17	17	4	
Pneumonia, Broncho	13	8	5	4	4	1	9			1	3	
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	1	2						2	1		
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	4	1	3					1	2	1		
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)	6	2	4	6		6						
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	5	3	2				1			3	1	
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	3		3								3	
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	1								1		
Bright's Disease and Nephritis	73	40	33				1	3	15	28	26	
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)	2		2							1	1	
Puerperal Septicaemia								1	2			
Other Puerperal Diseases	3	3										
Congenital Deblity, and Malformation	35	17	18	35		35						
Old Age	8	3	5								8	
Accident	14	14	5			3	4	1	4	4	3	
Homicide	2	2		1		1			1			
Suicide	3	3							1	1	1	
Ill-defined Causes												
All Other Causes	50	28	22	5	2	7	4		10	16	13	
Totals for April, 1916	540	322	218	86	30	28	15	16	27	123	143	81

The death rate for the month was 15.8 per 1,000 of population as against 17.8 for the previous month. The present population of Newark is estimated for these calculations at 400,000.

The death rate for the month of April, 1916 was 17.1, estimated population 380,000.

HEALTH BULLETIN

**Not then reported

Visits to quarantined houses	10,094	Houses disinfected for diphtheria	75
Houses placarded for contagious disease	298	Houses disinfected for tuberculosis	148
Houses disinfected	316	Houses disinfected for scarlet fever	65
		Special disinfections	19

REPORT OF DIVISION OF BACTERIOLOGY

April, 1917

	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria			
Number of Primary Cultures Examined	630	711	77
Number of True Cases	42	52	59
Total Number of Primary and Secondary Cultures Examined	719	810	673
Diphtheria Antitoxin			
Number of Doses On Hand Beginning of Month	230	157	228
Number of Doses Produced During the Month	19	341	30
Number of Doses Distributed During the Month	194	268	200
Number of Doses On Hand at End of Month	55	230	471
Tuberculosis			
Number of Specimens of Sputum Examined	274	325	211
Number of Specimens Containing Tubercle Bacteria	5	18	131
Miscellaneous			
Number of Blood Examinations for Typhoid and Malaria	Pos 50	Pos 40	Pos 14
Number of Doses of Typhoid Vaccine Distributed	35	41	2
Number of Doses of Pertussis Vaccine Distributed	9	3	16
Number of Milk Examinations (City Supply)	340	457	113
Number of Specific Catarrhal Infection Examinations	Pos 1498	Pos 16157	Pos 79
Rabies			
Preventive Treatment to Exposed Persons	0	5	
Animals Examined for Rabies	0	3	3
Dogs		Pos 1	
Cats			0
Other Animals			0
Disinfectant Tests			130

Culture Collectors' Report

Diphtheria cultures collected	689	Typhoid	39
Tuberculosis Sputum	252	Catarrhal	65
Wasserman	256	Antitoxin Delivered	190

District Physicians

Families visited	295	Number patients sent to Hospitals	48
Indigent sick prescribed for.	385	Number of deaths	2

Parochial School Nurses' Report

Visits to Schools	181	Other Visits	198
Class Inspections Made	179	Treatments Performed	895
Vaccinations Secured	700	Physical Defects Found	646
Pupils Excluded			140

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS (Observer, Prof. William Wiener)

MONTH	Temperature (Dry Thermometer)			Humidity			Precipitation (Inches)	
	Mean Avg.	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Mean Avg.	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Rain	Snow
For the Month of April	48.6	81	27	66.2	100	44	2.1	0.0

CITY WATER SUPPLY

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF SAMPLES OF PEQUANNOCK WATER OBTAINED DURING THE MONTH GIVE THE FOLLOWING RESULTS:

Date 1917	ORIGIN OF SAMPLE	Bact. per C C	Amount of Sample Causing Fer- mentation in Glucose Bouil- lon and Lactose Bile					
			1	1	1	1	1	5
			20	10	2	2	Or	Co
April 11	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream	650						
"	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream	1000						
"	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River	40						
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River.	150						
"	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse.	420						
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse .	40						
"	Cedar Grove, Outlet Gatehouse,....	100						
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	50						
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	00						
"	Board of Health Office, Plane & William Streets	110						
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	00						
Apr 20	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream	200						
"	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream	130						
"	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River,.....	270						
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River.	480						
"	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse,...	550						
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse.	120						
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	100						
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	00						
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	00						
"	Board of Health Office, Plane & William Streets	00						
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	40						
"	Prudential Ins. Co. City Water Before Filtration	30						
"	Prudential Ins. Co. City Water After Filtration	40						
Apr .	Driven Well, Coit St., Irvington, N. J. (Gould & Eberhardt)	100 sterile						

City Chemist

Total number of tanks analyzed	113	Total number of samples below standard	8
Above the standard for solids...	105	Sealed samples	113
Average for solids above stand- ard	12.19%	Sealed samples below standard	8
Average for fats above stand- ard	3.5		

Report on City Water

The average quality of the water is practically the same as for March. The Ammonias are a trifle less and the Total Solids a little more but the quality remains good. The temperature of the laboratory sample has risen from 38 to 51° F.

DIVISION OF SANITATION

Number of inspections made from complaint cards	410
" " original inspections made.	9,281
Total number of inspections made	9,696
" " " re-inspections made	1,594
" " " nuisances found..	2,567
" " " " abated	1,127
" " " noticed served	1,298
Number of cases sent to Law Department.	31
" " hours in Court	16
" " yards inspected	4,736
" " " found unsanitary .	573
" " cellars inspected	4,152
" " " found unsanitary	551
" " factories inspected	12
" " stables inspected	232
" " manure accumulations found	75
" " tenement houses inspected	365
" " living rooms found unsanitary	17
" " houses found unfit for habitation	8
" " full privy vaults	6
" " " cesspools	3
Buildings with defective plumbing.	68
" " no city water supply.....	12
" " insufficient or no toilet accommodations.....	1
Number of days detailed on Spitting Crusade	5
" " arrests made of violators of Spitting Ordinance..	6
" " inspections made for licenses.....	140

Plumbing Inspectors

Pumping inspections made	410
Sewers inspected.....	63
Special inspections made.....	18
Water tests made.....	107
Smoke tests made.....	38
Plumbing plans approved.	148

Rabies Inspector

Dog bites investigated	39
Dogs examined for Rabies.....	0
Dogs sent to Pound	4
Total inspections..	107
Dogs with Rabies ..	0
Clinic cases investigated.....	110

Veterinarian and Meat Inspector

Total meat carcasses examined.	11,815
Total beef " "	2,603
" calf " "	2,181
" lamb and sheep carcasses examined	4,534
" number of inspections of meat establishments	1,040
" " " carcasses condemned	3

DETAILED INSPECTORS

Days of inspection at Water Sheds.....	4
Water samples taken.....	30
Chemical " "	8
Bacteriological samples taken	22

City Dispensary

April, 1917

Number of Cases Treated This Month	Number of Cases Treated Last Month	Number of Cases Treated Same Month Last Year	Hospital	This Month	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Pre-Natal	19	12	City	36	35	28
Malaria	44	47	St. Michael's	7	18	12
Syphilis	13	13	St. John's	6	2	6
Scabies	13	14	St. Barnabas	11	6	1
Chlorosis	17	14	German	10	14	1
Dysentery	37	118	St. Luke's	1	13	11
Dysentery	34	71	Wounded Children	5	5	2
Dysentery	88	225	Babies	1	14	13
Dysentery	102	176	Eye and Ear Infirmary	36	40	21
Dysentery	130	120	Home for Crippled Children	5	2	2
Cases of Tuberculosis	489	363	Newark T. B. Sana- torium	14	15	27
Teeth Extracted	20	37	High Avenue Lab. Nursery	0	0	0
Orthopedic Cases	396	434	TOTAL	146	164	146
Rectal	64	67				

TOTAL	3,069	3,214	2,676	Recapitulation			
City Dispensary	3,069	3,214	2,676	Patients Treated ..	3,069	3,214	2,676
District Prescriptions				Patients Sent to Hos-			
First District Dr.	45	31	29	pital	146	164	146
Second District Dr.	28	52	20	Prescriptions Dis-			
Third District Dr.	46	49	53	posed	3,180	3,241	3,442
Rodemann	46	49	53	Wassermanns	51	63	36
Fourth District Dr.	5	32	100	Blood Examinations ..	14	8	0
Fischer	42	62	73	Urine Examinations ..	207	210	18
Sixth District Dr.	35	21	32	Sputums Examina-			
Jedel	35	21	32	tions	19	21	0
TOTAL ..				Examinations and Trans-			
	246	277	334	ferences	123	162	42
				Ex. for Trep. Pall.	7	5	0
				Intravenous of "606" ..	0	1	0

Division of Tuberculosis

Field Work

Number of visits made	1,087	Referred to Tuberculosis Clinics	150
Patients on hand at beginning of month ..	830	Referred to Other Clinics	12
Patients on hand at end of month ..	815	Referred to Relief Bureaus	8
Deaths among patients	30		

Division of Food and Drugs

Milk samples taken	415	Cattle inspected at dairies	175
Swine inspected	5	Cattle inspected at slaughterhouses	28
Inspections for food and drug exposures ..	51	Inspections for food and drug exposures ..	3
Notices served	7	Notices served	30
Bacteria samples below standard ..	83		

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1917

Supervision of Babies

Babies under supervision April 1, 1917..	2,393
New babies placed under supervision from birth records..	26
Total number of babies supervised since January 1, 1917..	2,658

Deaths of Supervised Babies

Visited by Division nurse ..	4
Before nurse visited case.....	3

Character of Feeding of Supervised Babies

	Total	Breast	Partial	Artificial
Under 6 months of age	1,134	1,070	34	21
Prenatal cases delivered during April..	41	38	0	0

Prenatal Care

Expectant mothers under supervision April 1, 1917	394
New cases placed under supervision during April	80

Total number of prenatal cases supervised since January 1, 1917..... 474

Supervised Mothers Delivered During April

	Attendant at Birth	Mothers Delivered	Living Births	Mothers Who Died	Babies Who Died Under 1 Month	Still Births	Miscarriages
Total	41	38	38	0	2	1	2
Midwife	36	33	33	0	2	1	2
Physician	4	4	4	0	0	0	0
Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No attendant	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

Consultation Stations

Visits made by teachers to homes of mothers..	1,990
Visits made by mothers to consultation stations.....	328

Little Mothers' Leagues

Meetings held during April.	9
Attendance at meetings	202
Enrolled membership for class of March, 1917.....	129

Housing and Sanitation

Cases referred to the Health Officer..	34
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Contagious Diseases

Cases referred to the Division of Contagious Diseases.....	1
------------------------------------------------------------	---

Older Children

Number of defects corrected... ..	1
-----------------------------------	---

Prevention of Blindness**Ophthalmia**

New Cases	Treatment At Home	Condition Improving	Old Cases	Treatment At Home	Condition Improving
1					

Trachoma

New Cases 2	Treatment At Home	Condition Improving	Old Cases 1 2	Treatment Dispensary Dispensary	Condition Cured Improving
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Smears taken by Division Nurses

Smear sent to bacteriological laboratory.....	1
Result	
Very purulent	1

Puerperal Deaths

Cases referred to Division during the month.	5
Attended by midwife.....	1

Supervision of Midwifery

Complaints received and investigated..	3
Bottles of silver nitrate distributed to midwives.	11
Visits to midwives	25

Supervision of Boarding Homes

Babies in boarding homes under one year	40
Babies in boarding homes over one year.	20
Sickness .	2
Deaths ..	0
Requests for boarding homes	11
Boarding home addresses given	7
Inadvisable to separate baby from its mother -no boarding home address given	4
Succeeded in keeping mother and baby together	3
Referred to Children's Aid Society	1

Supervision of Unmarried Mothers and Babies

Cases under supervision April 1, 1917	20
New cases during April	9

Births by Wards, Sex and Color

April, 1917

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non-Residents	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored	Illegitimate
Births	93	27	99	15	72	33	41	38	58	85	31	68	84	118	38	61	27	983	494	489	943	41	14

This table includes twenty-seven births for March which were received after report was printed.

Deaths by Wards, Sex and Color

April, 1917

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non-Residents	Unknown	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored
Deaths	38	27	38	20	20	27	28	28	33	28	18	31	37	45	25	31	31	1	526	296	230	487	39

PUT YOUR SCREENS UP EARLY

HOW TO SPELL
FILTHY



IF IT'S FILTHY IT'S HALF FLY

**IF YOU LIKE DIRT, SORT IT YOURSELF
THE FLY IS CARELESS**

SWAT THE FLY!

KEEP YOUR SCREENS UP LATE

FLIES ARE A DANGER TO HEALTH

DON'T PERMIT FLIES IN YOUR HOME

MAY, 1917

HEALTH



BULLETIN



*"I will simply say that I am for those means which
will give the greatest good to the greatest number."*

LINCOLN

Monthly Bulletin, Board of Health, Newark, New Jersey

CHARLES V. CRASTER, M. D., D. P. H.

Health Officer

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PLUMBING DIVISION..	Chas. A. Hallgring, Chief

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MONTHLY BULLETIN

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No. 5

OUR VACATIONS.

"Speeding Up" and "Physical Resources."

Not many years ago the average man was too busy to take a vacation, and even when he did it was an excuse for harder work, with no office interference. The necessity for some kind of annual "let up" in work is now, however, recognized widely to-day, so that the annual vacation has come prepared to stay.

Nevertheless it is plain that there must be something wrong with our daily life in that it is so ill balanced between work and play that unless relieved by a summer relaxation ill health or an actual physical breakdown may result.

At other times how many of us take even a few minutes from the daily grind to carry out a simple exercise for our health's sake? Yet an hour devoted daily to rest, followed by a walk in the open or a ten-minute gymnasium drill with open windows, will exceed many times the annual vacation in actual good to our physical well-being.

Although the annual vacation may retard somewhat the final reckoning between "speeding up" and "physical resources," it is too brief a period of time to fully rest jaded mentality and to recuperate outraged nervous systems.

Thus it may well be that our annual vacation is as fallacious and misleading in its meaning as the annual clean-up week, for in both we attempt to do in a short period of time what should have been done continually throughout the year.

Bodily upbuilding difficult as it is under the best of conditions where absolute rest and quietness can be obtained, is virtually impossible where the modern tendency holds sway of making vacation time a continuous round of excitement and exotic pleasures.

Such a holiday perhaps leaves little to be desired from the point of continuous novelty, but much from the ultimate good to be derived from it.

It can at least be said of the old fashioned stay in the country or the shore that it was a well meant effort to rest up, to lie "round and do nothing" and was

certainly of some benefit to this end. The modern vacation such as it is must be made the best of, with the hope that the future will show the wisdom of sandwiching some part of our vacation time into our daily life throughout the year.

Vacational Hazards.

The annual procession to the shore or country, moreover, is not free from danger. The mere change from home is enough for some of us to disregard known precautions, to 'take a chance' we would not think of doing in our home town. For instance, who would take a house in the city by correspondence alone? And yet this is frequently done for summer residences.

How many parents or families before renting farmhouses or seashore bungalows inquire as to the water supply and the sewage disposal, or if there is a well on the premises, as to whether such a well is properly protected from sewage contamination? Yet such inquiries should be the first principles of safety. Well water may be grossly polluted, exposing the family to Typhoid Fever or Dysentery; the ground around dwellings may be contaminated from cesspools, causing nuisances by odors and flies. There may have been cases of Typhoid Fever in the family or among the staff of boarding houses, and yet little attention is paid to such information.

Vacation Typhoid.

It is significant that the annual crop of Typhoid Fever, occurring during July, August and September, is called 'Vacation Typhoid' and very rightly so. Some local color is found for this statement in that during 1915 of 408 cases reported to the Newark Board of Health 41 gave a history of infection acquired when on vacation, the disease subsequently developing within the incubation period upon the return home. In 12 instances the infection was credited to drinking country well water, 12 factors to eating raw lettuce or celery, 7 to eating raw oysters or clams, 3 to direct contact with others suffering from the disease, and 1 each to drinking milk, canal water, water from bowl of gold fish, and to eating dirty food.

It is evident then, that due precautions should be taken always to guard against a careless mode of eating and drinking whilst away from home.

Infection of Fruits and Candy.

It must be remembered that the vendors of fruits and candy on holidays resorts are attracted to these places from all sections of the country. The local health authorities are not usually able to supervise the modes of living and the physical condition of so great a host of strangers, many of whom are foreigners, speaking little or no English.

Fruit to be eaten raw must first be thoroughly washed in running water and no candy should be bought for little children which is not put up in packages or in pieces separately wrapped.

Because one is away from home should not make the visitor a credulous

taker of all risks. Milk, so frequently a carrier of disease, should not be bought loose from any passing milk seller. See to it that your milkman supplies bottled milk and that his dairy is licensed by the local health authorities.

Typhoid Inoculation Safe.

Vacation Typhoid Fever is particularly prevalent in the age periods of from 15 to 25 years. Experience has shown that we have in the Typhoid Vaccine a safe and efficient means of warding off infection. Where a family of young folks intend camping out from place to place or are undertaking cruises or hunting trips there is no better precaution to take than to be immunized against Typhoid Fever.

The procedure is simple and harmless and consists in having a weekly inoculation of the vaccine for three weeks before the start of the trip.

The Typhoid Vaccine is supplied free by the Board of Health for this purpose to physicians in the city.

The protection afforded by the treatment is almost absolute and lasts a variable number of years, usually three.

Sea Bathing and Pools.

Without surf bathing and swimming the seashore would indeed lose most of its attraction. Not everybody, however, is so constituted as to derive benefit from this exercise. The contra-indications are evident in the blue pinched features and the prolonged shivering experienced by some individuals. This indicates that there is something radically wrong with the individual's power of skin reaction, a function which brings about that warm glow after a bath and the feeling of physical well-being experienced by the well and strong.

Exhaustion and depression are indeed danger signals not to be disregarded where sea bathing is concerned. To the new arrival over exercise always leads to extreme exhaustion and debility.

Similarly it is inadvisable to bathe or swim directly after meals. Such a procedure predisposes to cramps and cardiac failure, either of which are serious when swimming.

The Danger of the Crowded Beach.

There can be little doubt that sea water may become infected from the secretions of the hundreds or thousands of bathers who may use a particular bathing beach and who are continually expectorating into the sea. It is a well-known fact that the infection of Typhoid Fever from sewage may be carried for miles in the sea water, thereby infecting oyster and clam beds on the floor of the ocean. The surface water of bathing beaches may thus become a menace to those bathing in crowded quarters, especially during flood tide when the water tends to be kept shoreward all the time.

The crowded bathing beach should be avoided, or, if used, the sea water

should be kept from the mouth and nose, the subsequent shower may be looked to for a further safeguard against infection.

Salt water swimming pools are subject to the same contaminations of the surface water when overcrowding occurs. There is no effort made in these places to provide scum gutters as in public baths in cities, and we know that these latter become very grossly polluted when in use for only short periods of time where disinfection methods are not carried out. It is evident that much infected material must reach the mouths and noses of susceptible individuals. Such infections probably account for the coughs and colds, the pneumonias and typhoid fevers which are developed in seaside resorts. It is necessary to avoid the crowded salt water pool as much as the crowded bathing beach.

Efforts to Revive the Drowned Should Be Long Continued.

Many persons brought ashore presumably drowned are not dead. It is well known that heart action may go on for quite a long time after breathing has ceased. It is true that such heart action is so slight as to be undetectable by ordinary methods, so that the absence of a perceptible heart beat should not prevent proper means to restore life being taken. These should be long continued and persistent, for the reason that persons have been brought back to life after artificial respiration has been performed for an hour or more. In all life-saving measures promptness is an important factor. Everyone should be familiar with the procedures necessary to revive the apparently drowned.

Do not wait until the body may be conveyed to the nearest dwelling; start operations on the spot. First quickly remove all wet clothing and substitute a dry blanket. Next turn the body quickly on the face, keeping the head low to allow water to run from trachea and the bronchi. Then remove froth and mucus from the mouth and nose, after which quickly proceed by Sylvester's Method. Place the body on the back with a pillow under the neck, and by kneeling at the head quickly grasp the arms at the elbows so that the forearm is flexed on the arm, raise the elbows and extend them forcibly over the head. This movement expands the chest and air can be heard entering the lungs.

After an interval of a second or two the arms are brought slowly down to the sides of the chest and pressed forcibly and firmly against it to expel the contained air. Care must be taken not to press upon the stomach, as water may be forced therefrom into the lungs.

These movements should be continued at regular breathing intervals of from 18 to 20 to the minute. A second person may be usefully employed keeping the tongue forward and the body still.

Wherever possible hot water bottles and hot packs should be applied to the body during the efforts to restore life.

Seashore Sand Beaches.

In most of the seashore resorts the shore sand is subjected to cleaning up and raking at certain intervals of time. Where there are hundreds of

thousands of persons, including little children, sitting and playing in the sands it is probable that much of it may be a source of infection.

The work of Wallace A. Mannheimer of Columbia University, New York, has sufficiently proven that the sand piles and sand boxes used in certain amusement parks become contaminated with infectious disease germs. The results of examinations of samples taken from various sand piles showed that whereas in one gramme of clean, unused sand there were usually 6,000 bacteria, in the samples taken from sand piles used in play as many as 710,000 bacteria were found per cubic centimeter. Mannheimer further proved that sand could be infected experimentally with the diphtheria and paratyphoid bacillus, as a result of which it was found to be infectious for a long period of time, and that the disease germs were shown to be alive at the close of the seventh day of observation. It is evident that the conditions of the sand pile may well be duplicated in the sand of the seashore. Children should therefore, only be allowed to play on sand which is washed by the tide, avoiding those places where the tide does not reach and where continuous contaminations may go on without any means of cleansing or disinfection.

It is particularly important that when children are running about without shoes or stockings that they should be allowed to play only in clean and washed shore sand. Wounds in the feet are very liable to become infected with dirt. The material thus carried into wounds very readily may set up infections difficult to heal. All such wounds should be thoroughly washed and kept clean every day.

Sun Baths and Sunburns.

There seems to be quite a competition amongst young persons who arrive at the seashore as to who shall get "tanned" sooner than the other.

A word of warning is necessary in connection with sunburn. A sunburn is a burn just as much as a burn from any other cause and a sunburn involving the greater part of the skin surface of the body may well be a fatal burn. Much hardship and suffering has arisen from this extremely undesirable practice. The resulting effects from such a burn do not resemble the tanning developed by the gradual process of exposure to the sun's rays.

Treatment of sunburn is no different from the treatment of any other kind of burn and where large areas of the body are affected the services of a physician should be obtained at once. Blistered and cracked surfaces may well be avenues of infection and should be protected by suitable dressing and surgical coverings.

Exposure to the sun's rays when wet with salt water very readily brings about blistering and, general opinion to the contrary, persons brown no sooner when wet with salt water than when dry. On the other hand extreme burns may result from such a procedure when thoughtlessly carried out.

The stings of insects are at times sources of great discomfort. Inasmuch as the bee stings and ant bites are irritating by reason of the formic acid injected into the wound, this may be readily neutralized by the application of an alkaline solution. Such may be obtained in the form of a weak solution of bicarbonate of soda or of liquid ammonia, which, when swabbed on the wound,

brings about marked relief. Where a sting wound becomes infected and shows signs of considerable inflammation as sometimes happens in stings about the face and neck, a doctor should be called immediately.

Poisoning by poisoned ivy (rhus toxicodendron) at times causes great suffering amongst children. Treatment of this unpleasant infection may require the service of a physician. Slight cases may be taken care of by a dressing kept wet with a lotion composed of sugar of lead upon the infected part.

C. V. C.

VENEREAL DISEASES NOW REPORTABLE.

The recent law passed by the State Legislature, March 29, 1917 requires every physician, nurse or other person who is treating or attempting to treat venereal diseases by prescription, formula, compound or patent medicine, to report immediately to the State Department of Health the name of the person afflicted with the disease, the sex, the address, the color and nationality of the person, together with the character of the disease, the probable source of infection, and whether it has been reported previously or not.

The penalty for failure to so report is Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) for each offense.

The law further provides for the free diagnosis of venereal diseases by the State Board of Health and for the furnishing of remedial agents such as salvarsan at cost. The State Board of Health in its Bulletin for May states that complement fixation tests for gonorrhoea will be made in the near future, and the Wasserman tests for syphilis are now being made without charge when properly collected specimens are forwarded by physicians from persons who are residents of this State. Special blank forms for reporting venereal diseases to the State Board of Health are being printed and will be distributed to physicians and institutions in the State in the near future. The venereal diseases so reported are Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Chancroid or any other variety or stages of such diseases.

The record of such cases reported to the State Board of Health is for all intents and purposes a secret record, and information of which can not be divulged except to legal prosecutors under certain conditions. It will be seen that this law makes the physicians or the person treating venereal diseases responsible to the State Board of Health for their reporting, the local Board of Health not being given any jurisdiction in this law.

C. V. C.

THE CARE OF THE CHILD WHILE AWAY ON VACATION.

There is often a departure from the normal attitude of parents toward their children when infants or older children concomitant with a vacation.

A vacation is a separation from accustomed duties and responsibilities and the substitution therefore of a care-free pleasurable habit of daily life.

This is normal, and the departure from this comes when the legitimate occupation of a vacation degenerates into license.

The temptation of an all-day boat, auto ride, or picnic has in the past led many a mother to divorce the baby from the breast while on vacation. This is license, because the baby's digestive organs are no better prepared at this time for an abrupt change, even for a single day, from normal mother's milk to a book modification of abnormal cow's milk, than when at home with certified milk, still abnormal, and a watchful physician.

Neither have the makers of babies' foods, as yet, been able to make a special vacation brand which can be given without careful supervision.

The digestive organs of the older child are not especially prepared for indulgence in food of unwarranted kinds, quantities and intervals.

The nervous system of the older child is not less susceptible during vacation to undue excitement nor to extra long days. Let the older children romp and play and mountain climb, or bathe in surf or lake or river, but with this they should have the same kind of food, and at the same intervals as at home. In larger quantities, possibly, because of the extra activities of the play time.

Fruit of course but not to indulgence and always in the morning hours.

The romp and play and far afield should have a limit and this limit the home bed hour. Not infrequently do infants return from vacation in a sad condition, due to freedom run into license. Not infrequently does the older child too, come back from vacation with disturbed digestion and assimilation, due to the same cause. Nor is it an uncommon occurrence to have children return from vacation with a disordered nervous system, due to the license of unaccustomed nightly dance and late bed hours.

Infants and older children while on a vacation with their parents need the same care exercised as to the kind, quantity and intervals of food, and the same bed hour. Older children need, indeed, even a greater number of hours of sleep at this time because of the extra amount of play and tramps over hill and dale.

If parents keep a normal attitude, then, the freedom of the vacation time will prove of great benefit to their children.

T. N. G

INSPECTION OF PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE BY BOARD OF HEALTH.

How many of our citizens know that the Board of Health maintains a Division of Plumbing with a staff consisting of a Chief and five Plumbing Inspectors, all practical plumbers?

By a law passed in 1888 local boards of health were empowered to regulate the plumbing, drainage and ventilation of buildings, and a short time after the first Plumbing Inspector was appointed. Since then the staff has grown to its present size.

During this period of time the type of sanitary plumbing fixtures has im-

proved to a great extent and the business of installation has likewise grown. With this growth the Board of Health has kept pace and each sewer connection and plumbing system or addition to existing systems has been carefully supervised. Almost 4000 plans have been approved and filed and as a result of this supervision innumerable defects in workmanship and materials have been corrected.

All complaints of defective plumbing are carefully investigated and the proper methods are used to have repairs made and sanitary conditions maintained. The people of our city are invited to come to us with their plumbing ills for advice and we will gladly direct them in the proper method to be pursued to obtain a cure.

C. A. H.

HOW OLD ARE YOU?

Never in the history of this country has this question been of such vital interest to so many people as it is to-day, June 5, 1917.

Never before has the United States Government been so deeply interested in knowing the exact ages of the young men of the land.

So that never before has the public mind been so ready to grasp the great importance of complete birth registration.

In ordinary times as the years go by and problem after problem is taken up and settled our civilization grows, and the more rapidly these problems are taken up and settled, the more rapidly this civilization grows.

In ordinary times the continual demands upon our attention, first by one problem and then by another, easily explain the temporary sidetracking in so many States of the problem of COMPLETE BIRTH REGISTRATION. It is not because the people believe birth registration unimportant, but the problem has simply been crowded to one side until a more favorable day.

When the story is told of the American arrested in London as a German spy, unable to obtain a birth certificate because his birth had never been recorded and because the doctor had died, but finally saved by the discovery of an old letter which told of his birth, the people will grasp the point and agree that births should be registered. But as the story relates to somebody far away, somebody unknown and probably never heard of before, the point is soon forgotten and no wave of strong public opinion is ever really started. So too the statements that birth records are needed to prove men of voting age to establish old age pensions and pensions for the children of soldiers, to establish rights of inheritance, to determine how efficiently the States are protecting the health of the children, and to determine who is entitled to the protection of OUR FLAG—these statements are too apt to be treated as old axioms which call for no immediate reform.

The need for complete birth registration is recognized, but the inertia of the people still prevails.

Thus in ordinary times the problems of civilization are settled slowly, but not so in time of war after great catastrophes. Then the emergency or bitter experience brings quick results.

The city devastated by fire is so rebuilt as to guard against a second conflagration.

The terrible loss of life which follows overloading of an excursion steamer soon results in more stringent laws and in greater safety for future travelers.

And to-day this WAR CALL for the registration of our young men brings home the need of birth records to every community and to almost every family in the United States.

HOW OLD ARE YOU?

Can you prove that you are under 21 or over 31, or must you forever be suspected of having falsified your age?

Perhaps a fond mother to save her son from the horrors of the trenches may swear that he is below the age limit; perhaps years later proof will be found that this man should have registered. Imagine his chagrin at not having done his part in the WAR.

Perhaps there are slackers who in the absence of birth records may be able to shirk registration.

Surely on this day the need of complete birth registration is evident to all.

May we not hope that this call for the registration of all men between the ages of 21 and 31 will awaken the people from their lethargy and lead at once to this forward step in our civilization—the REGISTRATION OF EVERY BIRTH?—Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE.

Results in First Quarter of 1917.

The infant death rate for the entire city for the first quarter of 1917 is 12.3 less than for the first quarter of 1916. In other words, if the infant mortality rate of the first quarter of 1916 had occurred in this past quarter 37 more babies would have died.

New York City had an infant death rate in Manhattan of 100.8 in the first quarter of 1916 and 91.7 in the first quarter of 1917, a reduction of 9.1 per thousand births. For Greater New York the infant death rate in the first quarter of 1916 was 93.4 and for the first quarter of 1917 83.6.

Infant Death Rate of Supervised Babies.

Year 1916—26.3 deaths per 1,000.

First quarter 1917—14.2 deaths per 1,000.

During the first quarter of 1917 we have supervised 2,393, of whom 34 died;

though 13 died in the first days of life and before our nurse was able to reach the home we have charged the Department with these deaths. If the 13 deaths are omitted the infant death rate of babies actually under supervision is 8.7 per 1,000. In the extension of our prenatal care and the cumulative effect of intensive work among mothers may be found the explanation for these encouraging results.

J. L.

Cottage Cheese—An Inexpensive Meat Substitute.

Cottage cheese is one of the important meat substitutes, say specialists at the United States Department of Agriculture. It contains a larger percentage of protein (the chief material for body building) than most meats and furnishes this material at a lower cost. In every pound of cottage cheese there is about one fifth of a pound of protein, nearly all of which is digestible. Meats, on the other hand, usually contain less protein and besides have a certain waste, such as bone and other inedible material. A pound of cottage cheese daily would supply all the protein required by the ordinary adult engaged in a sedentary occupation.

The following table shows that cottage cheese is much cheaper than most meats in furnishing protein for the diet.

For supplying protein one pound of cottage cheese equals

1.27	pounds	sirloin steak
1.09	"	round steak.
1.37	"	chuck rib beef
1.52	"	fowl.
1.46	"	fresh ham.
1.44	"	smoked ham.
1.58	"	loin pork chop.
1.31	"	hind leg of lamb.
1.37	"	breast of veal.

In addition to protein, energy for performing body work must be furnished by food. As a source of energy also cottage cheese is cheaper than most meats at present prices. The following table shows the comparison when energy is considered.

On the basis of energy supplied, one pound of cottage cheese equals

8 1-3	ounces	sirloin steak.
.1	"	round steak.
.1	"	chuck rib beef
.1	"	fowl
5 1/2	"	fresh ham
5	"	smoked ham
6	"	loin pork chop.
7 1-3	"	hind leg of lamb
12 1/4	"	breast of veal.

DIVISION REPORTS

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE, MAY, 1917

CAUSES	Total Deaths	Males		Females		Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	Total under 5 yrs	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Total, All Causes.	524	305	219	82	22	16	120	31	27	113	142	91		
Typhoid Fever														
Malaria														
Infantile Paralysis	1	1												
Measles	1	1												
Scarlet Fever														
Whooping Cough	3	3	1											
Diphtheria		3	4											
Influenza	2	1	1											
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)	4	3	1											
Other Epidemic Diseases														
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)	46	32	14											
Tuberculous Meningitis	3	1	2											
Other Tuberculosis	5	3	2											
Cancer, Malignant Tumor	42	16	26											
Simple Meningitis	2		2											
Apoplexy, Softening of the Brain	24	15	9											
Organic Heart Diseases	62	31	31											
Bronchitis	10	8	2											
Pneumonia, Lobar	53	26	27											
Pneumonia, Broncho	16	7	9											
Other Respiratory Diseases	17	10	7											
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	5	2	3											
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)	16	12	4											
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	5	4	1											
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	1	1												
Cirrhosis of Liver	5	4	1											
Bright's Disease and Nephritis	50	32	18											
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)	2		2											
Puerperal Septicaemia														
Other Puerperal Diseases	4		4											
Congenital Debility and Malformation	40	26	14											
Old Age	1		1											
Accident	33	26	7											
Homicide	3	3												
Suicide	5	4	1											
Ill-defined Causes														
All Other Causes	26	32	24											
Totals for May, 1916	518	277	241	70	27	20	117	18	35	98	131	119		

DEATHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR, MAY, 1917

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non-Residents	Unknown	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored
Deaths	17	32	31	16	28	26	26	36	28	32	19	24	33	41	2	34	47	1,024	305	219	47	47	

REPORTABLE DISEASES FOR MAY, 1917

Diseases Reported by Wards

DISEASES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Typhoid Fever. . . .	1	1	1					1		1							5	2	7
Diphtheria	17	1	8	2	4	3	6	2	5	2	3	6	2	12	3	10	86	73	103
Scarlet Fever	3	2	6		3	2	2		6		7	1	5	6	1	12	56	62	150
Tuberculosis	20	9	43	9	20	12	15	4	5	14	6	5	17	24	6	11	220	200	246
Pneumonia Lobar . . .	40	13	23	5	10	9	10	13	11	18	11	6	18	11	10	8	216	196	144
Pneumonia Broncho . .	24	2	5	4	7	5	2	8	2	8	3	3	2	6	6	3	90	91	86
Epidemic Meningitis .	5		1	1			3	2	1	1				1	2		17	10	2
Infantile Paralysis . .					1								2	1			4	2	0
Whooping Cough	15		32	2	7	23	20	19	8	4	25	12	30	22	27	41	287	156	95
Measles	40	25	33	19	24	24	25	15	23	23	30	11	19	23	11	22	367	419	1073
German Measles	86	31	100	24	32	54	49	75	87	63	54	37	95	101	66	128	1082	638	*
Chickenpox	13	5	33	2	7	8	11	30	3	14	5	14	37	16	5	4	207	247	187
Mumps	8	2	29	5	11	1		7	4	11	3	6	1	10	3	1	102	47	86
Mental Deficiency . . .																	0	3	*
Smallpox				1													1	0	0
Trachoma							1										1	1	*
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		1										1					2	4	0
Erysipelas	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	5	1	1	2	3	4	4	4	37	55	*
Epilepsy		1			1							2					4	3	*
Malaria					1												1	2	*
Puerperal Fever							1										1	0	*
Puerperal Septicaemia .												1					1	6	*
Lead Poisoning					1							1					2	1	*
Tetanus	1																1	1	*
Compressed Air Illness .																	0	1	*
Mercurial Poisoning . .													1				1	1	*
Total	275	94	315	75	131	144	146	178	161	160	148	108	232	237	144	244	2791	2221	2237
Total, Previous month .																			
Total, Same month last year																			

*Formerly recorded under the headline "Other Reportable Diseases"

DISINFECTING CORPS

Vests to quarantined houses	9340	Houses disinfected for diphtheria . .	69
Houses placarded for contagious disease	190	Houses disinfected for tuberculosis . .	107
Total disinfections	270	Houses disinfected for scarlet fever . .	61
		Special disinfections	18

DIVISION OF SANITATION

Number of inspections made from complaint cards	371
" " original inspections made	6,240
Total number of inspections made	6,613
" " re-inspections made	2,572
" " nuisances found	1,552
" " " abated	1,263
" " " notices served	893
Number of cases sent to Law Department	38
" " hours in Court	54½
" " yards inspected	2,567
" " " found unsanitary	378
" " cellars inspected	1,649
" " " found unsanitary	187
" " factories inspected	34
" " stables inspected	290
" " manure accumulations found	72
" " tenement houses inspected	15
" " living rooms found unsanitary	18
" " houses found unfit for habitation	2
" " full privy vaults	8
" " " cesspools	5
Buildings with defective plumbing	60
" " no city water supply	52
" " insufficient or no toilet accommodations	3
Number of days detailed on Spitting Crusade	8½
" " arrests made of violators of Spitting Ordinance	2
" " inspections made for licenses	95

Plumbing Inspectors

Plumbing inspections made	397
Sewers inspected	96
Special inspections made	40
Water tests made	149
Smoke tests made	59
Plumbing plans approved	208

Rabies Inspector

Dog bites investigated	28
Dogs examined for Rabies	2
Dogs sent to Pound	4
Total inspections	112
Dogs with Rabies	0
Clinic cases investigated	164

DETAILED INSPECTORS

Days of inspection at Water Sheds	4
Water Samples taken	30
Chemical " "	8
Bacteriological samples taken	22

District Physicians

Families visited	328	Number patients sent to Hospitals	44
Indigent sick prescribed for	365	Number of deaths	2

Parochial School Nurses' Report

Visits to Schools	283	Other Visits	300
Class Inspections Made	431	Treatments Performed	1,463
Vaccinations Secured	320	Physical Defects Found	1,064
Pupils Excluded	140		

HEALTH BULLETIN

City Dispensary

May, 1917

<i>Number of Patients Treated at the Following Clinics</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Previous Month</i>	<i>Same Month Last Year</i>	<i>Hospitals</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Previous Month</i>	<i>Same Month Last Year</i>
Pre-Natal	16	19		City	41	36	44
Medical	472	414	534	St. Michael's ..	5		
Surgical	587	631	610	St. James	4		
Diseases of Skin. .	141	109	122	St. Barnabas ..	11	1	1
Cases of Syphilis...	190	173	261	Cerman	8	1	13
Diseases of Children	170	137	214	Beth Israel	12	9	1
Diseases of Women.	49	34	62	Women and Children		3	
Diseases of G. U. Organs	175	185	181	Babies	14	9	
Diseases of Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose..	159	156	135	Eye and Ear Infirmary	41	35	3
Diseases of the Nervous System ...	185	130	184	Home for Crippled Children	1	5	
Cases of Tuberculosis	442	489	627	Newark T. B. Sanatorium	14	14	22
Tuberculous	21	20	37	Eighth Avenue Day Nursery			2
Children Vaccinated.	297	109	65				
Orthopedic Cases	403	306	32				
Racial	55		21				
TOTAL	3,452	3,069	3,106	TOTAL	158	145	187
Chemical Prescriptions	110	346	300	Recapitulation			
District Prescriptions				Patients Treated	3,452	3,069	3,106
First District Dr. Hill	37	45	76	Patients Sent to Hospital	158	146	185
Second District Dr. Brodsky	28	28	24	Prescriptions Dispensed	4,385	4,186	3,900
Third District Dr. Kohn	51	46	42	Wassermans	67	51	5
Fourth District Dr. K. K.	40	50	82	Blood Examinations..	14	14	3
Fifth District Dr. K. K.	3	42	48	Urine	242	297	304
Sixth District Dr. K. K.	5	35	35	Exudates and Transudates	147	123	3
TOTAL	200	246	307	Sputum examinations	22	19	11
				Exam. for Trep. Pallid	5	7	
				Surgical Specimen...	0	0	

Culture Collector's Report

Diphtheria cultures collected.	509	Typhoid	30
Tuberculosis Sputum.....	305	Catarrhal	7
Wassermann	225	Antitoxin Delivered	187

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS (Observer, Prof. William Wiener)

MONTH	Temperature (Dry Thermometer)			Humidity			Precipitation (Inches)	
	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	Rain	Snow
For the Month of May	51	86	39	63.2	100	44	2.80	

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION OF BACTERIOLOGY

15

MAY, 1917

	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria			
Number of Primary Cultures Examined	663	630	450
Number of True Cases	40	42	72
Total Number of Primary and Secondary Cultures Examined	745	719	545
Diphtheria Antitoxin			
Number of Doses On Hand Beginning of Month	55	230	471
Number of Doses Produced During the Month	505	19	0
Number of Doses Distributed During the Month	133	194	271
Number of Doses On Hand at End of Month	427	55	200
Tuberculosis			
Number of Specimens of Sputum Examined	310	274	438
Number of Specimens Containing Tubercle Bacilli	67	55	132
Miscellaneous			
Number of Blood Examinations for Typhoid and Malaria	68	56	73
Number of Doses of Typhoid Vaccine Distributed	Pos. 3	Pos. 0	Pos. 1
Number of Doses of Pertussis Vaccine Distributed	25	35	15
Number of Milk Examinations City Supply	30	6	30
Number of Specific Catarrha Infection Examinations	315	310	311
	87	98	95
	Pos. 19	Pos. 14	Pos. 27
Rabies			
Preventive Treatment to Exposed Persons	0	0	0
Animals Examined for Rabies			
Dogs	2 Neg	0	4
Cats	0	0	0
Other Animals	0	0	0
Disinfectant Tests		0	152

City Chemist

Total number of milks analyzed.. 192	Total number of samples below
Above the Standard for Solids.... 160	Standard 32
Average for Solids above Standard 12.18%	Sealed samples analyzed 176
Average for Fats above Standard 3.60%	Sealed samples below Standard 8

Report on City Water

With the exception of somewhat lower amounts of Free Ammonia the chemical characteristics of the water are practically the same as for the previous month. The water remains of good quality

The unusually cool weather for a month past has prevented any rise in temperature of the laboratory sample which was 51° F., the same as for the April sample.

HEALTH BULLETIN

CITY WATER SUPPLY

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF SAMPLES OF PEQUANNOCK WATER

Date 1917	ORIGIN OF SAMPLE	Bact. per CC	Amount of Sample Causing Fer- mentation in Glucose Bou- tion and Lactose Bro					
			1 20	1 10	1 5	1 2	1 CC	5 CC
May 1	Oak Ridge Stream Above Clinton Stream	650				+	-	+
"	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream	310						+
"	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River	250						+
"	Echo Lake Stream Above Pequannock River	180						+
"	Macopin Intake At Gatehouse	450						+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	40						
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	60						
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	70						
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	50						
"	Board of Health Office, Plane & William Streets	70						
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	40						
"	Drain Well, 53 Washington St. for Bathing Pool	250						
"	Above Water After Passing Through Sterilizer and Before Entering Swimming Pool	68,000						
May 21	Laboratory Faucet City Hospital	70						
May 23	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream	1,300					+	+
"	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream	850						-
"	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River	750				+	+	-
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River	450						
"	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse	350						+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	90						
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	30						
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	80						
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	50						
"	Board of Health Office, Plane & William Streets	80						
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	70						
"	Prudential Ins. Co City Water Before Filtration	90						
"	Prudential Ins. Co. City Water After Filtration	30						

Division of Tuberculosis

Sanatorium

Patients in Sanatorium April 30	75	
Patients admitted during May	15	
Patients discharged during May	11	90

Patients in Sanatorium June 1... 79

The 11 discharged patients were all in the arrested class.

Clinics

72 Patients were examined for the Verona Sanatorium, 45 were found to be positive cases, 22 were accepted for Verona. The attendance at the children's clinics numbered 380, of this number 72 received the Von Pirquet test and 63 showed a positive action. At the adults' clinics there was an attendance of 62, making a total attendance at the various clinics for the month 442.

Reported Cases

The number of tuberculosis cases reported during the month was 245, from the following sources: 80 by physicians, 10 by the tuberculosis clinics of the Bureau, 20 by Glen Gardner clinic, 21 by Soho clinic and 28 by hospitals.

Field Work

Number of visits made	1,194	Referred to Tuberculosis Clinics	24
Patients in hand at beginning of month	8.5	Referred to Other Clinics	3
Patients in hand at end of month	8.8	Referred to Local Bureaus	0
Deaths among patients	23		

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1917.

Supervision of Babies

Babies under supervision May 1, 1917.....	2,658
New babies placed under supervision from birth records.....	179

Total number of babies supervised since January 1, 1917..... 2,837

Deaths of Supervised Babies

Visited by Division nurse.....	4
Before nurse visited case.....	5

Character of Feeding of Supervised Babies

	Total	Breast	Partial	Artificial
Under 6 months of age.....	1,132	1,084	29	19
Prenatal cases delivered during May.....	64	64	0	0

Prenatal Care

Expectant mothers under supervision May 1, 1917.....	474
New cases placed under supervision during May.....	85

Total number of prenatal cases supervised since January 1, 1917..... 559

Supervised Mothers Delivered During May

	Attendant at Birth	Mothers Delivered	Living Births	Mothers Who Died	Babies Who Died Under 1 Month	Still Births	Mis- carriages
Total.....	64	64	64	0	0	0	0
Midwife.....	59	59	59	0	0	0	0
Physician.....	4	4	4	0	0	0	0
Hospital.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No attendant.....	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

Consultation Stations

Visits made by teachers to homes of mothers.....	2,756
Visits made by mothers to consultation stations.....	609

Little Mothers' Leagues

Meetings held during May.....	20
Attendance at meetings.....	440
Enrolled membership for class of March, 1917.....	142

Housing and Sanitation

Cases referred to the Health Officer.....	25
Referred directly to tenant or landlord.....	77

Contagious Diseases

Cases referred to Department.....	16
-----------------------------------	----

Older Children

Number of defects detected.....	13
Number of defects corrected.....	6

Prevention of Blindness

Ophthalmia

New Cases	Treatment	Condition	Old Cases	Treatment	Condition
2	Home and Dispensary	Improving	5	At Home	Cured

BIRTHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR, MAY, 1917

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non-Residents	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored	Illegitimate
Births	90	13	86	16	68	28	33	45	54	63	26	7	14	99	30	52	308	93	470	423	861	32	7

HEALTH BULLETIN

Division of Foods and Drugs

	Total	Previous Month
MILK		
Sealed Chemical Samples Taken.....	113	113
Sealed Chemical Samples Below Standard	8	.
Preliminary Chemical Samples Taken	3	1
Sediment Samples of Milk Taken...	1	1
Bacteria Samples of Milk Taken.	183	31
Bacteria Samples Above the Required Amount.	88	83
Streptococci or Pus	6	1
Total Number of Samples of Milk Taken.	453	115
Dairies Scored	28	51
Dairies Re-Scored	0	3
Pasteurizing Plants.	2	1
Receiving Station.	2	1
Bottling Plants	10	40
Recommendations Sent to Farmers Pertaining to Our Milk Supply	321	35
Food and Drug Samples Taken	4	7
Food and Drug Samples Taken With State Inspector.	100	53
Inspections For Food and Drug Exposures	2	3
Complaints Investigated.....	33	28
Complaints Verified.	1.	1.
Notices Served... . .	3	3
Restaurants	5	8

Veterinarian and Meat Inspector

Total meat carcasses examined.	15,531
Total beef " "	2,834
" calf " "	2,484
" lamb and sheep carcasses examined	771
" number of inspections of meat establishments	1,011
" " " carcasses condemned	3

JUNE, 1917

HEALTH



BULLETIN



*"I hold that while man exists it is his duty to improve not
only his own condition but to assist in ameliorating mankind"*

-LINCOLN

Monthly Bulletin, Board of Health Newark New Jersey

CHARLES V. CRASTER, M. D., D. P. H.
Health Officer

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MONTHLY BULLETIN

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EXERCISE AND HEALTH.

Exercise that is well directed calls into action the majority of the organs of our bodies, stimulates the function of the skin and is invigorating to our mental powers.

Food appeals to our sense of appetite, clothing to our sense of comfort, exercise is oftentimes required in direct opposition to comfort and natural desire.

There is a decided difference as to exercise in various occupations and exercise for health. The letter-carrier in his work walks a number of miles over the same route, sees practically the same sights, the same people; no novelty, all is repetition, all is routine. The man in the office or shop lives the same life day after day, week after week, year after year all routine and repetition. The girl in the store and the woman with her household duties, oftentimes tiresome to body and mind, frequently in an atmosphere lacking fresh air all these in their more or less monotonous work move about but are not exercising.

There is one absolute essential to healthful exercise that is, an unharrassed mind.

Compare the workers in homes, shops, stores and those whose occupations require them to be in the open with one who for the time forgets his usual vocation, takes his playtime with enjoyment, and pleasure in the open air plays golf, walks, rides horseback or indulges in any form of exercise, utilizing the opportunity to meet new faces, sees new sights and enjoys the beauties of scenery, carefree and with a contented mind. The benefit obtained in any case can only be measured by the mental and physical results derived.

In our present day, with the large number of trolley cars and automobiles ready at a moment's notice to transport us either for long or short distances walking is becoming a lost art.

While the average of life has been and is gradually becoming lengthened due to the fact that we are paying more attention and deriving results from our care of infantile life, the death rate in advanced life has been increased; the strenuousness of labor both physical and mental, with little or no time taken for relaxation and exercise causes the old-young man of to-day

Athletes particularly among high school boys, college men and gymnasium workers are frequently sufferers from acne, furuncles and boils (generally of the chest and back) and certain infectious and contagious diseases notwithstanding their exercising both in and out of doors followed by a rub down and a bath. That they should be afflicted with these diseases seems to them paradoxical.

Calling attention to the probable exciting causes of this trouble making decided changes in the practices pursued, with the necessary treatment will cure their troubles and prevent recurrences.

Those afflicted are the ones who after their strenuous exercises remove their trunks, shirts and sweaters and hang them unwashed in their lockers until they are used again the next time, or use for their rub down the unwashed towel hanging in their lockers from the last time or with bare backs lie or wrestle upon sweat-soaked and dirty mats. Thus into their moist skin are rubbed and absorbed the products of decomposition and dirt.

The habit of borrowing from each other gymnasium clothing and using apparel which may be infected is not uncommon among those afflicted with contagious or infectious disease. The moral is obvious.

Vigorous exercise is not advisable immediately before or after eating. Digestion and absorption of the products of digestion takes some time and if interfered with cause delay and imperfect function.

Exercise preferably in the open air, regularly, moderately and with agreeable associates.

Exercise so as to keep our bodies in health and our minds cheerful and active.

The kind of exercise for man, woman and child necessarily differs. Childhood and youth are periods of excessive mobility and demand excessive exercise. This is obtained by running, jumping, skipping and all forms of athletics, in adults walking, riding horseback, playing golf, driving, etc.

Walking has all the advantages of all the different exercises, favors digestion, facilitates respiration, stimulates the activity of the skin, increases the temperature of the body and is invigorating to our mental powers.

WALK, WALK, and then WALK!

E. D. N.

DISINFECTION AND FUMIGATION.

Previous to the formation of the Disinfecting Corps of the Board twenty years ago the terminal disinfection of contagious disease had been carried out without much regard to system or order. Most of the disinfection had been performed in a haphazard sort of way, sulphur being at that time the agent used. The inspector usually delivered the disinfectant to the quarantined house and with a few directions to the householder as to its proper use departed on his way. There must have been, however, always a doubt in that inspector's mind as to whether the fumigation would be carried out at all, and even if it was done, whether it was carried out in a way as to be of any germicidal value.

That such an opinion concerning the uncertainty of satisfactory fumigation was prevalent was indicated by the action of Dr. C. F. Lehlbach, Health Officer at the time. Under his direction a corps of men was organized from the sanitary inspectors, whose special duty was the placarding and disinfecting of houses wherein contagious diseases had existed. The effect of the activities of the new corps was soon manifest. Immediate improvement took place in the methods of fumigation, each man being held responsible for the disinfecting work assigned to him.

As new methods were developed and found practical they were adopted. Under the leadership of the recent Chief, Samuel Knott, the Disinfecting Corps maintained a high standard of efficiency and kept pace with the scientific progress of the day by adopting the bacterial control test for each room disinfected and of recommending the adoption of formaldehyde fumigation when this method proved its superiority over the old sulphur dioxide process.

The early method of generating formaldehyde gas from wood alcohol was in use for some time, but was discontinued on account of the danger of fire. Later came the wet gas formaldehyde generator, which after a time was followed by the dry gas method, a process which was used for about sixteen years. This method was rendered singularly efficient by the adoption of an improved generator designed and made by one of the inspectors of the corps, Mr. James J. Waters. The generator had proved to be the most efficient of any used by the Board. For the fumigation of small rooms and dwellings the generator has been replaced by the more convenient formalin lamps, in which the gas is generated from solidified paraformaldehyde by the application of heat from a wax lamp.

Each fumigation is controlled by a bacterial test and no case requiring fumigation is released until the bacterial report is received.

We believe that our present method of fumigation by the formalin lamp is an efficient germicidal procedure, the success of which, however, depends wholly upon the persons carrying through the operation, who should be trained men familiar with all the procedures necessary to ensure an efficient sterilizing of room contents.

The successful results of the fumigations carried out by our inspectors all

shown by the low percentage of repeat or return cases of contagious disease. A further safeguard against infection is the requirement of the new ordinance of mechanical cleansing and disinfection after contagious disease as well as the repapering and repainting where such appear necessary. T. M.

RABIES.

How to Know a Rabid Dog.

Rabies, or hydrophobia, is an all-the-year round disease in dogs, its unusual prevalence during the summer months being due to more dogs on the streets as well as their greater freedom from restraint.

However, all dogs acting in an excited and unusual manner are not rabid, for hot weather has its effects on dogs as well as upon human beings. Many a dog which acts in a peculiar way has been chased until frantic with fear and finally appears to the popular mind as typically rabid.

The Board of Health has investigated many thousands of cases of dog bites by presumably vicious animals, but few were found caused by rabid dogs. It must not be forgotten that the dog is subject to fits or convulsions resulting from indigestion, worms or overheating in hot weather. The latter condition frequently results when a dog is allowed to follow a vehicle for a long distance causing the jaws to be flecked with white foam. In rabies the dog has a thick, ropey brown mucuous clinging to the mouth which he tries vainly to tear away with his paws. This action has the appearance of the dog having a bone in his throat and has been the occasion of persons being bitten by attempting to aid such an animal.

A fit comes suddenly and between the paroxysms the dog appears to be in normal health. Rabies, on the other hand, has a gradual onset and there are no entirely natural intervals. If a dog yelps, barks, whines or growls he is not mad. The only sound a rabid dog makes is a hoarse and peculiar howl as of a tired hound, something between a bark and a howl.

There is a common belief that a rabid dog runs in a straight line in a highly excited and vicious state. This is, however, not the case. A typically rabid dog moves at a slow trot in a wavering line, with the head down; he is always alone and usually in a strange place, for rabid dogs wander miles from home.

If such an animal is approached by dog or man he evinces no excitement, but when near enough may snap or bite at anything directly in his path, after which he resumes his solitary trot.

Seldom does he go out of his way to attack. It is also a mistake to suppose that a mad dog dreads water, on the contrary his thirst is excessive, the paralyzed muscles of the throat alone preventing the animal from drinking his fill.

In an attack of rabies there is usually a period of apparent restlessness, followed by a stage of excitement which goes on to a progressive and complete paralysis. There is also what is known as dumb or quiet rabies, in which paralysis comes on without any other symptom of onset. The disease is always spread from dog to dog by means of infected mouth secretions, by biting, scratching or licking by the infected animal and is probably carried on from year to year by the milder and unrecognized forms. A dog may be infective six days before symptoms of the disease develop. The incubation period for rabies in man is forty to sixty days, in dogs it is from one to four weeks.

The virus of rabies is present principally in the fluids of the brain and spinal cord, also in the saliva and other body secretions. The diagnosis of rabies is made by examining the brain tissue for small round objects known as Negri bodies, located in the cells of the central nervous system. No case of rabies is positive unless these Negri bodies are demonstrated in the brain at autopsy.

Where a dog is suspected of being rabid he should not be killed, but should be kept safely tied up under observation for a period of at least twelve days. If no symptoms of rabies are observable in that time it may be released and any person who may have been bitten may be assured that no infection may be feared from the bite. If for any reason it is preferable to destroy a suspected rabid animal this should not be done by clubbing or by shooting through the head. Shooting through the neck is just as easy and leaves the head intact for examination at the laboratory.

The bite of even the smallest toy dog if rabid is just as dangerous as that of a larger animal, and a slight scratch is sufficient to cause rabies.

Bites and scratches on exposed surfaces such as the hands, face, etc., are more apt to be followed by rabies than when the part has been protected by clothing. All wounds caused by suspected rabid animals should be immediately cauterized by a physician with fuming nitric acid. Home remedies, such as peroxide, are worse than useless, for they encourage a false sense of security which may be fatal. All cases of rabies are required to be reported to the Board of Health by law, giving full particulars as to the place where the dog may be found with a description of the animal. Persons bitten by dogs proved to be rabid are entitled by law to free Pasteur treatment by the Board of Health.

C. F. C.

WAYS TO USE COTTAGE CHEESE.

Cottage cheese is richer in protein than most meats and is very much cheaper. Every pound contains more than three ounces of protein, the source of nitrogen for body building. It is a valuable source of energy also, though not so high as foods with more fat. It follows that its value in this respect can be greatly increased by serving it with cream, as is so commonly done.

Cottage cheese alone is an appetizing and nutritious dish. It may also be

served with sweet or sour cream, and some people add a little sugar or chives, chopped onion, or caraway seed.

The following recipes, according to home economics specialists of the department, illustrate a number of ways in which cottage cheese may be served

Cottage Cheese With Preserves and Jellies.

Pour over cottage cheese any fruit preserves, such as strawberries, figs, or cherries. Serve with bread or crackers. If preferred, cottage cheese balls may be served separately and eaten with the preserves. A very attractive dish may be made by dropping a bit of jelly into a nest of the cottage cheese.

Cottage Cheese Salad.

Mix thoroughly one pound of cheese, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of cream, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley and salt to taste. First, fill a rectangular tin mold with cold water to chill and wet the surface; line the bottom with waxed paper, then pack in three layers of the cheese, putting two or three parallel strips of pimento, fresh or canned, between the layers. Cover with waxed paper and set in a cool place until ready to serve; then run a knife around the sides and invert the mold. Cut in slices and serve on lettuce leaves with French dressing and wafers or thin bread-and-butter sandwiches. Minced olives may be used instead of the parsley, and chopped nuts also may be added.

Cottage Cheese Rolls.

(To be used like meat rolls.)

A large variety of rolls, suitable for serving as the main dish at dinner, may be made by combining legumes (beans of various kinds, cowpeas, lentils or peas) with cottage cheese, and adding bread crumbs to make the mixture thick enough to form into a roll. Beans are usually mashed, but peas or small Lima beans may be combined whole with bread crumbs and cottage cheese, and enough of the liquor in which the vegetables have been cooked should be added to get the right consistency; or, instead of beans or peas, chopped spinach, beet tops, or head lettuce may be added.

Boston Roast.

1 pound can of kidney beans, or equivalent quantity of cooked beans
½ pound of cottage cheese.
Bread crumbs.
Salt.

Mash the beans or put them through a meat grinder. Add the cheese and bread crumbs enough to make the mixture sufficiently stiff to be formed into a roll. Bake in a moderate oven, basting occasionally with butter or other fat, and water. Serve with tomato sauce. This dish may be flavored with chopped onions cooked until tender in butter or other fat and a very little water.

Pimento and Cottage Cheese Roast.

2 cupfuls of cooked Lima beans.
½ pound of cottage cheese
3 canned pimentos chopped
Bread crumbs.
Salt

Put the first three ingredients through a meat chopper. Mix thoroughly and add bread crumbs until it is stiff enough to form into a roll. Brown in the oven, basting occasionally with butter or other fat, and water.

Cottage Cheese and Nut Roast.

1 cupful of cottage cheese
1 cupful of chopped English walnuts.
1 cupful of bread crumbs
2 tablespoonfuls of chopped onion.
1 tablespoonful of butter
Juice of half a lemon.
Salt and pepper.

Cook the onion in the butter or other fat and a little water until tender. Mix the other ingredients and moisten with the water in which the onion has been cooked. Pour into a shallow baking dish and brown in the oven.

Cheese Sauce.

(For use with eggs, milk toast, or other dishes.)

One cupful of milk, 1 tablespoonful of cottage cheese, 2 tablespoonfuls of flour, salt and pepper to taste.

Thicken the milk with the flour and just before serving add the cheese, stirring until it is melted.

This sauce may be used in preparing creamed eggs or for ordinary milk toast. The quantity of cheese in the recipe may be increased, making a sauce suitable for using with macaroni or rice.

—U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, Dairy Division

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum is included in the list of reportable diseases in the Sanitary Code. Although this condition is in the majority of cases brought about by an infection of the gonococcus, on the other hand it has been shown by Stephenson and others that about one-third of all cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum are due to other bacteria. The infection caused by these other forms of organisms may be, however, fully as serious to the eyesight of the patient as that produced from the gonococcal variety and requires the same continued medical supervision and treatment to guard against permanent harm to the eyes.

C. V. C.

DIVISION REPORTS

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE, JUNE, 1917

CAUSES	Total Deaths	Males	Females	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	Total under 5 yrs	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Total, All Causes	410	242	168	61	8	16	85	27	21	84	106	87
Typhoid Fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Infantile Paralysis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	8	7	1	6	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	5	2	3	...	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)	6	5	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	...	...
Other Epidemic Diseases...	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)	35	26	9	...	...	...	...	...	7	17	10	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	4	2	2	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...
Other Tuberculosis	7	3	4	2	...	...	2	1	1	3	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Tumor	28	15	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	12	10
Simple Meningitis	2	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy, Softening of the Brain	28	15	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	15
Organic Heart Disease...	46	21	25	1	...	...	1	6	2	10	15	12
Pneumonia	5	4	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	1	...
Pneumonia, Lobar	23	17	6	5	...	...	5	3	2	5	6	2
Pneumonia, Broncho	9	3	6	4	1	1	6	...	...	...	3	...
Other Respiratory Diseases	9	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)	8	4	4	7	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	6	3	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1
Bright's Disease and Nephritis	57	32	25	...	...	...	...	3	2	13	18	21
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Puerperal Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Puerperal Diseases	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation	31	23	8	31	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...
Old Age	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Accident	30	21	10	...	...	7	7	5	1	5	6	6
Homicide	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Suicide	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	1
Ill-defined Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Other Causes	28	13	15	2	1	2	5	2	...	4	12	5
Totals for June, 1916	422	240	182	80	11	15	106	23	21	85	109	78

The death rate for the month was 121 per 1,000 of population, as against 157 for the previous month. The present population of Newark is estimated for these calculations at 400,000. The death rate for the month of June, 1916 was 123 estimated population 380,000.

DEATHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR, JUNE, 1917

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non-Residents	Unknown	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored
Deaths	8	3	2	25	10	25	13	20	23	22	21	24	28	26	14	10	21	15	410	242	168	373	37

REPORTABLE DISEASES FOR JUNE, 1917

Diseases Reported by Wards

DISEASES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Typhoid Fever	13	4	4		3	1	2	2	3	1	6	2	1	1	5	15	73	86	16
Diphtheria	2		11		3	2	1	1	2		2	2	8	11	2	13	60	56	77
Scarlet Fever	19	9	17	6	12	1	6	4	10	11	1	12	16	44	12	6	186	220	122
Tuberculosis	19	4	9	3	5	2	7	8	4	11	2	5	7	15	2	4	107	216	232
Pneumonia (Lobar)	23	2	3	2	4	3	6	6		4	2	3	1	3	1	2	65	90	85
Pneumonia Broncho	3		3	1	2	2	1		2				1	1	1		17	17	53
Epidemic Meningitis	2			1	1												4	4	5
Infantile Paralysis	32	12	27	4	4	20	15	25	32	11	32	24	56	39	36	56	425	287	2
Whooping Cough	12	10	39	6	9	2	18	11	18	41	23	6	17	13	5	14	243	367	66
Measles	34	21	36	14	25	19	21	65	58	53	35	48	98	95	28	75	725	1082	389
German Measles	3	2	33	1	7	7	2	30	2	7	6	11	20	15	3	7	156	207	*
Chickenpox	3	2	47	2	11			16	13	16	2	3	5	5	3	5	135	102	128
Mumps							1										1	0	58
Mental Deficiency																	0	1	*
Smallpox			1											1			2	1	*
Trachoma							1									1	2	2	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	2	3	1	4		1	3	2	1		2	4	2	1	2	32	37	*
Erysipelas	1	1								1							3	4	*
Epilepsy					1		1								1	1	4	1	*
Malaria			1														1	1	*
Puerperal Fever			1											1	1		3	1	*
Puerperal Septicaemia					2	1		1					1				5	2	*
Lead Poisoning												1					1	1	*
Tetanus																	0	0	*
Industrial Diseases																	0	1	*
Mercurial Poisoning																	0		*
Total	170	69	235	40	93	61	84	172	148	157	111	125	238	251	101	201	2256	2791	2237
Total, Previous month	275	94	315	75	131	144	146	178	160	160	148	108	232	237	144	244			
Total, Same month last year																			

*Formerly recorded under the headline "Other Reportable Diseases."

Visits to quarantined houses 8,795
 Houses placed for contagious disease 156
 Total disinfections 253
 Houses disinfected for diphtheria 62
 Houses disinfected for tuberculosis 109
 Houses disinfected for scarlet fever 48
 Special disinfections 12

DISINFECTING CORPS

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION OF SANITATION

Number of inspections made from complaint cards	489
" " original inspections made.	6,208
Total number of inspections made.	6,699
" " " re-inspections made	2,642
" " " nuisances found	1,812
" " " " abated	1,221
" " " " notices served	949
Number of cases sent to Law Department.	64
" " hours in Court	106
" " yards inspected	2,306
" " " found unsanitary	230
" " cellars inspected	1,627
" " " found unsanitary	214
" " factories inspected	40
" " stables inspected	306
" " manure accumulations found	11
" " tenement houses inspected.	435
" " living rooms found unsanitary.	35
" " houses found unfit for habitation.	1
" " full privy vaults.	5
" " cesspools	10
Buildings with defective plumbing	50
" " no city water supply	37
" " insufficient or no toilet accommodations	4
Number of days detailed on Spitting Crusade	14
" " arrests made for violators of Spitting Ordinance.	2
" " inspections made for licenses	172

Plumbing Inspectors

Rabies Inspector

Plumbing inspections made	360	Dog bites investigated..	71
Sewers inspected	84	Dogs examined for Rabies.	4
Special inspections made	73	Dogs sent to pound	10
Water tests made	141	Total inspections	174
Smoke tests made	29	Dogs with Rabies	2
Plumbing plans approved	163	Clinic cases investigated	34

DETAILED INSPECTORS

Days of inspection at Water Sheds	4
Water Samples taken.	38
Chemical " "	8
Bacteriological Samples taken	30

District Physicians

Families visited	302	Number of patients sent to Hospitals	38
Indigent sick prescribed for.	347	Number of deaths.....	4

Parochial School Nurses' Report

Visits to Schools.....	269	Other Visits	119
Class Inspections Made	522	Treatments Performed	1,299
Vaccinations Secured	203	Physical Defects Found..	591
Pup.ls Excluded			94

City Dispensary

June, 1917

<i>Number of Patients Treated at the following Clinics:</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Previous Month</i>	<i>Same Month Last Year</i>	<i>Hospitals</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Previous Month</i>	<i>Same Month Last Year</i>
Pre-Natal	19	16		City	38	41	34
Medical	403	472	439	St. Michael's	4	5	4
Surgical	509	587	650	St. James	14	4	6
Diseases of Skin	137	141	155	St. Barnabas	12	11	5
Cases of Syphilis	230	190	259	German	20	8	10
Diseases of Children	143	170	148	Beth Israel	10	12	14
Diseases of Women	53	49	37	Women and Children	5	7	3
Diseases of G U Organs	197	175	191	Babies	5	14	14
Diseases of Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose	122	159	108	Eye and Ear Infirmary	40	41	30
Diseases of the Nerv- ous System	203	185	213	Home for Crippled Children	1	1	1
Cases of Tuberculosis	315	442	674	Newark T. B. San- atorium	16	14	19
Teeth Extracted	19	21	31	Eight Avenue Day Nursery	0	0	1
Children Vaccinated	86	297	25				
Orthopedic Cases	389	493	34				
Rectal	15	55	20				
TOTAL	2,840	3,452	2,984	TOTAL	165	158	141
Chronic Prescriptions	3,419	4,169	3,607	Recapitulation			
District Prescriptions				Patients Treated	2,840	3,452	2,984
First District Dr.				Patients Sent to Hos- pital	165	158	141
Hill	26	37	52	Prescriptions			
Second District—Dr.				Dispensed	3,637	4,385	3,823
Broadnax	26	28	22	Wassermans	0	67	49
Third District Dr.				Blood Examinations	0	14	0
Rodemann	39	51	32	Urine Examinations	0	242	227
Fourth District Dr.				Exudates and Transu- dates	0	147	178
Hirschberg	48	40	43	Sputum Examinations	0	22	27
Fifth District Dr.				Exam. for Trep. Pall.	0	5	0
Fisher	49	30	32				
Sixth District Dr.							
Jedel	30	30	35				
TOTAL	218	216	216				

Culture Collector's Report

Diphtheria cultures collected	411	Typhoid	49
Tuberculosis Sputum	221	Catarrhal	69
Wasserman	184	Antitoxin Delivered	241

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS (Observer, Prof. William Wiener)

MONTH	Temperature (Dry Thermometer)			Humidity			Precipitation (Inches)	
	Mean Avg.	Max- imum	Mini- mum	Mean Avg.	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Rain	Snow
For the Month of June	72.5	87	52	73.3	100	44	1.80	

DIVISION OF BACTERIOLOGY

JUNE, 1917

	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria			
Number of Primary Cultures Examined	375	663	332
Number of True Cases	39	49	41
Total Number of Primary and Secondary Cultures Examined	460	745	424
Diphtheria Antitoxin			
Number of Doses On Hand Beginning of Month	427	55	200
Number of Doses Produced During the Month	0	505	212
Number of Doses Distributed During the Month	331	133	171
Number of Doses On Hand at End of Month	96	427	241
Tuberculosis			
Number of Specimens of Sputum Examined	256	310	315
Number of Specimens Containing Tubercle Bacilli	66	67	88
Miscellaneous			
Number of Blood Examinations for Typhoid and Malaria	77	68	90
Number of Doses of Typhoid Vaccine Distributed	Pos 3	Pos 3	Pos 17
Number of Doses of Pertussis Vaccine Distributed	18	25	54
Number of Milk Examinations (City Supply)	72	50	46
Number of Specific Catarrhal Infection Examinations	259	315	411
	95	87	90
	Pos 22	Pos 19	Pos 30
Rabies			
Preventive Treatment to Exposed Persons	1	0	0
Animals Examined for Rabies			
Dogs	4		0
Cats	Pos. 2	2 Neg.	
Other Animals	1	0	0
Disinfection Tests	0	0	90+

City Chemist

Total number of milks analyzed	32	Total number of samples below	
Above the Standard for Solids	28	Standard	4
Average for Solids above Standard	12.21	Sealed samples analyzed	32
Average for Fats above Standard	3.86	Sealed samples below Standard	4

Report on City Water

There is the usual uniformity in the chemical data from month to month except in the Free and Albuminoid Ammonias, which are noticeably higher than in the samples of last month.

The temperature of the laboratory sample has risen from 51° to 63° F.

HEALTH BULLETIN CITY WATER SUPPLY

13

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF SAMPLES OF PEQUANNOCK WATER

Date 1917	ORIGIN OF SAMPLE	Bact. per CC	Amount of Sample Causing Fer- mentation in Glucose Bac- tion and Lactose Bile					
			1 20	1 10	1 5	1 2	1 CC	5 CC
June 12	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream.	780	+	+	+	+	+	+
"	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream.	570	+	+	+	+	+	+
"	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River.	850					+	+
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River.	400						+
"	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse.	960						+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse.	0						+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	50						..
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse.	90						
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	100						
"	Board of Health Office, Plane & William Streets.	50						
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital.	70						..
"	Driven Well, Idlease Inn, Newfoundland, N J	28						
"	Tank, Idlease Inn, Newfoundland, N J.	20						
June 27	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream	3,500		+	+	+	+	+
"	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream.	3,200		+	+	-	-	+
"	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River	3,000		+	+	+	+	+
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River.	5,200		+	-	-	-	+
"	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse.	1,400						
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	700						
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	40						
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	180						
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse.	130						
"	Board of Health Office, Plane & William Streets	90						
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	52						
June 26	Sample of Ice (Hudson River) Knickerbocker Ice Co	32						
"	Sample of Ice (Pocono Summit, Pa) Union Ice Co	420						
"	Sample of Ice (Gouldsboro, Pa) Lackawanna Ice Co	140						
"	Sample of Ice (Reedes, Pa) Jaekel Ice Depot	5						
"	City Water, Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	120						

Division of Tuberculosis

Sanatorium

Patients in Sanatorium June 1	79
Patients admitted during June	16
Patients discharged during June.....	95
	15
Patients on hand July 1, 1917.....	80

Clinics

56 patients were examined for admission to the Verona Sanatorium, 45 were found to be positive cases; 29 were accepted for Verona. At the Children's clinics there was an attendance of 198, of this number 35 received the Von Pirquet test and 23 showed a positive reaction. At the Adults' clinics there was an attendance of 61, making a total of 315 at the various clinics during the month.

Reported Cases

The number of tuberculosis cases reported during the month was 162, from the following sources: 67 by physicians, 57 by the tuberculosis clinics, 15 by the Glen Gardner Clinic, 13 by the Soho Clinic and 9 by hospitals.

Field Work

Number of visits made	1,031	Referred to Tuberculosis Clinics	96
Patients on hand at beginning of month	800	Referred to Other Clinics	10
Patients on hand at end of month	836	Referred to Relief Bureaus	14
Deaths among patients	28		

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1917

Supervision of Babies

Babies under supervision since January 1, 1917.....	3,017
New babies placed under supervision during June from birth records	180

Deaths of Supervised Babies

Visited by Division Nurses	12
Before nurse visited case.	4

Character of Feeding of Supervised Babies

	Total	Breast	Partial	Artificial
Under 6 months of age.....	1,134	1,110	30	14
Prenatal cases delivered during June	43	42	0	0

Prenatal Care

Babies supervised since January 1, 1917.....	661
New cases placed under supervision during June.....	102

Supervised Mothers Delivered During June

Attendant At Birth	Mothers Delivered	Living Births	Mothers Who Died	Babies Who Died Under 1 Month	Still Births	Mis- carriages
Total	43	42	0	2*	0	0
Midwife	38	37	0	2*	0	0
Physician	4	4	0	0	0	0
Hospital	1	1	0	0	0	0

* Twins

Consultation Stations

Visits made by teachers to homes of mothers.....	2,522
Visits made by mothers to consultation stations	662

Little Mothers' Leagues

Meetings held during June	15
Attendance at meetings	341
Enrolled membership for class of March, 1917	146
New class—enrolled membership	3

Housing and Sanitation

Cases reported during June.....	71
---------------------------------	----

Contagious Diseases

Cases reported during June.....	13
---------------------------------	----

Older Children

Number of defects detected.....	6
Number of defects corrected	1

Prevention of Blindness

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

New Cases	Treatment	Condition	Old Cases	Treatment	Condition
3	At Home	Improving	2	Home and Dispensary	Cured

Trachoma

New Cases	Treatment	Condition	Old Cases	Treatment	Condition
1	Dispensary	Improving	4	Home and Dispensary	Improving

Puerperal Sepsis

Cases referred to Division during June.	3
Attended by midwives	3

Puerperal Deaths

Cases referred to Division during June	2
Attended by midwives	0

Smears Taken by Division Nurses

Smears sent to bacteriological laboratory	4
Results	
Gonococcus ..	
Very purulent	1
Morax Axenfeld	1
Negative	1

HEALTH BULLETIN

Division of Food and Drugs

15

	Total.	Previous Month
Sealed Chemical Samples Taken	59	113
Sealed Chemical Samples Below Standard	15	8
Preliminary Chemical Samples Taken		93
Sediment Samples of Milk Taken		
Bacteria Samples of Milk Taken	247	183
Bacteria Samples Above the Required Amount	86	88
Streptococci or Pus	5	6
Total Number of Samples of Milk Taken	311	453
Dairies Inspected	13	28
Dairies Re-Scored	1	..
Pasteurizing Plants	..	2
Receiving Station	..	2
Bottling Plants	7	10
Recommendations Sent to Farmers Pertaining To Our Milk Supply	501	321
Food and Drug Samples Taken	190	4
Milk Samples Taken With State Inspector	100	100
Inspections For Food and Drug Exposures	4	2
Complaints Investigated	23	33
Complaints Verified	16	17
Notices Served	15	20
Restaurants	23	5

Veterinarian and Meat Inspector

Total meat carcasses examined	10,135
Total beef " "	2,059
" calf " "	2,087
" lamb and sheep carcasses examined	4,063
" number of inspections of meat establishments	461
" " " carcasses condemned	6

BIRTHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR, JUNE, 1917

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non-resident	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored	Ille-timate	Red
Births	83	2	86	1	4	8	33	5	63	3	28	5	84	10	1	3	17	23	334	478	428	663	29	10

PUT YOUR SCREENS UP EARLY

HOW TO SPELL

FILTHY



IF IT'S FILTHY IT'S HALF FLY

**IF YOU LIKE DIRT SORT IT YOURSELF
THE FLY IS CARELESS —**

SWAT THE FLY!

KEEP YOUR SCREENS UP LATE

FLIES ARE A DANGER TO HEALTH

DON'T PERMIT FLIES IN YOUR HOME

JULY, 1917

HEALTH



BULLETIN



*"I hold that while man exists it is his duty to improve not
only his own condition but to assist in ameliorating mankind."*

—LINCOLN

Monthly Bulletin, Board of Health, Newark, New Jersey

CHARLES V. CRASTER, M. D., D. P. H.

Health Officer

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MONTHLY BULLETIN

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No. 7

THE SAFEGUARDING OF NEWARK'S MILK SUPPLY.

During the past few years the general public has come to realize the importance of clean fresh milk as a food and its relation to public health, especially in the care of children and invalids. At the same time the danger that lurks in milk obtained from diseased cows or from dairies that are not properly supervised is also generally understood.

At the present time every one knows that most diseases are produced by germs which in some way or other gain an entrance into the body. There are three methods by which this is accomplished; by swallowing, by inhalation and by inoculation.

For example, hydrophobia, tetanus (lock-jaw), malaria, yellow fever and erysipelas are produced through inoculation—hydrophobia, through the bite of a rabid dog, tetanus from a "rusty nail," malaria and yellow fever, from mosquito bites, erysipelas from an infected scratch or pin prick.

Such diseases as influenza, measles and pneumonia are regularly caused through the germs of these diseases being taken into the lungs through respiration, while typhoid, dysentery, diarrhoea and such diseases are usually caused by swallowing the special germs.

Some diseases may be produced in the human body by all three methods. Tuberculosis is the most important one of these. It is quite possible to produce tuberculosis of the intestinal tract or the glands of the neck or in the joints of young children by means of milk or other food contaminated with tubercle bacilli. It is also possible to cause a local tuberculosis by inoculation. Most cases, however, especially of pulmonary tuberculosis are due to infections through inhalation.

Disease germs are little plants. To live they require the right kind of soil in which to grow. Scientists have discovered that different germs require dif-

ferent elements in the soil in order to flourish, and that milk contains these elements in just the proper proportions to exactly suit the growth of large numbers of disease germs. Among the germs that thrive in milk and which can be conveyed by drinking milk so contaminated are tuberculosis, cholera, typhoid, scarlet fever, diphtheria, septic sore throat and a great many others.

It becomes necessary, therefore, if the public health is to be protected from such diseases that the milk itself be protected from contamination or if it is impossible to so protect the milk, then by means of sterilization or pasteurization to see that the germs be killed before the milk is used.

Obviously the better method is to prevent disease germs from gaining entrance into milk. This can be accomplished by care and cleanliness. The cows themselves should be healthy and kept clean and tuberculin tested every year at least; the stables well ventilated and clean, the milkers should be clean and free from disease, all utensils, such as pails, bottles, etc., must be clean; the milk must be cooled immediately after milking to a temperature below 50° F. and kept in clean sealed bottles at a low temperature until delivered at the customer's kitchen door, after which it must be kept sealed and cool until consumed.

Milk produced and delivered under such conditions is termed "Grade A Raw Milk," and contains comparatively few germs and in this condition is a safe and wholesome food for adults and older children just as it comes from the dairy.

For infants it must, of course, be modified and pasteurized, which should be done preferably at one's own home.

Milk which is produced from cows that are not guaranteed against disease and where not quite so much care and cleanliness are exercised is apt to contain large numbers of germs. This milk in order to be sold in Newark must be pasteurized and is known as "Grade A" or "Grade B Pasteurized" milk, according to the way the dairy producing the milk scores in care and cleanliness.

At the present time the milk supply of Newark is derived from approximately 3,000 dairies, only 130 of these dairies supplying "Grade A Raw Milk."

As the cow is notoriously lax and careless in her habits of personal care and cleanliness and as a great many dairy men have permitted themselves to become indifferent, it goes without saying that the price of safety and cleanliness as well as liberty is eternal vigilance on the part of health inspectors, a little good natured "knocking" and a great deal of patient "boosting."

The municipal milk supply comes under the jurisdiction of the Food and Drug Committee of the Board of Health.

The personnel of the staff employed to do the actual work of dairy inspection and milk supervision is as follows:

One Chief Inspector,

One Milk Inspector and two Food and Drug Inspectors

One Veterinarian.

These may be used for dairy inspection.

With this force it is possible to inspect 100 dairies a month and do it fairly well, that is to "score" the dairies and make a physical examination of the cows.

It might be possible to hastily inspect once yearly all of the three thousand dairies supplying milk to Newark, that is, it might be possible if enough money were available for the purpose of defraying the necessary traveling expenses. As it is, at the present time only the 130 dairies supplying "Grade A Raw Milk" are regularly inspected. These are inspected several times a year. There are, therefore 2,900 dairies supplying milk to Newark, mostly over the railroads, which, on account of their distance from Newark and the lack of money for traveling expenses, are practically never inspected.

These dairies are now supplying "Grade A and B Pasteurized Milk" in other words, what is generally considered second quality milk.

Poor milk pasteurized is safer than the same milk raw provided the pasteurization is properly done, but pasteurization plants are frequently out of commission and at times milk comes in either improperly pasteurized or not pasteurized at all. Such milk is frequently incredibly filthy, containing actually more germs to the volume than an equal quantity of Passaic river water, and that is going some!

Sufficient has been said to make it plain to those who have patiently read so far, that considerably more should be done than at present is being done.

In fairness to the milk producers it is only fair to say that a large number of them are clamoring for inspection. Some of the largest dealers have offered to pay all the expenses of inspection, but, of course, to permit such action might open the way to graft and hence can not be permitted.

Considering the amount of money spent for the purpose, much is being done to better Newark's milk supply—much more could be done by a slight increase in the amount now available.

To properly supervise the milk supply all out-of-town dairies should be inspected at least twice a year.

This would require the services of two more inspectors and would entail the expenditure of five thousand dollars more each year.

As a matter of health protection, such an expenditure would seem to be imperative.

E. G. W.

PRE-NATAL DENTAL CARE.

A condition somewhat common among patients applying for dental treatment at the City Dispensary is one in which the mother's teeth tend to readily break down and decay after childbirth.

It is found that the substance of the teeth at this time appears to be softer than normally and that filled teeth lose their fillings. This somewhat alarming symptom has been laid quite unjustifiably against the dentist who has been accused of performing inferior dental work.

The reason is however physiological and depends primarily upon the fact

that during pre-natal growth there is an unusual drain upon the maternal lime salts for the purpose of building up the bone and tissues of the child. The teeth are particularly affected by this deprivation of hardening material and unless an increase of lime is contained in the food taken by the mother much softening and decay of teeth may be the result.

Another factor which makes for prenatal tooth softening is that the vomiting of pregnancy frequently leaves acid gastric juices in the mouth, the hydrochloric acid acting very readily upon the enamel of the teeth.

The prospective mother should be instructed in the special care of the teeth and mouth at this time. The acid mouth secretions should be frequently neutralized by an alkaline mouth wash. For this purpose milk of magnesia is a suitable substance. It is alkaline and antiseptic and after use a film of the milk of magnesia remains on the teeth, in this way protecting the delicate enamel.

There should be a liberal diet containing lime salts, especially milk and lime water. This should be supplemented at the direction of the physician or nurse by daily amounts of hypophosphite of lime, syrup of wheat phosphate or some other good bone forming tonic.

After childbirth the teeth may continue to break down, due to the lack of attention on the part of the mother, who becomes careless, or, in other words, neglects to cleanse her teeth; this and a failure to provide the necessary lime salts in the food may well predispose to a continuous deterioration of the teeth.

If the mother exercises due care with regard to oral hygiene brushing the teeth after each meal and using a good alkaline mouth wash each time as well as living upon a diet rich in lime salts, together with the taking of a bone forming tonic, there is no reason for the teeth breaking down at this time than at any other time in a woman's life.

L. J. McM.

EXTERMINATION OF INSECTS.

Inquiries are frequently made as to the best way to get rid of insects or vermin of various kinds, and whether the Board of Health can assist in such extermination. It may be said that it is impossible for this Department to undertake such measures, which are not only costly but time consuming.

The means to be employed for this purpose, however, are quite simple, the most effective being not always the most complicated. It is advisable to employ those means which have been proved to be effective in the extermination of such things as roaches, ants, moths, fleas, bedbugs and other insects. The effective elimination of these insects is not, however, child's play, and usually requires repeated and persistent efforts to insure success.

The following methods are well tried, and if used according to instructions,

will give good results. For all forms of insect life sulphur in the form of the burning fumes has established its value and is simple and efficient and the quick results obtained usually counterbalance other undesirable features.

To fumigate effectively with burning sulphur the room should be prepared by opening all closets, drawers, bureaus, trunks and other receptacles. All bedding should be removed from the bed and spread loosely round the room. Openings around doors and windows should be sealed with adhesive paper. By such means the fumes are retained so that an effective sterilizing strength can be present. All metal surfaces exposed to sulphur fumes should be greased or covered with vaseline. The amount of sulphur used should be at least four pounds to every 1,000 feet of air space, the one pound candles obtained in drug stores being the handiest form for this purpose.

Rooms subjected to fumigation by sulphur should not be opened for at least eighteen hours, to be followed by thorough airing before use.

For roaches, a reliable poison can be made by mixing one ounce of phosphorus with twenty-four ounces of flour. This may be mixed with well-sweetened water and placed on slices of food, such as potatoes, apples and onions.

The drawback to this method is that phosphorus is extremely poisonous and may be taken by domestic animals or children. A safer method is the use of pyrethrum powder, known as "Persian Insect Powder." This sprinkled about rooms is an efficient way. It does not, however, destroy the eggs and must be, therefore, repeatedly applied.

An effectual method of driving ants away from the premises is by mixing four ounces of syrup with three grains of tartar emetic. This can be placed on small pieces of glass, china or paper, where ants abound.

For the removal of bedbugs an application into cracks and crevices in partitions, woodwork, drawers and floors of a solution made up of two ounces of corrosive sublimate, one part of water and one part of wood alcohol will be found sufficient. This solution is, however, extremely poisonous, and where there is any possibility of its being used by mistake for any other purpose it is preferable to use something less dangerous. An alternative is a solution made up of fifteen ounces of benzine, seven drams of oil of turpentine and one dram of oil of mirbane.

Fleas may be exterminated by the use of Persian Insect Powder in the same way as for roaches. The surfaces of floors, etc., should be slightly dampened and the powder scattered. Sulphur fumigation is, however, the method of choice as destructive to many forms of insect life.

Where clothes or wearing apparel are infected with lice the best method is to sterilize such garments by boiling water or steam or hot air. Application to the body of gasoline or a mixture of vinegar and kerosene is recommended by the United States Public Health Service

T. M.

HEALTH BULLETIN

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Whooping cough as a disease occurs both in the summer and in the winter months. Following upon epidemic diseases of children in the winter it is a complaint of great gravity among young infants. It is, however, very prevalent in the summer and it would seem that there are conditions in warm weather that favor its spread. Certain it is that our highest prevalence so far this year was in July when there were 697 cases reported.

The contagious nature of whooping cough appears to be little appreciated by the public and the danger to little children seldom recognized, and yet the figures speak for themselves. In 1915 there were 5,421 deaths from whooping cough in the registration area of the United States, of whom 3,119 were under one year of age.

The deaths from whooping cough alone in 1915 were nearly twice as many as the deaths from either measles or scarlet fever, and nearly as many as measles and scarlet fever combined, and yet whooping cough is a preventable or avoidable contagious disease.

It must be that its prevalence so widely amongst us is due to the inability of parents to recognize its contagious and easily communicable nature.

The virus of whooping cough is a minute bacillus present in the mouth and throat of the sufferers. It is invariably present during the acute stages of the cough and persists for as long as the cough itself.

Whooping cough is not a mild disease as popularly regarded. The fact that the little patient appears well between the paroxysms by no means detracts from its great seriousness as a possible harm to lungs and heart.

Furthermore, whooping cough may exist without the whoop a persistent, spasmodic cough in a young child otherwise apparently well is always suspicious of the disease.

The city ordinance gives the freedom of the streets to children with whooping cough provided the yellow arm band is worn, nevertheless, it must not be forgotten that the disease is a highly contagious affection and one capable of doing great damage to weak or susceptible children.

How then shall we carry out the principle of prevention in whooping cough?

First of all supervise the separation of the sick child from the well members of the family and similarly all others who may be in the incipient stages apparently having colds or running at the nose. Provide a separate bed, towels and toys for the patient, and inasmuch as the virus is contained in saliva and sputum it is important that all such be received on rags and promptly destroyed by burning. Forbid the exchange of toys, candy or handkerchiefs among children especially where strange children congregate. Let the child play in the open air and never forget the armband to protect others from infection. Do not allow your children to play with others having spasmodic or uncontrollable

coughs. Remember every child, no matter what age, is susceptible to whooping cough and that it is exceptionally fatal in nursing babies. Don't give quack remedies. There is no royal cure known as yet to science. Employ a regular physician when the cough becomes evident. Exposed children should be immunized against the disease by inoculation with pertussis vaccine. The vaccine is harmless and will protect against whooping cough when used in adequate dosage. Pertussis vaccine is supplied free by the Board of Health.

C. V. C.

PREPAREDNESS AND TEMPERAMENT.

Prevention of disease has its foundation in instinct, is an endowment of living substance which gives expression in efforts at self-preservation.

In the last quarter of a century before this great war, about ten years had been added to the average length of human life chiefly through efforts in the direction of child hygiene and the control of epidemic disease.

There are preventable diseases, however, which statistics show to be on the increase, which appear often between the ages of forty-five and fifty-five, when the individual should still be an economic asset in the State, and in the full enjoyment of his maturer years. From the scientific viewpoint diseases occurring at this period of life frequently have their genesis in intemperate eating, drinking and working. It must be borne in mind in this connection that intemperance is relative for each individual and is dependent primarily on inherited weakness or predisposition to disease, as this may appear in various organs and functions of the body. This explanation seems instructive because it is such a common belief that we are all born equal and equally capable in respect to our use of food and drink. This is, of course, not so. One man will become morbidly fat or suffer from diabetes on a diet which is intemperate for him, but which is safe and proper for many other persons. Very small quantities of alcohol constitute relative intemperance for the large number of people who have a constitutional weakness of organization, especially in respect to the nervous system. Inherited weakness makes it possible then for these predisposed persons to become diseased in one part or another of the body under conditions of eating, drinking and working which seem not to depart widely from the customs of the time. This truth is expressed in the maxim, "One man's meat is another man's poison."

The human body wears out as everything else does under the stress of all sorts of activity. The digestion, assimilation and combustion of food is a continuous wear and tear, is necessary within fairly wide limits but may in any case become wasteful and a cause of disease, where luxury considerably upsets the natural balance between need and greed.

Diseases caused by intemperance in eating, drinking and working are slow

and insidious in their development. It frequently happens that there are no momentous symptoms until irreparable damage has been done; until the patient is doomed to invalidism and death and the best he may expect is the prolongation of life for a few months or years. These diseases should be recognized at the earliest possible moment so that such alterations in the diet and mode of living of the patient may be made as will add the greatest number of years of usefulness and comfort. To attain this end modern preventive medicine teaches the value and economy of periodic medical examination and advice.

F. C. H.

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE.

INFANT MORTALITY FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1917.

Month	—Births—		—Deaths Under 1 Year —	
	1917	1916	1917	1916
January	1,030	963	87	72
February	959	930	73	85
March	1,090	1,028	94	119
April	983	834	67	86
May	893	858	82	70
June	933	924	61	80
Total	5,888	5,537	464	512
Total deaths, all ages, for first half of 1917.....				3,272
Total deaths, all ages, for first half of 1916.....				3,275
Infant mortality rate, first half of 1917.....				78.8
Infant mortality rate, first half of 1916.....				92.4

Deaths Under One Year of Age from Diarrheal Diseases

	No. of Cases	
	1917	1916
January	9	7
February	9	8
March	4	9
April	6	6
May	12	11
June	7	13
Total	47	54

Infant mortality rate for June, 1917	60.3
Infant mortality rate for June, 1916.....	86.5

Birth Record Cases

Supervised cases	3,017
Deaths	63
Visited cases	38
Before visit of nurse	25

	First 6 Months. 1917.	Year of 1916.
Infant death rate supervised babies including also babies who died before visit of nurse, per 1,000.....	20.8	41.0
Infant death rate supervised babies (25 dying in first week, before visit of nurse, omitted), per 1,000.....	12.2	26.3

Prenatal Care

Supervised expectant mothers					661
Mothers delivered					221
Attendant—Midwife					196 88 7%
Physician					20 9 0%
Hospital ..					3 1 3%
No attendant					2 9%
Mothers Delivered 221*	Mothers Who Died 0	Babies Who Died Under One Month 4*	Still Births 1	Miscarriages 3	
Rate per 1,000 babies delivered.....		18.	4.5	13.5	

*1 Twin.

Feeding of Supervised Babies**Prenatal—**

		%
Entirely breast fed one month.....	213	99 6
Partially breast fed at one month.....	1	.4
Entirely artificially fed at one month.....	0	

Terminated birth record cases—

		%
Entirely breast fed for 6 months.....	676	88 8
Partially breast fed for 6 months.....	57	7 5
Entirely artificially fed at 6 months.....	28	3 7

There were 48 fewer deaths under one year of age during the first six months of 1917 than during the same period of 1916; there were also 7 fewer deaths from diarrheal diseases alone

The infant mortality rate for the first six months of 1917 for the entire city was 78.8 per thousand births in contrast to 92.4 for the first six months of 1916, a gain of 11.6 deaths for every thousand babies born. During the month of June the record was especially encouraging, as the infant mortality rate for the city was 65.3 per thousand births in contrast to 86.5 in June of 1916, a reduction of 21 points per thousand births. The deaths from diarrheal diseases alone were almost 50% less than in June, 1916. New York City for June had an infant mortality rate of 72 and the State, outside of New York City, 78 per thousand births. These rates seemed so low and showed such a marked reduction over the previous months, especially June of 1916, that the Director of the State Department of Child Hygiene inquired if Newark's record was at all similar. We were very glad to reply that it was lower.

Among the babies supervised by this department the death rate for the first six months of 1917 was less than half that for the year 1916. If the 25 babies who died before the nurse reached them, that is during the first hours and days of the first week, are omitted, the death rate for the supervised babies is 12.2 per thousand.*

During the past six months, of the 221 supervised expectant mothers that came to delivery none died during childbirth. The percentage of still births was very low as the usual rate throughout the country is 45 per thousand births, ten times as great as that found among the group reported.

The high percentage of breast fed babies among the supervised cases has continued. There were no artificially fed babies under one month among the supervised expectant mothers and among the babies supervised from birth 96.3 were partially breast fed at least six months and 88.8 entirely breast fed for at least six months.

If Newark succeeds in maintaining this record, as established during the first six months of this year, it will break all previous records and lead the larger cities of the United States.

J. L.

*These rates are obtained differently than the city's infant mortality rate and should not be compared with it.

DIVISION REPORTS

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE, JULY, 1917

CAUSES	Total Deaths	Males		Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	Total under 5 yrs.	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
			Females									
Total, All Causes.....	451	257	194	92	20	13	125	15	31	95	111	74
Infantile Paralysis.....	1	1							1			
Typhoid Fever.....												
Malaria.....												
Smallpox.....												
Measles.....												
Scarlet Fever.....	1	1			1		1					
Whooping Cough.....	7	3	4	3	4		2					
Diphtheria.....	3		3		2		2	1				
Influenza.....												
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal).....	6	3	3	1	1	1	3	2		1		
Other Epidemic Diseases.....												
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption).....	67	45	22		1		1		9	31	22	4
Tuberculous Meningitis.....	8	8		2		4	6	2				
Other Tuberculosis.....	5	4	1			1	1		2	1	1	
Cancer, Malignant Tumor.....	24	11	13							4	13	7
Simple Meningitis.....	3		3	1			1		1	1		
Apoplexy, Softening of the Brain.....	20	10	10							1	8	1
Organic Heart Diseases.....	38	18	20	1			1	4	2	9	10	12
Bronchitis.....	6	3	3	6			6					
Pneumonia, Lobar.....	21	14	7	1		2	3		2	8	6	2
Pneumonia, Broncho.....	10	7	3	4	3	1	8			2		
Other Respiratory Diseases.....	8	3	5						1	2	4	1
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted).....	8	4	4		1		1			4	2	1
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years).....	40	21	19	35	5		40					
Appendicitis and Typhlitis.....	2		2								1	1
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction.....	1	1								1		
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	4	3	1							2		2
Bright's Disease and Nephritis.....	41	24	17	1	1		2			6	20	13
Diseases of Women (not Cancer).....	2		2							1	1	
Puerperal Septicaemia.....												
Other Puerperal Diseases.....	2		2						1	1		
Congenital Debility and Malformation.....	33	19	14	33			33					
Old Age.....	1		1									1
Accident.....	22	17	5	1		1	2	3	7	5	3	2
Homicide.....	3	3							1	2		
Suicide.....	8	6	2							3	4	1
Ill defined Causes.....												
All Other Causes.....	56	28	28	3	3	1	7	3	4	10	16	16
Totals for July, 1917.....	586	347	239	115	65	76	256	32	28	94	99	77

The death rate for the month was 13.2 per 1,000 of population, as against 12.1 for the corresponding month of 1916. The death rate for the corresponding month of 1915 is estimated at 11.00. The death rate for the corresponding month of 1914 is estimated at 10.00.

DEATHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR, JULY, 1917

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non-Residents	Unknown	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored	Yellow
Deaths	30	28	23	26	21	21	20	24	21	24	19	18	26	51	17	36	28	10	451	257	194	406	44	1

REPORTABLE DISEASES FOR JULY, 1917

Diseases Reported by Wards

DISEASES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Typhoid Fever			1					2					2			1	6	6	5
Diphtheria	8		1		3	2	4	2	1	3	1	2	4	4	5	4	44	73	63
Scarlet Fever	3		3		1	1	1	2			2		3	4	2	4	26	60	61
Tuberculosis	15	12	13	7	18	7	8	5	7	10	5	5	14	19	15	9	169	186	155
Pneumonia Lobar	10	3	7	3	4	3	1	3	3	11	4	4	2	9		2	69	107	41
Pneumonia Broncho)	7	2	1	1	2			4	1	3	1		1	3		2	28	65	42
Epidemic Meningitis	1						1			1	1		1				5	17	4
Infantile Paralysis					1		1								1		3	4	325
Whooping Cough	50	18	41	13	16	28	32	27	54	25	33	38	113	80	40	89	697	425	89
Measles	6	3	6	2	4	3	5	5	14	14	14		7	3	4	18	108	243	231
German Measles	2	3	6		2	4	3	2	6	1	6	2	12	8	2	8	67	725	*
Chickenpox	2	1	5		2		3	4	3	4	5	1	10	1	1	2	44	156	71
Mumps	5	2	12	3	3	1	2	7	4	1	3		2	4		1	50	135	44
Mental Deficiency																		1	*
Smallpox																			*
Trachoma																		2	*
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1															1	2	2	2
Erysipelas	1		3		3	1	4				1	2		2			17	32	*
Epilepsy	1	1		2		1	1					1		2	1		10	3	*
Malaria			2					1				1					4	4	*
Puerperal Fever																		1	*
Puerperal Septicæmia																		3	*
Tetanus		1																1	*
Industrial Diseases																	1	1	*
Lead Poisoning			1			1										1	3	5	*
Total	112	46	102	31	59	52	66	64	93	73	76	56	171	139	71	142	1353		
Total, Previous month	170	69	235	40	93	61	84	172	148	157	111	125	238	251	101	201		2256	
Total, Same month last year	98	43	165	25	85	45	57	66	50	107	18	72	126	97	31	86			1171

* Recorded then as "Other Reportable Diseases," which numbered 38

Visits to quarantined houses . . . 8512
 Houses placed for contagious disease . . . 78
 Total disinfections . . . 244
 Special disinfections . . . 7
 Houses disinfected for diphtheria . . . 44
 Houses disinfected for tuberculosis . . . 139
 Houses disinfected for scarlet fever . . . 44

DISINFECTING CORPS

DIVISION OF SANITATION

Number of inspections made from complaint cards	405
" " original inspections made.	5,927
Total number of inspections made	6,332
" " " re-inspections made	2,240
" " " nuisances found	1,445
" " " " abated	1,072
" " " notices served	964
Number of cases sent to Law Department.	46
" " hours in Court	28
" " yards inspected	2,513
" " " found unsanitary	199
" " cellars inspected	1,521
" " " found unsanitary	180
" " factories inspected	48
" " stables inspected	274
" " manure accumulations found.	99
" " tenement houses inspected.	372
" " living rooms found unsanitary.	17
" " houses found unfit for habitation.	1
" " full privy vaults.	7
" " cesspools	4
Buildings with defective plumbing	70
" " no city water supply.	31
" " insufficient or no toilet accommodations	2
Number of days detailed on Spitting Crusade.	141
" " arrests made for violators of Spitting Ordinance.	7
" " inspections made for licenses	686

Plumbing Inspectors

Plumbing inspections made	319
Sewers inspected.	68
Special inspections made.	53
Water tests made.	89
Smoke tests made.	43
Plumbing plans approved	142

Rabies Inspector

Dog bites investigated	67
Dogs examined for Rabies.	7
Dogs sent to pound.	28
Total inspections	189
Dogs with Rabies.	2
Clinic cases investigated	91

DETAILED INSPECTORS

Days of inspection at Water Sheds	4
Water Samples taken	86
Chemical " " taken	8
Bacteriological Samples taken	78

District Physicians

Families visited	226	Number of patients sent to hospitals	37
Indigent sick prescribed for	245	Number of deaths.	5

City Dispensary

<i>Number of Patients Treated at the following Clinics</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Previous Month</i>	<i>Same Month Last Year</i>	<i>Hospitals</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Previous Month</i>	<i>Same Month Last Year</i>
Prenatal	15	19		City	33	38	38
Medical	387	403	399	St. Michael's	16	4	4
Surgical	532	509	528	St. James	9	14	4
Diseases of Skin	157	137	61	St. Barnabas	9	12	10
Cases of Syphilis	191	230	212	German	9	20	3
Diseases of Children	125	143	66	Beth Israel	11	10	2
Diseases of Women	50	53	40	Women and Children	5	5	4
Diseases of G U Organs	254	197	189	Babies	14	5	20
Diseases of Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose	71	122	76	Eye and Ear Infirmary	38	40	4
Diseases of the Nervous System	124	103	152	Home for Crippled Children	0	1	3
Cases of Tuberculosis	282	315	241	Newark T B Sana- torium	22	16	26
Teeth Extracted	23	19	25	Eighth Avenue Day Nursery	0	0	0
Children Vaccinated	15	86	12				
Orthopedic Cases	348	389	16				
Rectal	25	15	12				
TOTAL	2,599	2,840	2,029	TOTAL	166	165	123
Clinic Prescriptions	3,217	3,419	2,474	Recapitulation			
District Prescriptions				Patients Treated	2,599	2,840	2,029
First District Dr Hill	35	26	65	Patients Sent to Hos- pital	166	165	123
Second District Dr Broadnax	10	26	31	Prescriptions Dis- pensed	3,376	3,637	2,696
Third District Dr. Rodemann	34	39	25	Wassermans	0	0	39
Fourth District Dr. Hirschberg	17	48	49	Urine	0	0	178
Fifth District—Dr. Fischer	35	49	18	Sputums	0	0	11
Sixth District—Dr. Jedel	28	30	34	Exudates and Transu- dates	0	0	109
TOTAL	159	218	222	Blood	0	0	9
				Surgical Specimens	0	0	0
				Ex. for Trep. Pall.	0	0	11

Culture Collector's Report

Diphtheria cultures collected	350	Typhoid	37
Tuberculosis Sputum	207	Catarrhal	97
Wasserman	187	Antitoxin delivered	147

DIVISION OF BACTERIOLOGY.

JULY, 1917

	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria			
Number of Primary Cultures Examined	277	375	325
Number of True Cases	28	39	45
Total Number of Primary and Secondary Cultures Examined	369	460	401
Diphtheria Antitoxin			
Number of Doses on Hand Beginning of Month	96	427	241
Number of Doses Produced During the Month	268	0	435
Number of Doses Distributed During the Month	180	331	155
Number of Doses on hand at End of Month	184	96	491
Tuberculosis			
Number of Specimens of Sputum Examined	234	256	344
Number of Specimens Containing Tubercle Bacilli	62	66	114
Miscellaneous	52	77	102
Number of Blood Examinations for Typhoid and Malaria	Pos. 2	Pos. 3	Pos. 8
Number of Doses of Typhoid Vaccine Distributed	9	18	181
Number of Doses of Pertussis Vaccine Distributed	134	72	10
Number of Milk Examinations (City Supply)	293	259	230
Number of Specific Catarrhal Infection Examinations	121	95	95
	Pos. 28	Pos. 22	Pos. 28
Rabies			
Preventive Treatment to Exposed Persons	4	1	0
Animals Examined for Rabies	7	4	1 Pos.
Dogs	Pos. 2	Pos. 2	
Cats	0	1	0
Other Animals	0	0	0
Disinfection Tests	0	0	161

City Chemist

Total number of milks analyzed	35	Total number of samples below	
Above the Standard for Solids	29	Standard	6
Average for Solids above Standard	12.10%	Scaled samples analyzed	33
Average for Fats above Standard	3.56%	Scaled samples below standard	4

REPORT ON CITY WATER.

The uniformity in the chemical characteristics of the city water still continues.

The only change worth noting is a slightly lower nitrogen content as Albuminoid Ammonia.

The temperature of the laboratory sample has increased from 63 to 70 F

CITY WATER SUPPLY.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF SAMPLES OF PEQUANNOCK WATER

Date 1917	ORIGIN OF SAMPLE	Bact. per CC	Amount of Sample Causing Fer- mentation in Glucose Bouil- lon and Lactose Bile				
			1 20	1 10	1 5	1 2	1 or 10
July 10	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream...	900				+	+
"	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream	1,250				+	+
"	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River...	1,800				+	+
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River.	450				+	+
"	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse	350				+	+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse.	110					
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	40					
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse.	Over Growth					+
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	40					
"	Board of Health Office, Plane & William Streets	70					
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	50					
July 25	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream	560					+
"	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream	1,150					
"	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River....	2,700					
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River...	3,500					
"	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse	900					
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	750					
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	60					
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse.	950					
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse.	140					
"	Board of Health Office, Plane & William Streets	90					
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	130					
"	Prudential Ins Co., City Water Before Filtration	120					
"	Prudential Ins Co., City Water After Filtration	40					

Division of Tuberculosis

Sanatorium

Patients in Sanatorium July 1.....	80	
Patients admitted during July.....	23	
	—	103
Patients discharged during month.....	25	
Patients died during month.....	1	
	—	26

Patients in Sanatorium August 1..... 77

Condition of those discharged from the Sanatorium during the month

Improved, 12 Quiescent, 6 Not Improved, 7

Of the 7 patients not improved, 4 were sent to Soho and three to the City Hospital.

Clinics

61 patients were examined for admission to Verona during the month; 44 were found to be positive cases, 19 were accepted for Verona. At the Children's clinics there was an attendance of 129, of this number 24 received the Von Pirquet test and 19 showed a positive reaction. At the Adult's clinics there was an attendance of 92, making a total of 282 patients at the various clinics during the month.

Reported Cases

The number of tuberculosis cases reported during the month was 169, from the following sources: 69 by physicians, 60 by tuberculosis clinic, 15 by Glen Gardner, 10 by Soho Clinic and 15 by hospitals.

Owing to the illness of Dr. Gray Dr. Fine has been appointed acting director of the Bureau of Tuberculosis.

Field Work

Number of visits made	911	Referred to Tuberculosis Clinics	63
Patients on hand at beginning of month	836	Referred to Other Clinics	18
Patients on hand at end of month...	952	Referred to Relief Bureaus	4
Deaths among patients.....	32		

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1917.

Supervised Babies

Babies under supervision since January 1, 1917	3,197
New babies placed under supervision during July from birth records.	187

Deaths of Supervised Babies

Visited by Division Nurses.....	8
Before nurse visited case.....	5

Character of Feeding of Supervised Babies

	Total	Breast	Partial	Artificial
Under 6 months of age.....	1,161	1,114	33	14
Living prenatal cases for one month	32	32	0	0

Prenatal Care

Expectant mothers supervised since January 1, 1917...	763
New cases placed under supervision during July	36

Supervised Mothers Delivered During July

	Attendant at Birth	Mothers Delivered	Living Births	Mothers Who Died	Babies Who Died Under 1 Month	Still Births	Mis- carriages
Total.....	34	32	1	1	1*	0	1
Midwife	27	27	1	1	1*	0	1
Physician	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Hospital	2	2	0	0	0	0	0

*Premature

Consultation Stations

Visits made by teachers to homes of mothers...	2,079
Visits made by mothers to consultation stations	418

Little Mothers' League

Meetings held during July...	4
Attendance at meetings.....	89
Enrolled membership for class of March, 1917	146
New class—enrolled membership.....	37

Housing and Sanitation

Cases reported during July.....	64
---------------------------------	----

Contagious Diseases

Cases reported during July.....	8
---------------------------------	---

Older Children

Defects detected	3
Defects corrected	3

Prevention of Blindness

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Old Cases	Treatment	Condition	New Cases	Treatment	Condition
1	Home	Improving	1	Home	Improving
1	Dispensary	Cured			

Trachoma

Old Cases	Treatment	Condition	New Cases	Treatment	Condition
5	Home and Dispensary	Improving	0		

BIRTHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR, JULY, 1917

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non- resident	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored	Yellow	Ille- gitimate
Births	94	30	105	18	67	41	37	46	51	8	3	7	80	104	39	71	39	1017	517	500	974	42	1	10

HEALTH BULLETIN

Food and Drug Division.

19

	Total.	Previous Month.
MILK		
Sealed Chemical Samples Taken	55	59
Sealed Chemical Samples Below Standard	15	15
Preliminary Chemical Samples Taken	12	...
Sediment Samples of Milk Taken	3	...
Bacteria Samples of Milk Taken	242	247
Bacteria Samples Above the Required Amount.	101	86
Streptococci or Pus.	3	5
Total Number of Samples of Milk Taken	301	311
Dairies Inspected...	42	13
Dairies Re-Scored.	6	1
Pasteurizing Plants.	7	...
Receiving Station	4	...
Bottling Plants	11	7
Recommendations Sent to Farmers Pertaining to Our Milk Supply.	409	501
Food and Drug Samples Taken	...	190
Milk Samples Taken With State Inspector.	...	100
Inspections for Food and Drug Exposures.	14	4
Complaints Investigated	36	23
Complaints Verified.	28	16
Notices Served	67	15
Restaurants	130	23

Veterinarian and Meat Inspector

Total meat carcasses examined	9,481
Total beef	1,91
" calf	1,625
" lamb and sheep carcasses examined	3,973
" number of inspections of meat establishments.	343
" " carcasses condemned	4

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE.

(No Fermentation in Glucose Bouillon and Lactose Bro in 1-20, 1-10, 1-5, 1-2, 1-C.C., 5-C.C. of any sample.) Bact. Per C. C.

1917	Origin of Sample.	37°	Room Temp't
July 9	Natural Ice (Union Ice Co., Boyden St.) Cut at Lake Hopatcong	10	390
" 9	Natural Ice (Union Ice Co., Boyden St.) Cut at Gouldsboro, Pa	10	80
" 9	Natural Ice (Forest Hill Ice Co., 115 Verona Ave.) Cut at Greenwood Lake	10	20
" 9	Natural Ice (Hampton Ice Co., 4th Ave. and Erie R. R.) Cut at New Hampton, N. Y.	10	40
" 9	City Water, Laboratory Faucet (Control)	20	30
July 18	Natural Ice (Lackawanna Ice Co., 900 Clinton Ave.) Cut at Sailorsburg, Pa.	80	90
" 18	Natural Ice (Clinton Ice Co., Lehigh Valley R. R.) Cut at Bear Creek, Pa.	190	250
" 18	Natural Ice (Mountain Ice Co., Hamburg Pl.) Cut at Spring Lake, Reedes, Pa.	20	20
" 18	Natural Ice (Trout Lake Ice Co., Hamburg Pl.) Cut at Trout Lake, Reedes, Pa.	30	35
" 18	City Water, Laboratory Faucet (Control)...	20	30
July 20	Natural Ice (Union Ice Co., Boyden St.) Cut at Jefferson, N. Y.	30	40
" 20	Artificial Ice (Orange Mountain Ice Co., No. 14th St., West Water	10	80
" 20	Artificial Ice (Albion Hygeia Ice Co., 71 75 Hayes St.) Sterilized City Water	20	20
" 20	Artificial Ice (N. J. Hygeia Ice Co., 55 Badger Ave.) Raw City Water	10	30
" 20	City Water, Laboratory Faucet (Control)	10	40
July 27	Artificial Ice (Union Ice Co., 103 Newark St.) Distilled and Filtered Water	...	8
" 27	Artificial Ice (Union Ice Co., Murray St.) Distilled and Filtered Water	...	75
" 27	Artificial Ice (Union Ice Co., 309 Ogden St.) Distilled and Filtered Water	...	60
" 27	Artificial Ice (No Newark Ice & Ref'g Co., 96 Sylvan Ave., West Water	...	4
" 27	City Water, Laboratory Faucet (Control)...	...	60

PUT YOUR SCREENS UP EARLY

HOW TO SPELL

FILTHY



IF IT'S FILTHY IT'S HALF FLY

**IF YOU LIKE DIRT SORT IT YOURSELF
THE FLY IS CARELESS —**

SWAT THE FLY!

KEEP YOUR SCREENS UP LATE

DON'T PERMIT FLIES IN YOUR HOME

FLIES ARE A DANGER TO HEALTH

AUGUST, 1917

HEALTH BULLETIN



*"I hold that while man exists it is his duty to improve not
only his own condition but to assist in ameliorating mankind."*

LINCOLN

Monthly Bulletin, Board of Health, Newark New Jersey

CHARLES V. CRASTER, M. D., D. P. H.
Health Officer

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MONTHLY BULLETIN

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Newark, N. J., August, 1917

No. 8

OUR OBVIOUS DUTY.

The advent of a large number of colored people from the more remote Southern States to meet the present extraordinary demand for labor has made us realize that more than ordinary precautions must be taken to provide proper care for the tuberculous among them.

The abrupt departure from usual habits of living and housing and especially the decided climatic changes, accompanied by work both compelling and laborious, are together conducive to a lessening of physical resistance, making for the easy development of disease so well shown in the large and fatal pneumonia incidence last winter among colored laborers in Newark.

The negro who was free from tuberculosis before association with the white man soon became infected, the time being too short to establish in the colored man the immunity from the disease so largely possessed by the white race. Practically only during the last half century has the negro been considered at all, and not until the ravages of the disease among them became a menace to others were we at length forced to recede from our position of indifference and neglect.

The anti-tuberculosis work among colored people should not be understood to be charity but must be considered as a public health work of the greatest importance to our community.

During the last year there were about twelve colored tuberculosis cases reported to our Tuberculosis Division. This is a surprisingly small number among a race now so largely represented in our population, of such known high susceptibility to the disease and undoubtedly largely infected as to make us doubt somewhat the usefulness of our work among the white population.

It must not be thought that there has not been made an effort to care for them, only that there should be greater activity in this direction and under the

most efficient guidance. There are possibly many hundreds of unknown cases, and it is "up" to us to bring them under proper supervision and make special provisions for their care. When it is considered to what a great extent the negro contributes to our home comforts and how very close he comes to us in his various employments it will be readily understood how important it is for us to see to the improvement of his physical condition.

A tuberculosis proof cow may have her reputation blasted by a tuberculous cook or nurse or other employee.

We must do more for the colored people if we wish our work against tuberculosis to be a success, for there is no use in acting as inquisitors in the details of a family history of a white person while there is a "hectic" who, through our neglect and thoughtlessness, has not had the right hand of fellowship extended to him as to "a neighbor."

We are going to help them! We are going to establish clinics managed by our colored brother physicians of whom we have several already interested, capable and enthusiastic. For the home or for field work the employment of colored graduate nurses will be absolutely necessary, for these know the need of such work among their race.

If we gave them consumption along with freedom it is our duty to give them every advantage we have for they need our assistance.

They must be shown the way of physical salvation for their own sake as well as for ours. We have no place of welcome for our consumptive negro comparatively, and very often the only evidence of their having lived amongst us is the sad mortuary record of departure.

There must be ample hospitals for their care. The disease should be stopped at the source. We must go after them, educate them, and eradicate all superstitions and fear about hospitals.

It has been suggested that to individualize tuberculosis work might be misconstrued as appearing to favor possibly a sort of "Jim Crow" policy, but after the favorable comments which I have received from many of the colored residents of our city, subsequent to the preliminary announcement of the subject in the press, we are confident that after a short time of educational and missionary work such a plan will greatly aid in stamping out tuberculosis among us.

W. S. D.

PUBLIC LECTURES ON SANITATION.

It is an encouraging sign of the times that there is an increasing interest taken nowadays in efforts to improve the health and living condition of cities.

To meet the evident desire for information bearing upon health subjects on the part of the public, the Board of Health has prepared a course of weekly lectures upon modern public health and social activities.

This course of lectures will be free to all and it is hoped will become popu-

lar as well as essential among those already occupied in educational and welfare work, such as school teachers, sanitary inspectors, nurses and employees of other city departments.

The subjects dealt with will cover every branch of sanitation, hygiene and preventive medicine and opportunities for field work in the different divisions of the board will be afforded for those who desire or volunteer.

It is proposed that this course of lectures shall extend over a period of two winters, from October to April of each year, the first winter being devoted to the more elementary side of the work, and the second winter to the technical and scientific viewpoint. At the end of the two years those who have attended 75 per cent of the lectures will be entitled to a certificate showing proficiency in Sanitary Science. Cards of admission with a syllabus of the course will be issued upon application to any person who registers with the Health Officer, Board of Health, William and Plane streets, Newark, N. J.

The first lecture will be given on Monday, October 1, 1917, in the Auditorium of the Board of Health Building, William and Plane streets, Newark, at 4 P. M.

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES ON SANITATION.

- Physical Geography and Local Geology** Two Lectures, October 1st and 8th, 1917
 Old Water Courses, Economic Geology, Building and Road Materials, Clay, Sand, Quarries, Old Sidewalks, Mica Schist, Dendrites, Ripples, Calamities.
- Chemistry** Three Lectures, October 8th, 15th and 22nd, 1917
 Putrefaction, Fermentation, Combustion, Compressed Air, Water, Analysis, Synthesis, Transformation, No Destruction.
- Bacteriology** Three Lectures, October 29th, November 5th and 12th, 1917
 Bacteria, Vaccines, Toxins, Antitoxins, Amphibias, Pollens, Immunity, Organotherapy.
- Nuisances, Sanitary** Two Lectures, November 19th and 26th, 1917
 Noises, Smoke, Police Ordinances, Chickens, etc.
- Municipal Waste** Two Lectures, December 3rd and 10th, 1917.
 Street Sweeping, Rubbish, Garbage, Dead Animals, Smoke, Paper, Rendering, Sewers.
- Sewage Disposal** Two Lectures, December 17th and 24th, 1917.
 Municipal, Rural, Suburban, Septic Tanks, Earth Closets, Board of Works.
- Water Supply** Two Lectures, December 31st, 1917, and January 7th, 1918
 History, Aqueduct Board, Board of Works, Sources, New and Old, Description, Mineral Springs, Chemistry, Biology.
- General Subject** Six Lectures, January 14th, 21st, 28th, February 4th, 11th and 18th, 1918
 Personal Hygiene, Housing, Building Regulations, Tenements, Ventilation, Heating, Plumbing, Bath Houses, Meteorology, Soils, Soil Formation, Physical Character.
- Public Utilities** One Lecture, February 25th, 1918.
 Gas, Electricity, Water, Transportation, Jitneys, Amusements.

Disposal of Dead One Lecture, March 4th, 1918.

Permits, Embalming, Earth Burial, Cremation, Anatomy Laws, Mortuary Customs, Insurance

Institutional—One Lecture, March 11th, 1918

Municipal Laboratories, Hospitals, Private Hospitals, Institutions, Prisons, City Beds, County Institutions.

School Inspection—One Lecture, March 18th, 1918.

Regulations, State and Local, Methods, etc.

Food and Drugs Three Lectures, State Board of Health, March 25th, April 1st and 8th, 1918

Federal, State and Local Laws, Definitions, Pure Foods, Adulterants, Standard Condiments, Poison Laws, City, Harrison Act, Special Local Ordinances, Carbolic Acid, Microscopic Examination of Foods.

Milk Two Lectures, April 15th and 22nd, 1918.

Laws, Federal, State and City, Bacteriology, Adulterants, Standards, Inspection, From the Farm to the Bottle "Chemistry-Laboratory."

Social Hygiene Two Lectures, April 29th and May 6th, 1918

Eugenics, Baby Protection (Laws), Child Hygiene Department.
(End of First Year Course, 1917-1918)

THE EDIBILITY OF GREEN OYSTERS.

It occasionally happens that oysters are found to be colored more or less deeply with a greenish pigment apparently deposited in the gills and at times extending into the palps or other parts of the oyster.

The reason for this coloration apparently epidemic in certain oyster beds has been the subject of investigation for nearly a hundred years, inquiries being directed principally upon the question of the edibility or otherwise of oysters so colored. The green-gilled oyster was a subject for controversy in France in 1820, when Gaillo wrote a paper in which he showed that the unusual green color was due to the presence in reservoirs where oysters were fattened of a species of diatom, the "*navicula ostrearea*" containing a pigment which found its way into the tissues of the oyster principally into the gills.

Further investigations by Lankester showed that the green pigment caused by the "*navicula ostrearea*" was harmless and did not materially alter the food value of the oyster. Herdman and Boyce, however, have shown that the green color of oysters is not always due to the diatom and that what is known as the "copper green" oyster contains appreciable amounts of copper salts which can not altogether be looked upon as a harmless contamination. The source of the copper salts used by the oyster to form the green pigment is at present not definitely known, but it may be assumed that in one way or another it must be contained in the water bathing the shellfish at some period of its growth.

Some local interest in the subject has been aroused by recent complaints of green oysters being sold in the city of Newark.

Upon investigation it was found that the oysters were shipped from an

oyster bed upon the New Jersey coast, the water of which might possibly be contaminated by the wash from a copper smelting plant located not a great distance away.

Samples of the green oyster were submitted to the City Chemist for analysis, who reported that copper salts were present in considerable amount. Two large oysters contained copper salts equivalent to one-third of a grain of metallic copper. As copper salts are not now given medically on account of their poisonous properties, it is evident that the copper green oysters, if containing copper salts in appreciable amounts, have considerable potentialities for harm if partaken of for any period.

The question as to whether green-gilled oysters are harmful or not will depend, therefore, upon the nature of the substance causing the green color. If this is due to the diatom "*navicula ostrearea*" no objection can be made to the oyster so infected. When, however, the green color is copper pigment, definite information will be required of the amount of copper salt present before a clean bill of health can be given.

C. V. C.

THE COMFORTER

It would seem almost superfluous to call attention to the use of that abomination—the comforter—but that such is the fact may be verified every day by the observer.

One case in particular was observed in one of our parks when a mother and several of her friends were being annoyed by the crying of the baby; to quiet it, somewhere from the "flotsam and jetsam" of a pocket was produced one of these germ roosts, which was thrust into the darling's mouth, but which the child with possibly an inkling of its danger unceremoniously ejected. Each one took a turn in trying to kill that infant, though possibly not suddenly, but before the attempt was made each stuck the thing in their own mouth before the comforter was ready for its transfer of disease to the "victim."

Mothers, there is no use purchasing high priced milk, milk from black cows or pink ones, milk certified or laboratoried, if you will persist in the promiscuous introduction of germs by these thoughtless methods.

Don't think because there is no immediate bad result that there is no danger for perhaps years after, a few glandular enlargements may betray the progress of the disease, which you planted long ago when the child sucked into its system the seed which you sowed in combination with one of these accursed things.

This is the time when you ask the doctor about heredity, and how did my child get the disease? Doctors and pediatricists are called—all vie in the guessing game—but the reason is that someone who introduced that comforter into your dear one's mouth passed with it the morbid material which is now finishing its work by quieting the hapless one forever.

W. S. D.

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY IN SIX MONTHS, 1917

In a preliminary review of the mortality from and the incidence of contagious disease in the City of Newark during the first six months of 1917, there are unusual features to be seen when compared with the previous year.

The total number of deaths for the six months is 3,272, showing an annual rate of 16.4 upon the estimated population of 400,000. This is a rate approximating that for 1916 which was 16.5 for the year. The incidence and mortality from the principal contagious diseases was as follows:

Typhoid Incidence Low

The number of cases of Typhoid Fever was 26, a decrease of 11 as compared with the corresponding period of 1916. There were three deaths from the disease, an incidence of 1.5 per 100,000 population and a case fatality of 11.5 per cent. The latter is a somewhat high percentage, which may indicate that some mild cases were not diagnosed and reported. Typhoid Fever in Newark is usually an imported disease, the majority of the cases giving clear histories of infection from outside sources.

Diphtheria Severity Decreased

The somewhat unusual severity of last Winter and Spring did not have the effect of producing a greater prevalence of the true children's epidemic diseases. This was particularly marked in the case of Diphtheria, only 463 cases being reported in the city as compared with 558 in the same period of 1916. The number of deaths from the disease was 26, a case fatality of 5.6. This low mortality is in gratifying contrast with that experienced for the same disease in former years and would indicate very definitely the almost universal use of the diphtheria antitoxin, especially in the early stages of the infection.

A particularly safe procedure and one which robs the disease of its former terrors is the giving of diphtheria antitoxin in all suspicious throat infections of children without wasting precious hours until the laboratory diagnosis is made.

Scarlet Fever, a Mild Disease.

Scarlet Fever is not a disease of cold weather and depends upon other factors for its spread among children. In the past six months of 1917 there were 413 cases reported, a decrease of 315 from the same period of 1916. There was only one death, a case mortality of .24 per cent. The extremely low case mortality for Scarlet Fever would indicate an extremely mild virus as well as probably a better recognition and diagnosis of mild cases by physicians.

Measles Has Low Mortality.

In none of the epidemic diseases of children is there a greater variation in yearly prevalence than in the case of measles. The first half year has 1,418 cases reported, as against 8,266 for the same period of 1916. The case fatality was also low there being 3 deaths recorded amounting to .2 per cent of the cases.

Whooping Cough

Although Whooping Cough is frequently associated with other epidemic diseases as a complication there are always cases existing during the Winter months. From January to June 30th there were 1,148 cases and 16 deaths, a case fatality of 0.14. Whooping Cough is usually considered a mild disease, but it is notable that the deaths due to this disease were four times as many as those attributed to Scarlet Fever and Measles. More than half the deaths (9) from Whooping Cough were under one year of age.

Infantile Paralysis.

The 20 cases of poliomyelitis reported were more than three times the number reported for the same period of 1916. The cases would appear to be left overs from those of 1916. The deaths numbered 3, a case fatality of 15 per cent. This is a little below the average mortality occurring in such cases. It is entirely probable that unless some condition favorable for poliomyelitis prevalence arises in the city the disease will gradually die out or at least diminish in virulence to the former endemic type, normally present.

Tuberculosis Too Prevalent

All forms of tuberculosis are being reported in increasing numbers in the city. There were 1,499 cases in the six-month period of 1917, as compared with 1,110 for that of 1916. The deaths were 423, amounting to a fatality rate of 210 per 100,000 of the population. Of the 423 deaths 296 were among males and 255 were between the age periods of 15 to 44 years.

Pneumonia

Pneumonia of the lobar variety was reported in 1,539 instances, this being an increase of 509 cases over the same period of the previous year. There were 396 deaths making a somewhat high case fatality of 25 per cent. The ratio of

increase in the Broncho Pneumonia was not so great as in the former type, the cases reported numbering 677 an increase of 102 over 1916. The case mortality was about 20 per cent. The pneumonia deaths were frequently among young adults and a high proportion were among colored laborers. The long and unusually cold Winter was responsible for the high prevalence of pneumonia in the Winter of 1916-1917.

Epidemic Meningitis

There were 39 cases of this disease reported, being 11 more than in the same period of 1916. The deaths were 19, amounting to a case fatality of 49 per cent.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Six Months of 1916-1917

Disease	1916	Annual Rate Per M.	1917	Annual Rate Per M.
Typhoid Fever	37	.194	26	.13
Diphtheria	558	2.94	463	2.3150
Scarlet Fever	728	38.32	413	2.0650
Measles	8,266	43.50	1,418	7.09
Whooping Cough	509	2.68	1,148	5.74
Polio mye tis	6	.0316	20	.10
Tuberculosis	1,170	6.16	1,499	7.4950
Lobar Pneumonia	1,030	5.42	1,539	7.6950
Broncho Pneumonia	779	4.10	677	3.3850
Epidemic Meningitis	28	.146	39	.1950

DEATHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR, FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1917.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non-Residents	Unknown	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored	Yellow
23	22	242	162	173	173	155	199	208	185	114	201	2	2	240	145	155	178	44	3272	946	1326	2970	301

BIRTHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR, FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1917.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non-Residents	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored	Red	Yellow
614	143	581	86	4	6	210	243	323	337	505	196	414	478	6	5	217	342	168	5888	3035	2853	5687	200

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE AND SEX, FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1917.

CAUSES	Total Deaths	Males		Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	Under 5 years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
			Females									
Total, All Causes	3272	1946	1326	464	107	84	655	130	179	698	899	711
Infantile Paralysis	3	2	1	1								
Typhoid Fever	3	1	2		1		2				2	1
Malaria									1			
Smallpox												
Measles	3	2	1		1	1	2	1				
Scarlet Fever	1	1			1		1					
Whooping Cough	16	12	4	9	6	1	16					
Diphtheria	26	11	15	1	5	12	18	8				
Influenza	24	11	13	5		1	6	1		3	6	8
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)	19	12	7	1	1	2	4	2	3	8	2	
Other Epidemic Diseases	2	2			1		1	1				
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)	363	265	98	1	2	1	4	7	63	170	105	14
Tuberculous Meningitis	24	12	12	9	4	3	16	5	1	2		
Other Tuberculosis	36	19	17	2	2	2	6	4	7	12	5	2
Cancer, Malignant Tumor	181	80	101						3	26	88	64
Simple Meningitis	25	12	13	4	1	6	11	3	4	5	2	
Apoplexy, Softening of the Brain	199	104	95						1	13	80	105
Organic Heart Disease	319	172	147	7	1	3	11	25	13	58	111	101
Bronchitis	83	42	41	35			44	2		4	12	21
Pneumonia, Lobar	396	270	126	34	20	1	69	13	23	120	119	52
Pneumonia, Broncho	131	68	63	42	2	9	76	2	2	7	18	26
Other Respiratory Diseases	74	43	31	5	3	3	11	2	3	15	23	20
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	33	21	12	5			5	1	2	13	9	3
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)	58	38	20	47	10		58					
Appendicitis and Typhitis	23	14	9					5	4	8	4	2
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	15	6	9	3			3	1		3	4	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	34	22	12							8	18	8
Bright's Disease and Nephritis	403	247	156	2	2	1	5	5	15	73	167	138
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)	10		10						2	4	2	2
Puerperal Septicaemia	5		5						1	4		
Other Puerperal Diseases	15		15									
Congenital Debility and Malformation	228	136	92	28			228					
Old Age	37	7	30									37
Accident	154	115	39	2	4	13	19	26	5	42	28	24
Homicide	13	11	2				2		1	8	2	
Suicide	36	27	9						2	20	12	2
Ill-defined Causes												
All Other Causes	280	161	119	19	8	10	37	16	11	59	80	77
Totals for first six months, 1916	3272	1774	1498	513	166	129	908	118	178	632	859	677

The death rate for the first six months of 1917, based upon a population of 400,000, was 16.4 per M., and the rate for the first six months of 1916 based upon a population of 380,000.

DIVISION REPORTS

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE

CAUSES	Total Deaths	Males		Females	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	Total under 5 yrs	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Total, All Causes	539	312	227	140	27	19	18	25	2	104	120	2	
Infantile Paralysis	4	2	2	1		2	3	1					
Typhoid Fever	2	1	1					1					
Malaria													
Smallpox													
Measles													
Scarlet Fever													
Whooping Cough	10	6	4	7	1	2	10						
Diphtheria	1	1							1				
Influenza													
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)	8	4	4	3		1	4	2	1	1			
Other Epidemic Diseases													
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)	57	41	16	1			1	1	10	3	13	1	
Tuberculous Meningitis	4	3	1	1		1	2			2			
Other Tuberculosis	6	2	4	1			1	2	1				
Cancer, Malignant Tumor	32	9	23								6	19	7
Simple Meningitis	6	5	1	1	2		3	2				1	
Apoplexy, Softening of the Brain	25	13	12									11	9
Organic Heart Disease	38	18	20	1			1	4			3	11	
Bronchitis	5	3	2	1			1	1				1	2
Pneumonia, Lobar	15	11	4	1	3	1	4	1	1		5	1	3
Pneumonia, Broncho	6	2	4	1	4	1	6						
Other Respiratory Diseases	8	6	2			1	1				1	5	1
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	2		2	2			2						
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)	96	58	38	76	16	1	66						
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	7	3	4							2	3	2	
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	5	4	1	1			1				1	2	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	7	5	2								3	4	
Bright's Disease and Nephritis	48	28	20			2	2		2	3	22		
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)													
Puerperal Septicaemia													
Other Puerperal Diseases													
Congenital Debility and Malformation	36	19	17	36			36						
Old Age	2		2										
Accident	23	18	5	2	1	3	6		4	4	3		
Homicide	1		1										
Suicide	3	3										3	
Ill-defined Causes													
All Other Causes	82	47	35	5		1	6	4	5	26	20	15	
Totals for August, 1916	64	33	29	128	91	118	33	41	31	71	80	81	

The death rate for the month was 14.1 per 1,000 of population, as against 14.0 for the previous month. The present year's work is estimated for these calculations at 170,000. The death rate for 1916, was 14.1 per 1,000 of population.

DEATHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non-Residents	Unknown	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored
Deaths	40	32	43	23	3	24	22	21	36	34	22	41	35	52	19	26	19	13	539	312	227	482	57

REPORTABLE DISEASES

Diseases Reported by Wards

DISEASES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Typhoid Fever. . . .	2		1	1	1				1		3	6	1		1	2	10	6	22
Diphtheria	6	3	3	1		3		3	6	1	1		1	2	1	1	32	44	46
Scarlet Fever . . .	1	1	1				1			1	2			2	3		12	26	23
Tuberculosis. . . .	12	17	17	11	5	6	10	10	8	6	4	14	11	13	7	8	159	169	168
Pneumonia (Lobar)	2	3	6		8	1	3	4	3	5		8	2	3	3	1	52	60	33
Pneumonia (Broncho)	8	1			5		3	2	2	4	2	4	1	4		2	38	28	35
Epidemic Meningitis	4		1	1			2				1	1			1	1	12	5	2
Infantile Paralysis			1				1							1	1		4	3	883
Whooping Cough . .	44	22	34	10	15	32	31	34	38	32	21	38	102	51	28	42	574	697	99
Measles	4	1	6	4	4	5	3	1	1	5	4		6	2	10	10	64	108	35
German Measles . .					2	3		2	3			1	3	2		3	19	67	
Chickenpox			1		1			5	1		3		1	3		1	16	44	20
Mumps		1	9	2	1	2		12	2			1	1	3	1	1	36	50	8
Mental Deficiency .							1										2		*
Smallpox																			
Trachoma										3							3		4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			1					1									2	2	*
Erysipelas.			1		1	1	1			1	1		3				9	17	*
Epilepsy		1	1				1			1						1	6	10	*
Malaria									1					1			1	4	*
Puerperal Fever . .																			*
Puerperal Septicæmia							1										1	1	*
Tetanus																			*
Industrial Diseases																			*
Lead Poisoning . .			1			1											2	3	*
Total	83	50	84	30	43	56	57	74	66	57	42	73	132	87	56	73	1063		
Total Previous month	112	46	102	31	59	52	66	64	93	73	76	56	171	139	71	142		1353	
Total, Same month last year	90	49	180	36	71	58	101	31	97	52	31	89	154	172	46	119			1394

* These recorded as "Other Reportable Diseases," which numbered 18.

DISINFECTING CORPS

Visits to quarantined houses. . . 8,171
 Houses placarded for contagious disease . . . 37
 Total disinfections . . . 198

Houses disinfected for diphtheria
 Houses disinfected for tuberculosis
 Houses disinfected for scarlet fever.
 Special disinfections . .

42
 108
 3
 9

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION OF SANITATION

Number of inspections made from complaint cards.	539
" " original inspections made	4,918
Total number of inspections made..	5,458
" " " re-inspections made	1,884
" " " nuisances found	1,223
" " " " abated	1,202
" " " notices served	913
Number of cases sent to Law Department	55
" " hours in Court	41
" " yards inspected	2,271
" " " found unsanitary . .	202
" " cellars inspected	1,507
" " " found unsanitary	184
" " factories inspected	34
" " stables inspected	213
" " manure accumulations found .	78
" " tenement houses inspected	284
" " living rooms found unsanitary....	25
" " houses found unfit for habitation	3
" " full privy vaults	7
" " " cesspools	6
Buildings with defective plumbing.	54
" " no city water supply	84
" " insufficient or no toilet accommodations	3
Number of days detailed on Spitting Crusade	8
" " arrests made for violators of Spitting Ordinance	7
" " inspections made for licenses.	570

Plumbing Inspectors

Plumbing inspections made	310
Sewers inspected.....	67
Special inspections made... ..	117
Water tests made.....	63
Smoke tests made	37
Plumbing plans approved	40

Rabies Inspector

Dog bites investigated	40
Dogs examined for Rabies	3
Dogs sent to pound.....	9
Total inspections	140
Dogs with Rabies.....	1
Clinic cases investigated . .	10

DETAILED INSPECTORS

Days of inspection at Water Sheds.	5
Water Samples taken	53
Chemical Samples taken.....	9
Bacteriological Samples taken	44

District Physicians

Families visited	238	Number of patients sent to hospitals	32
Indigent sick prescribed for	281	Number of deaths.	3

City Dispensary

<i>Number of Patients Treated at the following Clinics:</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Previous Month</i>	<i>Same Month Last Year</i>	<i>Hospitals</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Previous Month</i>	<i>Same Month Last Year</i>
Pre Natal	17	15		City	51	33	10
Medical	350	387	522	St. Michael's	14	16	14
Surgical	766	532	693	St. James	11	9	11
Diseases of Skin....	124	157	73	St. Barnabas	6	1	9
Cases of Syphilis	246	191	237	German	6	9	7
Diseases of Children.	161	125	0	Beth Israel	18	11	18
Diseases of Women	61	50	38	Women and Children	2	5	2
Diseases of G. U. Organs	241	254	213	Babies	21	14	12
Diseases of Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose..	76	71	38	Eye and Ear Infirmary	7	38	7
Diseases of the Nerv- ous System	161	124	130	Home for Crippled Children	0	0	1
Cases of Tuberculosis	173	282	182	Newark T. B. Sana- torium ..	5	22	29
Teeth Extracted.....	30	23	47	Eighth Avenue Day Nursery	0	0	0
Children Vaccinated	35	15	15				
Orthopedic Cases	318	348	9				
Rectal	29	25	17				
TOTAL	2,788	2,599	2,197	TOTAL	141	166	120
Clinic Prescriptions	3,410	3,217	2,854	Recapitulation.			
District Prescriptions.				Patients Treated	2,788	2,599	2,197
First District—Dr. Hill	43	35	35	Patients Sent to Hos- pital	141	166	120
Second District Dr. Broadnax	28	10	16	P r e s c r i p t i o n s			
Third District Dr. Rodemann . . .	24	34	35	Dispensed	3,588	3,316	3,034
Fourth District—Dr. Hirschberg	31	17	50	Wassermans	0	0	34
Fifth District Dr. Fischer	37	35	11	Urinés	0	0	187
Sixth District Dr. Jedel	15	28	33	Sputums	0	0	7
TOTAL	178	159	180	Exudates and Transu- dates	0	0	163
				Blood	0	0	4
				Surgical Specimens..	0	0	0
				Ex. for Trep. Pall	0	0	7

Culture Collector's Report

Diphtheria cultures collected	315	Typhoid	42
Tuberculosis Sputum.....	219	Catarrhal	69
Wasserman	188	Antitoxin delivered.....	77

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION OF BACTERIOLOGY

	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria			
Number of Primary Cultures Examined.	285	277	325
Number of True Cases.....	23	28	45
Total Number of Primary and Secondary Cultures Examined	348	369	401
Diphtheria Antitoxin			
Number of Doses on Hand Beginning of Month . .	184	96	241
Number of Doses Produced During the Month . .	0	268	405
Number of Doses Distributed During the Month . .	71	180	155
Number of Doses on Hand at End of Month . . .	113	184	491
Tuberculosis			
Number of Specimens of Sputum Examined	238	234	344
Number of Specimens Containing Tubercle Bacilli.	79	62	114
	101	52	102
Miscellaneous	Pos. 6	Pos. 2	Pos. 8
Number of Blood Examinations for Typhoid and Malaria	34	9	181
Number of Doses of Typhoid Vaccine Distributed . .	163	134	10
Number of Doses of Pertussis Vaccine Distributed . .	354	293	230
Number of Milk Examinations (City Supply)	84	121	95
	Pos. 23	Pos. 28	Pos. 28
Number of Specific Catarrhal Infection Examinations...			
Rabies			
Preventive Treatment to Exposed Persons.....	1	4	0
Animals Examined for Rabies	2	7	1
	Pos. 1	Pos. 2	
Dogs	1	0	0
Cats	0	0	0
Other Animals	0	0	0
Disinfection Tests	0	0	0

City Chemist

Total number of milks analyzed	112	Total number of samples below	
Above the Standard for Solids..	82	Standard	28
Average for Solids above Standard	12.10	Sealed samples analyzed	82
Average for Fats above Standard	3.61	Sealed samples below Standard..	22

Report on City Water.

The water is of good quality, as usual.

There is some reduction in the figures for Nitrogen in Free and Albuminoid Ammonia, but little other change.

The temperature of the laboratory sample has increased from 70° to 76° F., an unusually high figure doubtless due to the extremely high temperatures prevailing shortly before samples were taken.

HEALTH BULLETIN

CITY WATER SUPPLY.

17

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF SAMPLES OF PEQUANNOCK WATER

Date 1917	ORIGIN OF SAMPLE	Bact. per CC	Amount of Sample Causing Fer- mentation in Glucose Bouil- lon and Lactose Bro					
			1 20	1 10	1 5	1 2	1 CC	5 CC
Aug 7	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream	1,370						+
	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream	6,000						+
"	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River.	3,300				+	+	+
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River	7,250						+
"	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse	3,600						+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	130						+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse.	1,300						+
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse.....	360						+
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse.....	1,000						+
"	Board of Health Office, Plane & William Streets	65						+
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital.....	140						+
"	Prudential Ins. Co City Water Before Filtration	190						+
"	Prudential Ins. Co. City Water After Filtration..	190						+
Aug. 22	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream.....	670	+	+	+	+	+	+
"	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream	450	+	+	+	+	+	+
"	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River	1,500		+	+	+	+	+
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River	1,100					+	+
"	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse.....	750						+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse.	250						+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	900						+
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse ..	150						+
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	600						+
"	Board of Health Office, Plane & William Streets	50						+
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	60						+
Aug 2	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	70						+
Aug 3	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	50						+
Aug 20	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	40						+

Division of Tuberculosis

Sanatorium

Patients in Sanatorium August 1.	77
Patients admitted during August	6
Patients discharged during August.....	83
Patients in Sanatorium August 16, 1917..	14
Condition of those discharged from the Sanatorium during the month.	69

Improved, 9. Not Improved, 3. Too Short a Stay, 2.

Clinics

At patients were examined for admission to Verona during the month. 40 were found to be positive cases, 17 were accepted for admission to Verona. At the Children's Clinics there was an attendance of 108 of this number 14 received the Von Pirquet test, and 9 showed a positive reaction. At the Adult's Clinic there was an attendance of 101, making a total attendance at the various clinics for the month of 173.

Reported Cases

The number of tuberculosis cases reported during the month was 137, from the following sources: 55 by Physicians, 43 Tuberculosis Clinic, 17 Glen Gardner Clinic, 13 Soho Clinic, 9 Hospitals.

Field Work

Number of visits made....	955	Deaths among patients	26
Patients on hand at beginning of month	952	Referred to Tuberculosis Clinics ..	50
Patients on hand at end of month	960	Referred to Other Clinics	27
		Referred to Relief Bureaus ..	4

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE

Supervised Babies						3,384
Babies under supervision since January 1, 1917						190
New babies placed under supervision during August from birth records						
Deaths of Supervised Babies						17
Visited by Division Nurse						1
Before nurse visited case						
Character of Feeding of Supervised Babies						
Total						1,176
Under 6 months of age						1,142
Prenatal babies for one month						67
Breast						1,142
Partial						23
Artificial						11
Prenatal Care						
Expectant mothers supervised since January 1, 1917						819
New cases placed under supervision during August						51
Supervised Mothers Delivered During August						
Attendant	Mothers	Living	Mothers	Babies Who	Still	Mis-
At Birth	Delivered	Births	Who Died	Died Under	Births	carriages
				1 Month		
Total	69	67	0	0	2*	0
Midwife	59	57	0	0	2*	0
Physician	7	7	0	0	0	0
Hospital	3	3	0	0	0	0
* Premature still-births.						
Older Children						
Defects detected						6
Defects corrected						10
Prevention of Blindness						
Ophthalmia Neonatorum						
New Cases	Treatment	Condition	Old Cases	Treatment	Condition	
3	Home and	2 Cured	2	Home	Improving	
	Dispensary	1 Improving				
Trachoma						
New Cases	Treatment	Condition	Old Cases	Treatment	Condition	
0	Home and		5	Home and	Improving	
	Dispensary					
Puerperal Deaths						
Cases referred to division during August						1
Attended by midwives						0
Supervision of Midwifery						
Complaints received and investigated						10
Bottles of silver nitrate distributed to midwives						4
Postpartum cases attended by Supervisor						3
Visits to midwives						38
Supervision of Board Homes						
Babies in boarding homes under one year of age						14
Babies in boarding homes over one year of age						37
Sickness (whooping cough)						1
Deaths						3
Requests for boarding homes						5
Boarding home addresses given						1
Inadvisable to separate baby from mother or family no boarding home address given						4
Kept mother and baby together						3
Referred case to Bureau of Associated Charities						1
Supervision of Unmarried Mothers and Babies						
Cases under supervision since January 1st, 1917						41
New cases during August						8
Supervisor's visits						75

BIRTHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non-Residents	Totals	Males	Females	White	Colored	Illegitimate
Births	114	21	93	26	86	35	45	55	57	79	29	83	88	108	37	59	371	1052	533	519	1024	28	20

This table includes one late reported birth for July in the Third Ward.

Food and Drug Division

	Total.	Previous Month
M I L K		
Sealed Chemical Samples Taken.....	112	85
Sealed Chemical Samples Below Standard	20	15
Preliminary Chemical Samples Taken.....		12
Sediment Samples of Milk Taken.....		3
Bacteria Samples of Milk Taken	328	242
Bacteria Samples Above the Required Amount.....	119	101
Streptococci or Pus.....	8	3
Total Number of Samples of Milk Taken	440	301
Dairies Inspected	51	6
Dairies Scored		42
Pasteurizing Plants		7
Receiving Stations		4
Bottling Plants		11
Recommendations Sent to Farmers Pertaining to Our Milk Supply	100	409
Food and Drug Samples Taken	1	
Food and Drug Samples Taken With State Inspector	6	
Inspections for Food and Drug Exposures.....	73	14
Complaints Investigated	29	36
Complaints Verified	30	28
Notices Served	215	67
Restaurants	17	130

Veterinarian and Meat Inspector

Total meat carcasses examined	12,269
“ beef “ “	2,588
“ calf “ “	1,699
“ lamb and sheep carcasses examined.	6,228
“ number of inspections of meat establishments	614
“ “ “ carcasses condemned	4

PUT YOUR SCREENS UP EARLY

HOW TO SPELL

FILTHY



IF IT'S FILTHY IT'S HALF FLY

IF YOU LIKE DIRT SORT IT YOURSELF
THE FLY IS CARELESS

SWAT THE FLY!

KEEP YOUR SCREENS UP LATE

DON'T PERMIT FLIES IN YOUR HOME

FLIES ARE A DANGER TO HEALTH

SEPTEMBER, 1917.

HEALTH BULLETIN



*"To follow implicitly in whatever our fathers did
would be to reject all progress, all improvements."*

-LINCOLN

Monthly Bulletin, Board of Health Newark, New Jersey

CHARLES V. CRASTER, M. D., D. P. H.
Health Officer

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No. 9

THE PERSISTENCE OF CITY TYPHOID

We may be well satisfied with the reduction in the mortality from typhoid in the City. In 1892, 153 persons among every 100,000 population died from the disease as compared with the unusually low rate of less than three persons in every 100,000 in 1915. In 1916 this rate was somewhat increased to more than five persons per 100,000. This, however, was the lowest on record excepting the year 1915.

Apart from epidemics typhoid fever exists with us all the year round. There would seem to be little reason for this prevalence at all, for certain it is that the water supply is above suspicion and the seasonal occurrence of the cases and their distribution in the City does not indicate that the infection in the majority of cases comes from any known common source such as an infected milk supply. Occasionally throughout the year, however, we have a nidus or focus of cases dotted around one locality which indicates one common point of origin. Taken as a whole the typhoid prevalence in the city shows a well marked seasonal curve. A few endemic or 'carry on' cases are reported through the winter months with a sharp increase in the late summer and early fall months.

If the points of origin of these latter cases are investigated it is found that in the majority of instances the disease was contracted outside the city limits and usually during a vacation. In the year 1915 of 108 cases of typhoid fever reported in Newark 41 gave a history of infection from outside sources. In 1916 among 124 cases, 34 gave definite histories of outside infection, usually in country districts and in 15 instances well water was known to have been used by the patient.

The typhoid fever which is imported into cities in the summer and late fall and the vacation typhoid is as a rule an infection from food or water, and one which the average citizen may guard himself against by simple precautionary measures in selecting the holiday resort.

If we deduct the known imported cases in the city from the total number of typhoid cases reported during 1916 we have 96 cases which presumably received their infection within the city limits.

An inspection of the case history records of these cases shows that 16 had all the earmarks of contact infection inasmuch as the patients had visited or nursed cases of typhoid fever within the incubation period of the disease. Among the contact cases were two graduate nurses who contracted the disease while in attendance upon typhoid cases. This would indicate that the infective or contagious nature of typhoid fever is still little understood even among the nursing profession in our cities who should indeed have been able to safeguard their own health with little effort at asepsis. Five typhoid cases during 1916 were found to have used dairy supply but an investigation of the milk handlers did not give any definite results as to the presence of typhoid bacilli carriers. There can, however, be little doubt that the typhoid carrier or the mild or atypical cases of the disease are responsible for a considerable portion of the cases where infection cannot be traced to any one particular source. This may well be so, for it is known that typhoid carriers may be infective for short or long periods of time before the virus eventually disappears as it does in the majority of cases. The liability of persons who have suffered from typhoid fever to become carriers of the typhoid bacillus is well shown by the following circumstances which came under our notice.

A S., 22 years of age, reported May 20th suffering from typhoid fever, a severe infection from which he died. On August 2nd the wife of A. S., who had nursed her husband in his illness, removed to another address where she developed typhoid fever and recovered. Directly associated with this case was a trained nurse who became infected on September 1st. On September 15th an aunt who had visited at the house took the disease and subsequently on the 6th of the following October a young man of 24 years and a child of 6 living in the same house developed typhoid fever. These latter cases were undoubtedly infected by the wife whose attack had resulted in a carrier stage with the infective organism.

The typhoid fever as met with in endemic form shows a predilection for certain age groups particularly between 21 and 30. The following are the age periods of cases during 1916:

Under 5 years	.....	9 cases
5-10 "	.....	25 "
11-20 "	.....	20 "
21-30 "	.....	36 "
31-40 "	.....	18 "
41-50 "	.....	10 "
51-60 "	.....	3 "
Over 60 "	.....	3 "

We can definitely look forward every year to the summer and fall typhoid. In 1916 this prevalence was again well marked

January	6	July	4
February	0	August ..	20
March	5	September	24
April	2	October	19
May	7	November	13
June	15	December	4

It will be seen that there were 81 cases out of 124 reported in the months of August, September, October and November

Besides the outside source of infection and the contact cases we have obtained information from other patients upon the probable source of infection in each case. The information was asked with the view of finding out just what condition or action was associated with the feeling of sickness within the two weeks previous to the onset of symptoms

These supposed causes given by the patients themselves or the immediate relatives as a definite item associated with the attack are curious and interesting. Although we cannot always be certain that such statements are accurate it is well within the bounds of probability that some are founded upon a basis of fact.

Supposed Source of Infection Given by Patients

Drinking well water in country	15 instances
Drink ice water	7 "
Eating shellfish.	4 "
Eating ice from wagons	3 "
Drinking milk in country	3 "
Eating watercress and lettuce	4 "
Drinking water on railroad train	2 "
Swimming in canal.	2 "
Drinking river water	1 "
Drinking from stable hose	1 "
Drinking penny sodas.	1 "
Drinking iced coffee.....	1 "
Flies and insanitary living conditions	2 "

Among the 124 cases of typhoid fever recorded in 1916 68 males and 56 females were attacked, and this would seem to be the average distribution in the sexes. Among the 81 cases recorded for August, September, October and November, however, there was on the other hand a preponderance of 43 females to 38 males. This is not an accidental preponderance, for many more women than men leave the cities for vacation periods in the country.

The prevalence of endemic typhoid cases in cities all the year around is due to sources of infection of which we are as yet very much in the dark. Nearly a third of the cases of the disease in 1916 could be definitely classed under the heading of outside infection and contact cases. The reason for the other two-thirds can only be surmised and may well come under a class in which the infection by unknown carriers of the disease, missed or abortive cases, may have been carried in food or other ways.

The elimination of residual typhoid fever in cities apart from unreported cases, will require painstaking and persistent investigation before success is attained.

C. V. C.

CHILDREN IN THEATRES

Attention has been called to the fact that in many of the moving picture houses and theatres in the city there are present in the audience many children affected with whooping cough and also many children under 5 years of age.

It is obvious that the general public does not desire the presence of whooping cough cases, neither can children under the age of 5 years have a sufficient comprehension of what appears upon the stage or screen. Both these classes of children, therefore, should be excluded from the theatres. The public does not desire them nor do the managers of theatres want them, for they only become a source of complaint and difficulties arise from the exposure of other children whose parents object to their presence.

There should be a general rule throughout the city that all children of 5 years and under be excluded from theatres and movies and kept where they belong—in their homes.

E. E. W.

INFANT MORTALITY, JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER, 1917

A study of the infant mortality figures for the first nine months of 1917 shows that Newark is gaining both by an increase in the number of births and in a reduction in the number of deaths under one year. Perhaps the value and importance of the supervision of expectant mothers and newly born babies can best be appreciated by studying the table that shows the high percentage of babies that are breast fed for at least six months. This not only saves the lives of many babies but guarantees to them proper growth, nutrition and resistance against disease.

Months	Births		Deaths under 1 Year	
	1917	1916	1917.	1916.
January	1030	963	87	72
February	959	930	73	85
March	1090	1028	94	119
April	983	834	67	86
May	893	858	82	70
June	933	924	61	80
July	1017	1021	92	115
August	1052	1016	140	131
September	979	982	95	78
Total	8936	8556	791	833
Infant mortality rate for first 9 months of 1917.....	88.1			
Infant mortality rate for first 9 months of 1916.....	97.1			
			First 9 Mo	
			1917.	1916.
Infant death rate of supervised babies per 1000 (including also babies who died before visit of nurse)	28.4		41.0	
Infant death rate of supervised babies per 1000 (33 died in last week before visit of nurse omitted).....	19.6		26.3	
Feeding of Supervised Babies				
Prenatal—				
Entirely breast fed one month.....			354	99.5
Partial breast fed one month.....			2	.05
Entirely artificially fed at one month.....			0	0

Supervised from birth to 1 year-

Entirely or partly breast fed for 6 months	1035
Entirely breast fed for 6 months.	942
Partially breast fed for 6 months.	93
Entirely artificially fed before 6 months.	35

Per Cent
96.83.2
J. L.

AUGMENTED DIET IN TUBERCULOSIS

It is both opportune and urgent that a word be said for the needy tuberculous patient and that a "drive" be launched in his behalf.

The imperative need for the tuberculous patient is nourishment. It is universally conceded that the best nourishment for such patients is milk and eggs, and what good can the best treatment and the most painstaking physician expect if there is no proper food to sustain the patient's resistance?

The reason why the anti-tuberculosis trade unions are having such good results with their patients is primarily to be found in the free distribution of milk and eggs. In addition to the benefit obtained through this method, the patient himself recognizes that it is to his best interest to apply for early treatment if such an inducement is held out to him; he then realizes that it is not a mere question of advice, medicine and records, but also a question of practical relief, and that the community, as such, has his well-being at heart.

This system of caring for patients has been carried on in New York City since 1906, and it is proven that the patients are only too eager to be on record and co-operate with the Board of Health in carrying out their instructions and regulations, and all show a desire to limit the spread of the disease because of the assistance given them in their up-hill fight.

What is the use of treating patients gratis in clinics when they have insufficient food at home? We must consider the diet as a special treatment, far cheaper in the end than is the treatment with expensive medicines. You can speak as much as you like about fresh air, cleanliness and other things in connection with the tuberculous, the patient will never be able to follow your well-meant advice unless he has something to eat. In most families visited by our nurses we find that the supporter or wage earner of the family is the one affected by the disease. In European countries these indigent tuberculous are even provided with regular or full meals.

The sanatorium treatment deals only with a small part of the whole, but the great bulk of tuberculous dependency must be treated outside of institutions. The lack of the necessities of life accelerates the disease, retards recovery and interferes with prevention.

Therefore I would venture to suggest that some way of co-operation be established between the Poor and Alms Department of the City, or any other public or semi-public agencies, and the Department of Health whereby free

milk and egg distribution stations could be arranged for under the direction of the Division of Tuberculosis.

Such a course, in my opinion would be a great step toward the solving of the tuberculosis problem in the City of Newark

M J F

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR SERVICE

One of the great fields for service to humanity to day is the profession of nursing. No other profession can offer the average young woman of moderate circumstances a more noble training, the attainment of which will not only enable her to earn an independent living but also to lighten the burdens of her fellow creatures and relieve much of their pain and suffering.

The field for the graduate nurse of to-day has grown to be widespread. A few of its branches are Public Health Nurse, Industrial Nurse, School Nurse, Hospital, Administrator and Supervisor, Instructor, Army and Navy Service, Social Service, and last, but not least, Private Duty.

The following tribute to the character of nursing rendered by the graduates of the Training School for Nurses of the Newark City Hospital was received by the Training School officials from the Superintendent of the Nurses' Corps of the Department of the Navy:

"The nurses from your Training School who have been recently appointed have been doing so well I am sure you would be proud of the record they are making."

The Training School for Nurses of the Newark City Hospital has a rating as one of the best institutions in the country. The Home is a new building constructed according to modern ideas of architecture. The Hospital has a standing equal to any in the United States. One has wisely said: "No matter how skilled the artisan or how perfect the setting for his work, the result is poor unless his material is the finest."

The material at the Newark City Hospital is most suitable for training purposes and embodies most of the branches of medicine, and has without doubt the largest variety of diseases any institution in the city can offer.

The training for nurses is conducted along up-to-date and scientific lines. The work is practical and theoretical, with demonstrations and lectures. The practical is divided into ward and lecture room work, the theoretical is acquired in classes supervised by a resident instructor of considerable experience in nursing and teaching. Demonstrations are also given by the resident instructress and cover all the technical features of the work. The lectures are delivered by doctors and cover all branches of medicine and surgery.

The wards are in charge of graduate nurses giving the pupil nurse the benefit of experienced supervision while acquiring practical training.

The course covers a period of three years with a monthly allowance of \$8 for the first year, \$10 for the second year and \$12 for the third year.

In closing, just a word to the applicant. The credentials required are that the candidate must be in good health, have at least one successful year in high school or its equivalent, subject to the approval of the New Jersey State Board of Examiners of Nurses, and supply the school with letters attesting to moral character and ability by two responsible persons.

Should the reader be in any way interested in nursing, the administration of the Training School for Nurses of the Newark City Hospital will gladly give any information desired. Communicate with the Superintendent of Nurses.

M. F. M.

THE GOAT VERSUS THE COW

The increasing cost of production of cow's milk has again brought forward discussion as to whether milk for domestic use cannot be in part supplied from other animals as well as the cow.

Goat's milk has been repeatedly suggested by many as a cheap and available supply of this necessary food. It has been argued in favor of using goat's milk that although the goat may be infected experimentally with bovine tuberculosis it is in the natural state nearly absolutely immune to the disease. Dr. Nocard in France some years ago showed that of among 130,000 goats and kids slaughtered for food there was not one suffering from tuberculosis.

Against the use of goat's milk it has been contended that the odor of the male goat makes the milk unpalatable, but this objection may be overcome by keeping the milch goats in separate clean barns. The goat as an economic proposition stands in a favorable light, it is an omnivorous eater of any variety of grass or herbage and in fact can abstract a good living from ground that would support no other animal. The goat is a clean animal and the flanks and udder do not become dirty as in the case of the cow. Its use as a domestic food animal may, however, require considerable encouragement among the public. It has been said that the flesh of the goat retains the peculiar disagreeable odor of the animal after slaughter. Although this is true to a certain degree, it is probable that the objection may be obviated by care being taken by the butcher in the skinning of the carcass so that the frequently odorous hide is not brought into contact with the flesh.

Goat's milk is richer in various body building constituents than is either human or cow's milk, especially in the proportion of casein.

	Percentage—		
	Casein.	Fat.	Sugar.
Human Milk	2.5	3.2	6.8
Cow's Milk.....	3.5	3.76	4.75
Goat's Milk.....	4.20	5.80	4.94

According to Harrington goat's milk appears to be quite as digestible as cow's milk if not more so especially if it is taken as in some European countries warm from the animals. Wood advises very strongly the use of goat's milk for the bottle fed infants stating that not one of a number under his care so fed during the whole summer had any diarrhoea whatever.

Goats are cheap to buy and to keep, and if certain of the natural disadvantages of the animal are controlled by proper supervision we may look forward to the goat taking its place as a valuable adjunct to our present decreasing milk and meat supply.

C. V. C.

MUMMY AS A REMEDY IN ANCIENT TIMES

Mummy was supposed to be the resinous debris or scrapings of Egyptian mummies. For unfathomable reasons it was given internally for the cure of falls and contusions. Substitution was common as shown by Guy de La Fontane who being at Alexandria in 1564 made friends with a merchant who did a great trade in mummies. He says: "He showed me a storehouse where he had many bodies piled one atop of the other. When I asked the merchant again to tell me where he had found these bodies and whether they were found as the accounts said in the sepulchres throughout the country. The merchant fell to laughing and mocked at the false statement, saying it was not four years since he had all these bodies himself. They were the bodies of slaves and such like people he did not care whence they came or what they died of nor whether they were old or young male or female provided he got them, and nobody could tell who they were once they were embalmed and he marveled greatly that the Christians were so greedy to eat the bodies of the dead."

E. E. W.

DIVISION REPORTS **MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE.**

CAUSES	Total Deaths	Males	Females	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	Under 5 years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Total, All Causes	432	230	202	95	27	17	134	13	27	100	85	68
Infantile Paralysis	2	2			1	1	2					
Typhoid Fever	6	2	4						3	3		
Malaria												
Small pox												
Measles												
Scarlet Fever												
Whooping Cough	11	4	7	5	3	3	11					
Diphtheria	2	2				1	1	1				
Influenza												
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)	2	1	1	1			1	1				
Other Epidemic Diseases												
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)	54	27	27						11	35	8	
Tuberculous Meningitis												
Other Tuberculosis	6	4	2		1	2	3		1	1		1
Cancer, Malignant Tumor	23	8	15							4	13	6
Simple Meningitis	2	1	1	1		1	2					
Apoplexy, Softening of the Brain	19	9	10						1		11	6
Organic Heart Disease	36	16	20	2			2	2		5	11	16
Bronchitis	7	4	3	1	3	1	5			1		1
Pneumonia, Lobar	14	7	7	3	1	1	3		1	3	3	3
Pneumonia, Broncho	8	3	5	3	1	1	5		1	1	1	
Other Respiratory Diseases	6	3	3					1		3		2
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	3	2	1							1	2	
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)	58	35	23	43	14	1	58					
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	6	3	3					2		3	1	
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	2	1	1						1			1
Cirrhosis of Liver	9	7	2							3	4	2
Bright's Disease and Nephritis	44	27	17		1		1	1	1	13	15	13
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)	1		1							1		
Puerperal Septicaemia												
Other Puerperal Diseases	1		1						1			
Congenital Debility and Malformation	35	16	19	35			35					
Old Age	1	1										1
Accident	21	16	5		1	5	6	1	5	3	5	1
Homicide	2	2								2		
Suicide	3	2	1							3		
Ill-defined Causes												
All Other Causes	48	25	23	2	2		4	3	1	14	11	15
Totals for September, 1916	409	240	169	75	20	33	128	18	23	78	95	67

The death rate for the month was 12.6 per 1,000 of population, as against 15.8 for the previous month. The present population of Newark is estimated at these calculations at 41,000. The death rate for the month of September, 1915, was 12.6, estimated population 390,000.

DEATHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non-Residents	Unknown	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored
Deaths	30	22	35	21	28	13	24	29	25	21	17	36	23	30	21	24	18	15	432	230	202	391	41

REPORTABLE DISEASES

Diseases Reported by Wards

DISEASES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Typhoid Fever	2	3	4	1	1	1	1	5	1	1			2	1	1	1	28	19	34
Diphtheria	10		3		4	1	5	3	5	2	4	5	4	4	6	3	59	32	25
Scarlet Fever			1			1		3		3	2	2	5			2	19	12	12
Tuberculosis	11	4	7	4	9	6	11	8	9	6	3	2	9	16	9	6	126	150	115
Pneumonia Lobar	5	4	2	2	4		4	10	3	3	2	4	2	4	1	2	52	52	35
Pneumonia Broncho	5		1	3	7	3		1		3	1	5		4	4	1	38	38	18
Epidemic Meningitis																	12		1
Infantile Paralysis	1							1					1	1	1		5	4	150
Whooping Cough	47	31	30	14	5	5	13	30	13	19	14	30	75	26	9	15	376	574	47
Measles	3		2		1	4	2	2	1	1	1	2	5	2	1	2	29	64	10
German Measles	1								1			1	1	1			5	19	
Chickenpox		1	1			1			1		2	1	2	2	1	1	13	16	10
Mumps			12		1		3	16	1	1			2	1		1	32	36	6
Mental Deficiency		1			1												2	2	
Smallpox																		0	0
Trachoma																		3	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum				1	1												2	2	0
Erysipelas	1	1			2							3	1	1			9	9	
Epilepsy						2	1		1					1			5	6	
Malaria									1		1						2	1	
Puerperal Fever																			
Puerperal Septicaemia																			
Tetanus																			
Dysentery									1								1		
Indistinct Poisonings																			
Lead Poisoning					1							1					2	2	
Mercurial Poisoning									1								1		
Total	86	45	63	25	37	24	40	73	38	40	30	57	109	64	32	34	797		
Total, Previous month	83	50	84	30	43	56	57	74	66	57	42	73	132	87	56	73		1063	
Total, Same month last year	42	14	49	14	25	20	35	32	36	22	15	27	52	50	27	29			489

*These were then recorded as "Other Reportable Diseases" and numbered 26

DISINFECTING CORPS

Visits to quarantined houses
Houses placarded for scarlet fever
disease
Total disinfections.

1057

14

Houses disinfected for diphtheria
Houses disinfected for tuberculosis
Houses disinfected for scarlet fever.
Special disinfections.

1057

101

4

10

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION OF SANITATION

13

Number of inspections made from complaint cards	355
" " original inspections made	1,424
Total number of inspections made	6,784
" " re-inspections made	2,146
" " nuisances found	1,485
" " " abated	1,101
" " notices served	917
Number of cases sent to Law Department	54
" " hours in Court	42
" " yards inspected	2,566
" " " found unsanitary	231
" " cellars inspected	1,178
" " " found unsanitary	208
" " factories inspected	49
" " stables inspected	276
" " manure accumulations found	76
" " tenement houses inspected	469
" " living rooms found unsanitary	26
" " houses found unfit for habitation	2
" " full privy vaults	9
" " cesspools	3
Buildings with defective plumbing	67
" " no city water supply	46
" " insufficient or no toilet accommodations	5
Number of days detailed on Spitting Crusade	21
" " arrests made for violations of Spitting Ordinance	17
" " inspections made for licenses	934

Plumbing Inspectors

Rabies Inspector

Plumbing inspections made	354	Dog bites investigated	50
Sewers inspected	35	Dogs examined for Rabies	6
Special inspections made	111	Dogs sent to pound	18
Water tests made	70	Total inspections	175
Smoke tests made	31	Dogs with Rabies	4
Plumbing plans approved	110	Clinic cases investigated	64

DETAILED INSPECTORS

Days of inspection at Water Sheds	4
Water Samples taken	57
Chemical Samples taken	8
Bacteriological Samples taken	41

District Physicians

Families visited	178	Number of patients sent to hospitals	21
Indigent sick prescribed for	227	Number of deaths	5

Parochial School Nurses' Report

Visits to Schools	261	Other Visits	312
Class Inspections Made	425	Treatments Performed	634
Vaccinations Secured	151	Physical Defects Found	664
Pupils Excluded			52

City Dispensary

<i>Number of Patients Treated at the following Clinics</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Previous Month</i>	<i>Same Month Last Year</i>	<i>Hospitals</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Previous Month</i>	<i>Same Month Last Year</i>
Prenatal.....	18	17	39	City.....	29	51	21
Medical.....	289	350	397	St. Michael's.....	5	14	9
Surgical.....	589	766	511	St. James.....	5	11	7
Diseases of Skin....	67	124	79	St. Barnabas.....	9	6	12
Cases of Syphilis....	195	246	192	German.....	8	6	13
Diseases of Children	122	161	21	Beth Israel.....	9	18	7
Diseases of Women	61	11	4	Women and Children	4	2	5
Diseases of G. U. Organs.....	250	241	104	Babies.....	15	21	11
Diseases of Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose	104	76	41	Eye and Ear Infirmary	20	7	19
Diseases of the Nerv- ous System.....	146	161	130	Home for Crippled Children.....	0	9	3
Cases of Tuberculosis	259	173	156	Newark T. B. Sana- torium.....	0	5	19
Teeth Extracted.....	28	30	23	Eighth Avenue Day Nursery.....	0	0	0
Children Vaccinated.	118	35	85				
Orthopedic Cases	23	318	18				
Rectal.....	33	29	...				
TOTAL.....	2,518	2,788	2,025	TOTAL.....	104	141	120
Clinic Prescriptions.	3,268	3,410	2,534				
District Prescriptions				Recapitulation			
First District—Dr. Hill.....	19	43	37	Patients Treated.....	2,518	2,788	2,025
Second District Dr. Broadnax.....	20	28	16	Patients Sent to Hos- pital.....	104	141	120
Third District Dr. Kodemann.....	1	24	22	Prescriptions Dis- pensed.....	3,401	3,588	2,671
Fourth District Dr. Hirschberg.....	35	31	33	Wassermans.....	0	0	32
Fifth District Dr. Fischer.....	35	37	6	Urine.....	0	0	208
Sixth District Dr. Jede.....	12	15	22	Sputums.....	0	0	18
TOTAL.....	138	178	136	Exudates and Transu- dates.....	0	0	196
				Blood.....	0	0	2
				Surgical Specimens	0	0	7

Culture Collector's Report

Diphtheria cultures collected.....	358	Typhoid.....	76
Tuberculosis sputum.....	215	Catarrhal.....	63
Wasserman.....	160	Antitoxin delivered.....	108

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION OF BACTERIOLOGY

15

	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria			
Number of Primary Cultures Examined	403	285	151
Number of True Cases	49	23	9
Total Number of Primary and Secondary Cultures Examined	440	348	174
Diphtheria Antitoxin			
Number of Doses on Hand Beginning of Month	113	184	810
Number of Doses Produced During the Month	318	0	0
Number of Doses Distributed During the Month	113	71	86
Number of Doses on Hand at End of Month	318	113	724
Tuberculosis			
Number of Specimens of Sputum Examined	228	238	318
Number of Specimens Containing Tubercle Bacilli	51	79	130
Miscellaneous			
Number of Blood Examinations for Typhoid and Malaria	119	101	142
Number of Doses of Typhoid Vaccine Distributed	Pos. 14	Pos. 6	Pos. 29
Number of Doses of Pertussis Vaccine Distributed	115	34	10
	119	163	9
Number of Milk Examinations (City Supply)	284	354	132
	80	84	78
Number of Specific Catarrhal Infection Examinations	Pos. 25	Pos. 23	Pos. 15
Rabies			
Preventive Treatment to Exposed Persons	11	1	0
Animals Examined for Rabies			
Dogs	6	2	2
	Pos. 4	Pos. 1	Pos. 0
Cats	1	1	0
	Pos. 0	Pos. 0	Pos. 0
Other Animals	0	0	0
Disinfection Tests	1	0	0

City Chemist

Total number of milks analyzed	65	Total number of samples below	
Above the Standard of Solids	63	Standard	2
Average for Solids above Standard	12.8	Sealed samples analyzed	63
Average for Fats above Standard	3.51	Sealed samples below Standard	2

Report on City Water.

There is a somewhat lower average color this month and considerably lower nitrates

The free and albuminoid ammonia are very similar to last month with the exception of those from the Cedar Grove outlet sample. Here the albuminoid ammonia was higher and the free ammonia very abnormally so. As none of the other data on this sample was unusual, this condition was probably accidental and no harmful significance should be attached to it.

The temperature of the laboratory sample has fallen from 76 to 70° F.

HEALTH BULLETIN
CITY WATER SUPPLY.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF SAMPLES OF PEQUANNOCK WATER

Date 1917	ORIGIN OF SAMPLE	Bact. per CC	Amount of Sample Causing Fermentation in Glucose Bouillon and Lactose Bile
			1 1 1 1 5
			20 10 5 2 CC CC
Sept. 13	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream	150	
"	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream	180	- +
"	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River	360	
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River.	400	+
"	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse	580	+
"	Cedar Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	70	
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	380	
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	350	
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse.....	110	
"	Board of Health Office, Plane and William Sts.	60	
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital.....	70	
Sept. 4	" " " "	72	
" 7	" " " "	50	
" 8	" " " "	30	+
" 10	" " " "	50	+
" 11	" " " "	40	
" 20	" " " "	40	
Sept. 20	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream	380	+ + + +
"	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream.....	240	+ + + +
"	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River.....	850	+ +
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River...	550	+ +
"	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse	520	+ +
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse.....	80	+ +
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse.....	350	+ +
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse.....	160	+ +
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	280	+
"	Board of Health Office, Plane and William Sts..	30	
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital.....	80	+
"	Prudential Insurance Company.		
	City Water Before Filtration	80	
	City Water After Filtration	120	

Clinics

Sixty-seven children have been treated at the children's clinic, 30 receiving the Von Pirquet Test and 22 showing a positive reaction. 192 adults have been treated during the month, 27 at the Laryngeal clinic, making a total attendance at the various clinics for the month 259.

Reported Cases

The number of tuberculosis cases reported during the month was 128, from the following sources: 49 by physicians, 47 Tuberculosis clinic, 13 Glen Gardner clinic, 11 Sobo clinic and 8 by hospitals.

Field Work

Miss Dolan made 26 visits during the month, Mrs. Lornachon 296 visits, Mrs. Whitehead 174 and Miss Ward 147 visits. Mrs. Whitehead was away on her vacation one week of this month and Miss Ward was away from duty one week on account of illness, which accounts for the fewer number of visits. Dr. Fine made 33 visits to patients at home in addition to attending the clinics.

Number of visits made	886	Referred to Tuberculosis Clinics	132
Patients on hand at beginning of month	969	Referred to other Clinics	13
Patients on hand at end of month	969		
Deaths among patients	22	Referred to Relief Bureaus	17

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE.

Supervised Babies

Babies under supervision since January 1, 1917.....	3,574
New babies placed under supervision during September from birth records.....	187

Deaths of Supervised Babies

Visited by Division Nurse.....	8
Before nurse visited case.....	2

Character of Feeding of Supervised Babies

	Total	Breast	Partial	Artificial.
Under 6 months of age.....	1,169	1,136	19	14
Prenatal babies for one month....	43	42	1	0

Prenatal Care

Expectant mothers supervised since January 1, 1917.....	870
New cases placed under supervision during September.....	60

Supervised Mothers Delivered During September

Attendant at Birth	Mothers Delivered	Living Births	Mothers Who Died	Babies Who Died Under 1 Month	Still Births	Mis- carriages
Total.....	44	43	0	1	0	0
Midwife.....	40	39	0	1	0	0
Physician.....	4	4	0	0	0	0
Hospital.....	0	0	0	0	0	0

Consultation Stations

Visits made by teachers to homes of mothers.....	2,301
Visits made by mothers to consultation stations.....	548

Little Mothers' League

Meetings held during September.....	2
Attendance at meeting.....	43
New members.....	43

Housing and Sanitation

Cases reported during September.....	75
--------------------------------------	----

Contagious Diseases

Cases reported during September.....	11
--------------------------------------	----

Older Children

Defects detected.....	4
Defects corrected.....	3

Prevention of Blindness

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

New Cases	Treatment Home	Condition Improving	Old Cases	Treatment Dispensary and Home	Condition Improving
1			3		
Trachoma			2	Dispensary	Cured
0	—	—	3	Dispensary and Home	Improving

Puerperal Deaths

Cases referred to Division during September.....	1
Attended by midwife.....	0

Supervision of Midwifery

Complaints received and investigated.....	8
Bottles of silver nitrate distributed to midwives.....	10
Postpartum cases attended by Supervisor.....	5
Midwifery visits.....	54

BIRTHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non-Residents	Totals	Males	Females	White	Colored	Illegitimate
Births	12	103	23	74	35	35	56	58	66	32	73	71	124	35	60	31	979	492	487	442	37	11	

Food and Drug Division

	Total.	Previous Month
Sealed Chemical Samples Taken.....	66	112
Sealed Chemical Samples Below Standard	1	20
Milk Preliminary Chemical Samples Taken		
Sediment Samples of Milk Taken ...		..
Bacteria Samples of Milk Taken.....	270	328
Milk Bacteria Samples Above the Required Amount	151	119
Streptococci or Pus... ..	3	8
Total Number of Samples of Milk Taken..	336	440
Dairies Scored....	2	51
Dairies Re-scored	20	
Pasteurizing Plants		
Receiving Station. .		
Bottling Plants..	17	
Recommendations Sent to Farmers Pertaining to Our Milk Supply	200	100
Food and Drug Samples Taken . . . . .	..	1
Food and Drug Samples Taken With State Inspector.....	25	6
Inspections for Food and Drug Exposures.....	..	73
Complaints Investigated.....	22	29
Complaints Verified.....	13	30
Notices Served.....	171	215
Restaurants	50	17

Veterinarian and Meat Inspector

Total meat carcasses examined	9,390
" beef " "	1,982
" calf " "	1,571
" lamb and sheep carcasses examined	4,198
" number of inspections of meat establishments	483
" " " carcasses condemned	1

AVERAGE BACTERIAL ANALYSIS AND DAIRY SCORES ON MILK. SAMPLES FOR SEPTEMBER

A. RAW.—100,000 Bacteria per C. C. Allowed.

Dealer.	Address.	Producer.	Dairy Score.	Counts (Average)
Samuel Fee, 270 Chancellor Ave., Newark.....		Own	84	7,200
Henry Becker, Roseland		"	"	42,600
Henry Ehrhardt, Vauxhall Road, Union		"	81	4,000
Wm. Masionius, Chestnut Ave., H.l.l.s.de		"	81	47,800
Geo. Rowe, Upper Broad St., Brookdale		"	83	55,800
Harry Pollack, 61 Berkshire Pl., Irvington.....		Others	83	6,800
Geo. Dorer, Liberty Ave., Lyons Farms		Own	91	63,000
Baer & See, 17 Richmond St., City.		"	81	9,800
Wm. Haley, 451 Chancellor Ave., City		"	75 2/3	96,200
Wm. F. Owens, 920 Broad St., Bloomfield		Others	82	107,000
Chas. Granda, 55 Florence Ave., Belleville.....		Own	74	158,000
Wm. G. Chubbick, Eagle Rock Ave. & Freeman St., Roseland.		"	79	201,400
Herman Haley, 468 Chancellor Ave., Irvington.....		Others	75 2/3	206,400
Jos. Blazo, 562 Chancellor Ave., Irvington		"	69	225,000
Jacob Greenfield, 67 Prospect Ave., Irvington		"	73	253,000
Harry Weinstein, 291 Union Ave., Irvington.		"	81	2,200
Joseph Hecht, 20 Sorrento St., Irvington.		"	81	334,000
John Wolleck, 188 Jelliff Ave., Newark		Own	85	468,000
John Garb, 38 Melville Pl., Irvington		Others	81	488,000
Arthur Haley, 451 Chancellor Ave., Irvington		"	81 1/2	624,800
John Sullivan, Heller Parkway, City.		Own	74	662,200
Louis F. Schmidt, Irvington Ave., So. Orange.....		"	77 1/2	680,000
Edward Otto, 116 Berkshire Pl., Irvington		Others	81	864,000
Jacob Kop an Morris and Burnett Aves Union		"	74	930,000
Adam Philhower, 58 Union Ave., Irvington.....		"	75 2-3	1,277,000
Hudson Co. Dairy Co., 350 Schuyler Ave., Kearny.....		Own	90 1/2	1,942,000
Peter Ernst, Stuyvesant Ave., Union.....		"	78	2,503,800
Toney De Philipo, 687 No Fifth St., City		"	80	2,150,000
Meyer Koplan, Burnett Ave., Union.....		Others	84 1/2	3,476,000

B. PAST. 50,000 Bacteria Per C. C. Allowed.

Dealer.	Address.	Creamery.	Average Counts
Borden Farm Products, 25 Fourth Ave., City.....		Own	6,600
Joseph Lupo, 57 Cutler St., City.....		Creamery	23,600
Arthur Tunison, Liberty Ave., Lyons Farms		"	42,600
Anton Hentzman, 359 Hawthorne Ave., City		"	65,200
Leslie T. Woodruff, 798 Summer Ave., City		"	70,200
Ernest Schroeder, 837 Hunterdon St., City.		"	115,400
Joseph Peltz, 325 Lyons Ave., City		"	124,200
Max Henickowitz, 45 Quitman St., City		"	131,400
Interstate Milk and Cream Co., 273 Elizabeth Ave., City.		Own	191,600
Fred Binger, 191 Ridge St., City		Creamery	200,000
Harry Salnick, 59 Jacob St., City		"	247,000
Alex von Manthey, 385 Central Ave., City		"	288,000
Wozick Kozak, 79 Fairview Ave., City		"	461,000
Frank Burkholtz, 290 Orange St., City		"	539,000
Arthur Kesselman, 386 Badger Ave., City		"	560,000
Philip Mandelstein, 36 Monmouth St., City		"	682,000

A. PAST.—30,000 Bacteria Per C. C. Allowed.

Charles Schwer, 273 North Seventh St., City	Own	107,000
Mrs. Sarah Silberman, 1018 Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington	"	123,600

PUT YOUR SCREENS UP EARLY

HOW TO SPELL
FILTHY



IF IT'S FILTHY IT'S HALF FLY
IF YOU LIKE DIRT SORT IT YOURSELF
THE FLY IS CARELESS

SWAT THE FLY!

KEEP YOUR SCREENS UP LATE

FLIES ARE A DANGER TO HEALTH

DON'T PERMIT FLIES IN YOUR HOME

OCTOBER, 1917.

HEALTH



BULLETIN



*"To follow implicitly in whatever our fathers did
would be to reject all progress, all improvements."*

LINCOLN

Monthly Bulletin Board of Health Newark New Jersey

CHARLES V. CRASTER, M. D., D. P. H.
Health Officer

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MONTHLY BULLETIN

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No. 10

THE WORKER AND THE WAR.

There can be no doubt that in modern warfare a great deal will depend upon the efficiency of the employees in the various factories who are maintaining supplies and other necessities for the battlefront. So much depends upon the worker that it has been considered sound national policy to take every means to conserve the health of the employee.

At the last meeting of the American Public Health Association held in Washington on October 17th great interest was taken in the Industrial Hygiene Section and a number of speakers emphasized the necessity of the co operation of the manufacturers with the local Board of Health and the Department of Labor to bring about the best conditions possible for the health of the workers.

Dr. E. R. Hayhurst said that a system of industrial supervision should include the getting of the proper type of workman for the special job to be carried through. There should be also a concise system of sanitary regulations promulgated for the workshops, as well as a simple system of rules covering the important subject of personal hygiene and where new dwellings were erected to accommodate employees that these should be constructed to suit the special industries first of all and other industries thereafter.

Dr. Hayhurst stated that at the present time there was a serious shortage of man power in the world and that this shortage was at home in our industries for the reason that able-bodied men had been sent to the front. It is

We can not afford indifference in this regard to the physiological requirements of the body when we plan out any form of industrial work.

Professor Lee stated that an example of increased production that followed physiological reduction in hours of labor was exemplified among a group of some 80 to 100 women who were employed in turning aluminum fuse bodies in a certain factory. The reduction of the weekly hours of labor from 66 to 45, a saving of more than 20 hours, increased the gross production by these employees by 9 per cent, and similarly when the working hours of 56 men engaged on the heavy labor of sizing fuse bodies in the same plant were reduced from 58 to 51 the gross output was increased by 21 per cent.

It is manifestly a good procedure not to keep the same workers continually on the same hours and that the night shift should alternate with day work. Physiology shows us that each worker possesses a specific standard of strength which must be correlated to each task and indicates in what task the worker will be the most efficient, there is also a rhythm possessed by each worker that is best adapted to his own nerve and muscle mechanism, and it is particularly advantageous to place in a squad of workers doing a special task only those possessing similar rhythms, in this way eliminating the discordance of faster or slower individuals.

In our community the problems of industrial hygiene and sanitation are receiving very serious attention at this time. The quality of labor during the last few years has altered so considerably that new methods are necessary to meet the new educational problems presented.

The present scarcity of housing accommodations in the city would probably suggest the necessity of large industrial concerns erecting their own dwellings for their workers. This would be an occasion for carrying out the known ideas along sanitary lines so necessary for the conservation of the health of the worker. The special industries require quite a new conception of the hygiene for the worker in as far as this relates to the care of his body.

The employers of labor are now beginning to realize that their best interests are also the interests of their employees inasmuch as sickness and accidents are the one thing which will affect most of all the output of their various factories. The latest and most up-to-date devices for the health of the workers are just as necessary as those so frequently established for increased production of material. It is a well known truism that a healthy body will make a healthy mind so that the individual his safety and his comfort as well as his health are the three great supports upon which will depend efficient and smooth working of the industrial machinery.

Such instances as above given will reveal the wide scope of industrial physiology and show how there is indicated a proper use of that most intricate of all industrial machines—the human body and how it may be used in order to bring out its greatest usefulness to the community and to the nation.

C. V. C.

CAREFUL HOUSEKEEPING—THE WATCHWORD OF THE MOMENT.

Food is becoming dearer and there are many factors which are making for this phenomenon. It is probable that the special circumstances of the war have tended to accentuate this fact and there may not be much relief in sight for many years to come.

It is, therefore, the duty of the patriotic citizen to conserve as far as possible the food which he buys and to extract from it every ounce of good which it is capable of giving to us.

The United States Department of Agriculture is issuing at this time a series of circulars and bulletins which are extremely useful and educating. The department suggests that every consumer ask himself when buying food, "Can it be eaten?" By this it is understood that in the buying of food due regard should be given to every portion so that none shall be wasted. For instance, do you know that every bit of uneaten cereal can be used to thicken soups, stews and gravy; that stale bread can be used for the production of many attractive dishes; that every ounce of skimmed milk contains valuable nourishment; that every bit of meat and fish can be combined with cereals or vegetables to make meat cakes; that in fact there is little of flesh or cereals and of vegetables and fruit that can not be made up into one or more desirable forms of food?

The Department of Agriculture has described in simple language how best to select food and how the housekeeper can provide a meal or, in army words, a ration that will give the best return for the money spent.

Adults and children must get several different substances from the food they eat or they will miss something which is essential to bodily efficiency and health, according to the nutrition specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The housewife therefore who plans her meals or attempts to save money on food without some knowledge of these substances and of the five simple groups of foods which supply them is very liable to omit from her meals some food essential for the growth of children or necessary to supply the family with the energy they need for their daily tasks. Attempted economy which entirely omits certain foods may well prove a very poor investment because of its ultimate effect on the well-being of the household. Price and individual preferences for foods and even the fact that hunger is satisfied after a meal are not adequate guides. Tomatoes at ten cents apiece in winter are no more nutritious than they are at five cents a quart in summer. A child might crave much more sugar than would be good for him. A bulky diet of potatoes or bananas might make persons feel they had eaten enough but would not furnish him with the elements that his body needs.

To live comfortably with a great family efficiently and economy at the same time, the housewife fortunately does not need to do elaborate sums in

calories or to have any intimate understanding of such terms as protein and 'carbohydrates'. All she needs to do is to classify the food she uses into five simple household groups laid down in the recently issued Farmers' Bulletin 808, published by the Office of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The substances which the specialists find are needed in the daily diet to maintain the body may be grouped under seven heads. Mineral substances, protein, starches, sugars, fats, cellulose and certain little known but very important growth-stimulating substances.

That these essential substances are not difficult for the average housewife to provide is shown by the following combinations which the specialists believe indicate the daily food requirements of normal individuals.

For a Man.

A man who does fairly hard muscular work would be likely to get the food which his body needs if supplied daily with such a combination of foods as the following:

One and one-fourth pounds of bread (having about the same food value as 1 pound of such cereal preparations as wheat or rye flour, oatmeal, corn meal, rice, etc.)

Two ounces or $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of butter, tallow, meat drippings or other fat. Two ounces or $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of sugar, or 1-3 cup of honey or syrup, or an equivalent amount of other sweet.

One and one-fourth pounds of food from the following: Fresh fruits and fresh or root vegetables.

Twelve ounces of food from a class which may be called 'meats and meat substitutes,' that is, moderately fat meats, poultry, fish, eggs, cheese, dried legumes (beans, soy beans, peas, lentils, cowpeas and peanuts). Milk also belongs among these foods, but because of the large amount of water it contains, half a glass or 4 ounces of it would be required to equal an ounce of any one of the others.

A man who works hard out-of-doors all day probably would need more food than this, and one who sits all day at his desk would need less. The amounts given are suitable for a man who, like a salesman in a store, walks about more or less and does such work as lifting.

For a Family of Five.

A family consisting of a man and a woman, who do moderately hard muscular work, and three children—say between 3 and 12 years of age—would get the food they require if supplied daily with

Four and one-half pounds of bread, having about the same food value as 3 pounds of wheat or rye flour, oat meal, corn meal, hominy or rice, or about $2\frac{3}{4}$ pounds of such cereals and 5 or 6 medium-sized potatoes.

Three-fourths cup of fat (butter or butter with oil, beef drippings or other fat)—a weekly allowance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pounds.

A little more than 1 cup of sugar or a weekly allowance of 4 pounds; or an equivalent amount of some other sweet such as $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups of sirup or honey a day, or $\frac{3}{4}$ pound of dried figs or raisins a day

"Four pounds in all of fresh fruits and fresh or root vegetables

"One of the two following the choice depending on the age of the children
Three quarts of milk and 1 pound of other foods taken from the meat and meat-substitute group Two quarts of milk and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of other foods taken from the meat and meat-substitute group

Cook food properly Learn how to cook all kinds of staple foods and to serve them in a variety of ways Simple dishes well prepared are better than expensive foods badly cooked Try to like every simple food; give it a fair trial Remove from your vocabulary 'don't like' or 'can't eat'

PHYSICAL PREPAREDNESS IN FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis has destroyed more lives than all wars in history, and it is the greatest enemy of the human race under civilized conditions. It employs the same tactics made use of by an army; it is as clever in its ruses and stratagems as any military genius and is as ruthless in its methods.

However, if we are wary and alert we can adapt some of the enemy's methods to our own uses and prepare our bodies to resist and entrench against the onslaughts and invasions of the soldiers of tuberculosis—the tubercle bacilli. Before the body yields at any point to an attack of the hosts of tuberculosis germs, it must first be reduced to a weakened condition rendering it incapable of active resistance; this weakened condition is usually brought about by neglect of such important ailments as colds, bronchitis, run-down conditions, over-fatigue, and numerous other states of ill health usually known as slight indispositions.

It should be made plain to all that physical preparedness consists first of all in an inventory of our physical condition; secondly, we should know our strong and our weak points with special attention to the weak points, and having recognized them we should do our best to strengthen those that are weak and preserve those that are strong; even as a good commander of an army knows how to fortify the avenues of an expected attack by extraordinary preparations and the husbanding of all resources at his disposal.

If the attack should come and a breach is made, he does not despair; he has still his second and third lines of defense to fall back upon; all is not lost; he may yet recover and consolidate more strongly the lost terrain. So it is with an invasion of hostile tubercle bacilli; they may be completely expelled from the system, the parts weakened may be strengthened by hygienic living and proper medical attention.

The best defence against tuberculosis is to discourage it to weaken its morale by a well prepared and maintained physical resistance. A great factor in preventing the development of tuberculosis would be periodical examinations, especially of school children, factory employees and the general public. In the course of such regular examinations slight disorders could be detected and treated in time, where the patient is weak and run down, proper measures could be taken to fortify his resistance and render him less apt to fall a victim to the disease. This would also enable us to detect the early or incipient cases which are most susceptible of cure.

Our clinics are at the disposal of such patients who are unable to pay for the services of a private physician and in this connection it is well to call attention to the old proverb which states: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

If we consider that no first class manufacturing concern neglects to have periodic examinations made of its machinery, noting the deterioration and the repairs necessitated in consequence, why should not the same common sense principle be extended to include the human machine, for which no interchangeable parts are made, should they be destroyed or suffer serious damage from disease?

Apparent health or healthy looks count for little, as proved by the examinations for the National Army. We would only call attention to the number of men found suffering from active tuberculosis whose appearance would belie any such suspicion.

In conclusion I would also emphasize with all the seriousness this matter calls for the importance of the educational campaign being carried on throughout the country, the necessity of spreading knowledge concerning the nature of tuberculosis and the methods for its prevention.

Only in this way, a concerted propaganda and action continuously sustained by the entire nation, can we hope to secure control of this disease and lower its mortality.

M. J. F.

DIPHTHERIA OF THE NOSE.

So many people look upon diphtheria as a throat infection that the presence of the disease in other parts of the body is apt to be forgotten. This is particularly so of the nose and yet nasal diphtheria may be said to be of frequent occurrence amongst children and it is a type of diphtheria which ranks high as a menace to public health. Nasal diphtheria may be a primary infection and not as might be expected an extension from a throat diphtheria.

Nasal diphtheria very frequently is a mild or benign infection and the only evidence may be a chronic catarrh or "running at the nose," which becomes so persistent and resistant to simple remedies that medical attention is

sought. On the other hand according to Osler nasal diphtheria may present a most malignant type with extension of the disease to the middle ear with most profound toxic symptoms. According to Welch and Schamberg paralysis very frequently follows diphtheria of the nasal type for the reason that the vascularity of the mucous membranes of the nasal surfaces readily brings about absorption of the diphtheria toxin which is quickly carried to susceptible tissue, bringing about paralysis of the diaphragm and the vocal tissue.

For the reason that children suffering from nasal diphtheria may have little to show but a mucous or bloody nasal discharge the danger to the family and to the public by such a case being at large is obvious. The nasal diphtheria is the most potent spreader of the disease and in many instances great harm is done before the disease or a case of the infection is diagnosed. Two recent experiences along this line are instructive.

One child of one family came down with diphtheria in a virulent form with no doubt. The cause of the infection was not suspected to be in the family and it was found that another child had beenailing for some weeks with a persistent discharge from the nose. A culture taken from this child revealed the cause of the ailment as diphtheria, a case of the latter being really the first.

In the third instance two children attending in the same school developed diphtheria upon investigation it was found that the patients were in adjoining classrooms. Cultures subsequently taken from the rest of the scholars in the two classes and a number showed that two of the apparently well children were suffering from the diphtheria, one of nasal type and that two others were suspected to be infected. The isolation of these two diphtheria carriers promptly checked what seemed to be a diphtheria outbreak in the school.

Seeing that diphtheria of the nose may readily bring about all the harmful results of the disease as seen in the throat infection the treatment necessitates the early use of antitoxin after which the symptoms usually clear up rapidly.

A chronic catarrh of the nose in young children associated with a fetid or bloody discharge should in the absence of other causes be suspected as diphtheria. A swab from the nose submitted to the City Laboratory will quickly clear up the suspected origin.

There is something to be said in favor of a routine trial swab being taken from all school children suffering from persistent discharge from the nose. This would certainly help to eliminate the extremely dangerous nasal type of diphtheria which no doubt plays a part in the dissemination of the disease in schools as well as in families.

From the standpoint of the sanitary law diphtheria wherever present in the body is a contagious disease and as such requires that the legal provisions for isolation or removal to a hospital be carried out until such time as diphtheria bacilli have been shown by bacteriological examination to have disappeared from the infected patient.

C. V. C.

DIVISION REPORTS

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE.

CAUSES	Total Deaths	Males		Under 1 year	1 and under 2		Under 5 years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
		Males	Females		1 and under 2	2 and under 5						
Total, All Causes	417	233	184	71	22	10	103	12	23	72	112	95
Infantile Paralysis	...											
Typhoid Fever	1	1										
Malaria	...											
Scarlet Fever	...											
Whooping Cough	5	1	4	3	2		5					
Diphtheria	3	2	1		1	1	2	1				
Influenza	...											
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)	1	1			1		1					
Other Epidemic Diseases	...											
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)	53	30	1			1		1	11	25	13	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	4	3	1	1	2		3	1				
Other Tuberculosis	6	4	2						1	3	2	
Cancer, Malignant Tumor	22	8	14							1	12	9
Simple Meningitis	3	3							1	1	1	
Apoplexy, Softening of the Brain	26	8	18								14	12
Organic Heart Disease	45	21	24	1			1	2	2	7	17	16
Bronchitis	13	4	9	4		1	2				2	6
Pneumonia, Lobar	23	4	19	3	1		4		2	7	4	6
Pneumonia, Broncho	11	5	6	4	5		9				1	1
Other Respiratory Diseases	9	5	4						1	2	3	3
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	7	4	3		1		2		1	1		3
Darrthenal Diseases (under 5 years)	29	2	8	20	7	2	20					
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	6	4	2					1		3		
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	1											
Cirrhosis of Liver	4	4								1	2	1
Bright's Disease and Nephritis	48	30	18		1		1	3	3	22	8	
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)	2		2							1		1
Puerperal Septicaemia	...											
Other Puerperal Diseases	2	2								2		
Congenital Dehility and Malformation	30	13	30				30					
Old Age	...											
Accident	16	10	6			2	2	2	1	2	6	3
Homicide	...											
Suicide	4	3	1							1	3	
Ill-defined Causes	...											
All Other Causes	43	23	20	4	1	3	8	3		11	8	13
Totals for October, 1916	429	244	185	78	16	18	112	14	22	93	115	76

The death rate for this town is 10.0 per 1,000 population. The death rate for the State of New York is 10.0 per 1,000 population. The death rate for the United States is 10.0 per 1,000 population.

DEATHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non-Residents	Unknown	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored
Deaths	31	22	24	19	25	18	23	30	24	15	16	24	24	30	17	24	14	22	17	33	184	388	29

REPORTABLE DISEASES

Diseases Reported by Wards

DISEASES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Typhoid Fever		4	1					2		5	2	1				1	17	25	22
Diphtheria	24	5	3	3	7	10	4	10	4	3	5	5	6	1	3	7	114	59	62
Scarlet Fever		3	1		2	1	4	2	4	1	3	4	12	14	1	4	57	19	16
Tuberculosis	14	15	11	6	10	5	10	15	11	11	4	11	9	19	9	12	175	126	177
Pneumonia (Lobar)	17	6	14	5	3	6	5	9	6	7	3	7	8	7	4	8	115	52	60
Pneumonia (Broncho)	17	1	2	1	5	1	5	3	5	5	2	6	2	4	3	3	68	38	32
Epidemic Meningitis																1	1	0	
Infantile Paralysis																		5	30
Whooping Cough	23	4	6	6	8	11	5	22	17	18	8	2	49	28	16	8	231	376	41
Measles	7	2	3				9	35		2	1	2	3	4	1	3	72	29	8
German Measles	1				1	1		2	1		2	1				3	17	8	
Chickenpox	6	2	4	6	1	17	6	2		4	6	1	13			3	71	13	27
Mumps	14	2	20	3	1	5	3	51	4	5	5	7	32	31	3	8	198	32	5
Mental Deficiency																			
Smallpox																			0
Trachoma																			*
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			1											1		1	3	2	1
Erysipelas				1	3	1	1			1			1	1		1	11	0	*
Epilepsy			1	3					1				1	1			10	5	*
Malaria									1				1	1		2	2	2	*
Puerperal Fever												1					2	2	*
Puerperal Septicaemia																			*
Dysentery																			*
Industrial Poisonings																			1
Lead Poisoning	1		1				1					1					4	2	
Mercurial Poisoning																			1
Total	127	47	80	35	44	58	53	153	53	62	42	50	107	120	46	65	1166		
Total, Previous month	86	45	63	25	37	24	40	73	38	40	30	57	109	64	32	34		797	
Total, Same month last year	59	16	55	9	27	23	24	27	32	41	16	29	43	60	25	22			508

*These were not recorded as "Other Reportable Diseases" and numbered 24

DISINFECTING CORPS

Visits to quarantined houses ... 8,980
Houses placarded for contagious diseases ... 114
Total disinfected ... 242

Houses disinfected for diphtheria ... 79
Houses disinfected for tuberculosis ... 111
Houses disinfected for scarlet fever ... 27
Special disinfektions ... 23

DIVISION OF SANITATION

Number of inspections made from complaint cards	324
" " original inspections made.	7,284
Total number of inspections made....	7,637
" " " re-inspections made	2,637
" " " nuisances found.	1,808
" " " " abated	1,140
" " " notices served	1,031
Number of cases sent to Law Department..	43
" " hours in court	42
" " yards inspected.....	1,963
" " " found unsanitary.	181
" " cellars inspected.....	1,839
" " " found unsanitary.....	205
" " factories inspected....	24
" " stables inspected.....	268
" " manure accumulations found.....	77
" " tenement houses inspected.....	525
" " living rooms found unsanitary..	63
" " houses found unfit for habitation .	4
" " full privy vaults ..	3
" " cesspools	0
Buildings with defective plumbing.....	110
" " no city water supply.....	44
" " insufficient or no toilet accommodations.....	1
Number of days detailed on Spitting Crusade.....	6
" " arrests made for violations of Spitting Ordinance	9
" " inspections made for licenses.	530

Plumbing Inspectors

Plumbing inspections made	388
Sewers inspected.....	59
Special inspections made	80
Water tests made.....	75
Smoke tests made.....	36
Plumbing plans approved	131

Rabies Inspector

Log bite complaints investigated	48
Animals sent to pound	0
Animals examined for rabies	1
Animals with rabies.....	3
Clinic cases investigated.....	64
Total investigations	243

DETAILED INSPECTORS

Days of inspection at Water Sheds.....	3½
Water Samples taken.....	50
Chemical Samples taken.....	8
Bacteriological Samples taken.....	42

District Physicians

Families visited	243	Number of patients sent to hospitals	28
Indigent sick prescribed for.....	271	Number of deaths.....	0

Parochial School Nurses' Report

Visits to Schools.....	316	Other Visits.....	581
Class Inspections Made.	455	Treatments Performed.	1,282
Vaccinations Secured	708	Physical Defects Found.	672
Pupils Excluded	53		

City Dispensary

Number of Patients Treated at the following Clinics	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year	Hospitals	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Prevent	13	18		City	28	29	39
Medical	308	289	337	St. Michael's	6	5	6
Surgical	535	589	444	St. James	14	5	2
Diseases of Skin	87	67	105	St. Barnabas	10	9	7
Cases of Syphilis	216	195	203	German	3	8	6
Diseases of Children	112	122	133	Beth Israel	6	9	11
Diseases of Women	45	61	71	Women and Children	4	4	6
Diseases of G. U.				Babies	11	15	18
Orphan	227	250	181	Eye and Ear Infirmary	21	20	14
Diseases of Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose	141	104	77	Home for Crippled Children		0	2
Diseases of Nervous System	105	146	177	Essex Mt. Hospital	0	0	19
Cases of Tuberculosis	258	259	462	Eighth Avenue Day Nursery	2	0	2
Teeth Extracted	34	28	21				
Children Vaccinated	177	118	34				
Orthopedic Cases	297	239	541				
Relief	22	33	38				
TOTAL	2,579	2,518	2,793	TOTAL	105	104	132
and Prescriptions	3,181	3,268	3,260				

District Prescriptions.

First District—Dr.			
St. John	17	14	24
Second District—Dr.			
Brooklyn	18	2	20
Third District—Dr.			
Rodemann	23	17	24
Fourth District—Dr.			
Brooklyn	19	35	34
Fifth District—Dr.			
Essex	21	35	20
Sixth District—Dr.			
St. John	18	12	15
TOTAL	116	138	137

Recapitulation.

Patients Treated	2,579	2,518	2,793
Patients Sent to Hos- pitals	105	104	132
Prescriptions Dis- pensed	3,260	3,401	3,397
Urine examinations	0	0	238
Exudates	0	0	127
Blood	0	0	13
Sputums	0	0	19
Treponema Pallidum	0	0	7
Wassermans	0	0	48

Culture Collector's Report

Diphtheria cultures collected	552	Typhoid	45
Tuberculosis sputum	205	Catarrhal	67
Wasserman	199	Antitoxin Delivered	282

DIVISION OF BACTERIOLOGY

	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria			
Number of Primary Cultures Examined	634	403	316
Number of True Cases	85	49	52
Total Number of Primary and Secondary Cultures Examined	849	490	365
Diphtheria Antitoxin			
Number of Doses on Hand Beginning of Month.	318	113	724
Number of Doses Produced During the Month	243	318	348
Number of Doses Distributed During the Month	339	113	343
Number of Doses on Hand at End of Month	222	318	749
Tuberculosis			
Number of Specimens of Sputum Examined.	263	228	269
Number of Specimens Containing Tubercle Bacilli	64	51	76
Miscellaneous	71	119	140
Number of Blood Examinations for Typhoid and Malaria	Pos 12	Pos 14	Pos 23
Number of Doses of Typhoid Vaccine Distributed.	27	115	20
Number of Doses of Pertussis Vaccine Distributed.	62	119	6
Number of Milk Examinations (City Supply)	202	284	261
Number of Specific Catarrhal Infection Examinations	110	80	85
Rabies	Pos 40	Pos 25	Pos 20
Preventive Treatment to Exposed Persons.	4	11	0
Animals Examined for Rabies			
Dogs	4	6	
(Pos. 3)	Pos. 3	Pos. 4	1 Neg
Cats	0	Pos. 1	0
Other Animals	0	0	0
Disinfection Tests	17	0	21

City Chemist

Total number of milks analyzed	177	Total number of samples below	
Above the Standard of Solids.	172	Standard	5
Average for Solids above Standard	12.38%	Sealed samples analyzed	177
Average for Fat above Standard	3.50%	Sealed samples below Standard	

REPORT ON CITY WATER.

There are a number of changes from the normal in the analytical data this month. Some of these are unusual but they are all in the watershed samples and do not affect the water as delivered in the mains. The abnormality noticed in the Cedar Grove outlet sample last month has disappeared and it is now of its usual composition. In general the albuminoid ammonia and color are lower and the water is of excellent quality.

The temperature of the laboratory sample has fallen from 67° to 56° F.

HEALTH BULLETIN

CITY WATER SUPPLY.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF SAMPLES OF PEQUANNOCK WATER

Date 1917	ORIGIN OF SAMPLE	Bact. per CC	Amount of Sample Causing Fer- mentation in Glucose Bou- lon and Lactose Bile					
			1 20	1 10	1 5	1 2	1 CC	5 CC
Oct. 11	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream	450				+	+	+
"	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream.	370					+	+
"	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River	210				+	+	+
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River.	300					+	+
"	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse.	500						+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse.	900						+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	650						..
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse.	850						..
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse.	250						+
"	Board of Health Office, Plane and William Streets	100						+
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital.	60						+
"	Prudential Ins. Co., City Water Before Filtration	30						..
"	City Water After Filtration	80						..
Oct. 23	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream	700				+	+	+
"	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream	1050				+	+	+
"	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River	850				+	+	+
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River	750						+
"	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse.	210					+	+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	100				+	+	+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	340				+	+	+
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	90				+	+	+
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse.	120				+	+	+
"	Board of Health Office, Plane and William Streets	30						
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	30					+	+
Oct. 19	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	30					+	+
Oct. 22	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital.	30						..
Oct. 26	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital.	80					+	+

DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Clinics

158 children have been treated at the clinics. 20 received Von Pirquet, 8 showed a positive reaction and 80 negative reaction. 11 adults have been treated during the month 10 of whom were treated at the Langford Clinic making a total attendance at the clinics for the month of 258.

Reported Cases

8 cases were reported during the month, 8 by physicians, 67 by the Tuberculosis Clinic, 21 Glen Gardner Clinic, 15 Soho Clinic and 14 by hospitals.

Field Work

Miss Dolan and Miss Evans during the month. Mr. Barnachen 27 visits. Mrs. Barnachen 219. Miss Welch 80. Mr. Mass 31. Mr. Dr. Lusk made 54 calls during the month.

Number of visits made	947	Deaths among patients	23
Number of patients treated during the month 88		Reported to Tuberculosis Clinics	170
Number of patients reported during the month 116		Reported to other Clinics	3
		Reported to Ref. Bureau	16

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE

Supervised Babies

Babies under supervision since January 1, 1917.....	3,761
New babies placed under supervision during October from birth records	176

Deaths of Supervised Babies

Visited by Division Nurse	4
Before nurse visited case..	3

Character of Feeding of Supervised Babies

	Total	Breast	Partial	Artificial
Under 6 months of age	1,480	1,043	25	12
Prenatal babies for one month	66	65	0	1

Prenatal Care

Expectant mothers supervised since January 1, 1917.....	930
New cases placed under supervision during October.	63

Supervised Mothers Delivered During October

	Attendant At Birth	Mothers Delivered	Living Births	Mothers Who Died	Babies Who Died Under 1 Month	Still Births	Mis- carriages
Total		66	66	0	0	1	0
Midwife .		7	57	0	0	1	0
Physician .		8	8	0	0	0	0
Hospital		1	1	0	0	0	0

Consultation Stations

Visits made by teachers to homes of mothers	2,190
Visits made by mothers to consultation stations	485

Little Mothers' Leagues

Meetings held during October.....	17
Attendance at meetings	454
Enrolled membership for September class	156

Housing and Sanitation

Cases reported during October.	69
-------------------------------------	----

Contagious Diseases

Cases reported during October	14
-------------------------------	----

Older Children

Defects detected	6
Defects corrected	1

Prevention of Blindness

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

New Cases	Treatment	Condition	Old Cases	Treatment	Condition
1	Home	Cured	4	Dispensary and Home	Cured

Trachoma

New Cases	Treatment	Condition	Old Cases	Treatment	Condition
0			1	Dispensary and Home	Cured
			2	Dispensary and Home	Improving

Puerperal Deaths

Cases referred to Division during October.	2
Attended by midwife ..	1

Smears Taken by Division Nurses

Smears sent to bacteriological laboratories	1
Results:	
Morax Axenfeld.	
Purulent .	
Diplococci	
Negative	1

BIRTHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non Res. Tot.	Males	Females	White	Colored	Life, 1st mate	2nd
Births	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	33	18	15	18	15	11	11

HEALTH BULLETIN

Food and Drug Division.

	Total	Prev. Month
Sealed Chemical Samples Taken.....	212	66
Sealed Chemical Samples Below Standard	5	1
Preliminary Chemical Samples Taken.	3	0
Sediment Samples of Milk Taken....		
Bacteria Samples of Milk Taken	230	270
Bacteria Samples Above the Required Amount	77	151
Streptococci or Pus	8	3
Total Number of Samples of Milk Taken.	382	336
Dairies Scored . .	23	2
Dairies Re-scored . .	32	20
Pasteurizing Plants		
Receiving Station.		
Bottling Plants . .	23	1
Recommendations Sent to Farmers Pertaining to Our Milk Supply	250	200
Food and Drug Samples Taken.....		1
Food and Drug Samples Taken With State Inspector		2
Inspections for Food and Drug Exposures..	9	
Complaints Investigated	27	22
Complaints Verified	19	13
Notices Served .	150	171
Restaurants . .	35	4

Veterinarian and Meat Inspector

Total meat carcasses examined..	14,224
" beef " "	4,783
" calf " "	2,083
" lamb and sheep carcasses examined.....	5,74
number of inspections of meat establishments	1,168
" " " carcasses condemned	3

AVERAGE BACTERIAL AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND DAIRY SCORES OF MILK SAMPLES FOR OCTOBER, 1917

A. RAW—Bacteria Allowed 100,000 Per C. C.

Dealer	Address	Producer	Dairy Score	Bac. Counts Average for five samples	Chem. Anal Average for two samples	
					Fat	T. S.
Fairfield Dairy Co., Montclair.....		Own	95½	6,000	3.55	12.37½
Borden's Farm Products Co., 63 So 14th St.....		Willow Point, N. Y.		33,300	4.00	12.70
Geo. Dyer, 12 Springdale Ave., East Orange.....		Own	84	5,000	5.95	15.50
Geo. Krueger, Stuyvesant Ave., Union		"	82½	27,400	3.40	12.15
A. B. Headley, Oakland Ave., Union.		"	85½	51,000	4.70	13.60
John Heide, 63 Gothardt St.....		"	83	81,200	3.65	11.97
Abe Lewis, 637 Springfield Ave....		"	79½	91,400	3.25	12.07½
Jos. Levy, 191 River Road, Nutley		Others	64	99,000	3.82	12.37½
Frank J. Weiss, Chestnut Ave., Hill- side.....		Own	79½	110,000	4.35	13.80
Terex Noll, 400 Chancellor Ave., Irv- ington.....		"	84¾	181,000	3.15	11.41½
Geo. Larnoy, Hillside Ave., Hillside		Own	76	197,600	4.20	12.97
Earl Jagers, 54 Eagle Rock Ave., West Orange.....		Others		250,000	3.40	11.62
Bazal Slobodanyk, 48 39th St., Irv- ington.....		"	81	290,000	3.02½	11.85
Leonard Hendle, 154 Frankfort St.		Own	86	232,000	3.95	12.82
Wm. Knox, 3.1 So. 14th St.....		Others	83	242,800	3.42	11.97
H. H. Schmidt, 500 Irvington Ave., South Orange.....		Own	77½	330,000	3.40	12.28
Joseph Tomark, 80 Claremont Ave., Irvington.....		Others	81	1,440,000	3.17½	12.10
John Mason, 48, Chestnut Ave., Lyons Farms.....		Own	81	122,000	3.85	12.67½
George F. Bauer, 320 Lyons Ave., Irvington.....		Others	83	86,000	3.75	12.52½
H. E. Bauer, Three Bridges.....		Own	73¾	1,726,000		

A. PASTEURIZED MILK

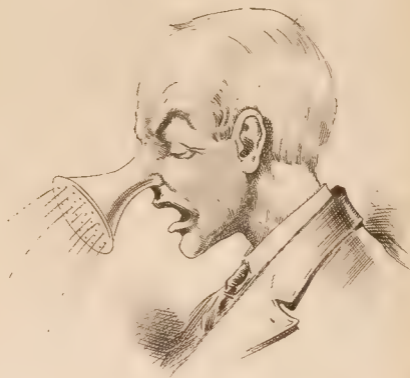
Bacteria Allowed—10,000 Per C. C.						
A. Max, 119 Bergen St.....		Others		0,600	3.80	2.52
John Shock, 87 Chester Ave., Irving- ton.....		Own		16,800	3.47½	12.30
Frank Burkholtz, 290 Orange St.....		Others		18,800	3.85	12.45
Borden's Farm Products Co., 63 So 14th St.....		Brisben		24,200	3.90	12.70
Provost, Inc., 10-14 Nassau St.....		Own		40,800	3.65	12.22
Alderney Dairy Co., 22 Bridge St.....		"		62,000	4.00	12.75

B. PASTEURIZED MILK—Bacteria Allowed—50,000 Per C. C.

John Schock, 87 Chester Ave., Irv- ington.....		Own		9,800	4.00	12.77
Provost, 10-14 Nassau St.....		"		14,800	3.52	12.07
Borden's Farm Products Co., 63 14th St.....		Brisben		15,000	3.55	12.35
Borden's Farm Product Co., 63 14th St.....		Branchville		18,200	3.17	11.63
J. R. Tunison, Liberty Ave., Hillside		Others		35,000	3.57	12.05
Abraham Hirschberg, 56 Bergen St.....		"		43,000	3.50	11.72
Philip H. The 1, 107 Clifton Ave.....		"		53,000	3.52	12.17
Philip Hanopole, 66 Berkshire Pl., Irv- ington.....		"		60,000	3.40	11.72½
August Emposimato, 41 Monroe St.....		"		62,000	3.57½	12.10
Seiler Bros., Inc., Waverly Ave. and Somerset St., City.....		Own		86,800	3.52½	12.22
A. Max, 119 Bergen St.....		Others		111,200	4.25	12.41
Wm. Stoepel, Morris and Burnett Aves., Unionville.....		"		193,000	3.60	11.92
Alderney Dairy Co., Montclair.....		Own		43,000	4.00	12.72

- THE SOURCE OF TROUBLE -

Infantile Paralysis
Influenza, Grip, Catarrh,
Colds.



ARE YOU A SPRINKLER?
SNEEZE BUT DON'T SCATTER.

NOVEMBER, 1917

HEALTH BULLETIN



*"To follow implicitly in whatever our fathers did
would be to reject all progress, all improvements."*

LINCOLN

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

CHARLES P. GILLEN, Mayor

JOHN J. GILLEN, Deputy

CHARLES V. CRASTER, M. D., D. P. H., Health Officer

ORGANIZATION OF DIVISIONS

DIVISION OF SANITATION	Wm. H. Young, Chief Clerk
DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS	Dr. T. N. Gray, Director
DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE	Dr. Julius Levy, Director
DIVISION OF FOOD AND DRUGS	Samuel G. Sharwell, Chief Inspector
DIVISION OF DISINFECTION	Thomas Mulligan, Chief
LABORATORY DIVISION	Dr. R. N. Connelly, Bacteriologist
DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES	Dr. Edward L. Worl, Superintendent
DISPENSARY DIVISION	Wm. A. Smith, Apothecary
PLUMBING DIVISION	Chas. A. Hallgring, Chief

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MONTHLY BULLETIN

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No. 11

THE KEYNOTE OF HEALTH.

After discussing the health question with the present health officials and many others interested in the work since assuming the duties of Mayor, I have come to the conclusion that agencies established for the conservation of health have probably the most important work on earth to perform. To prevent sickness and to co-operate with other forces employed in preventing the causes of sickness, such as public and private charities and all bodies engaged in the advancement of sanitation, is a function of government that can not be side-stepped. Healing the sick is an easy problem, but to get to the root of the evil and to eradicate the cause of illness seems to be the difficult problem. A survey would seem to indicate that the efficiency of the Health Department in Newark can be increased ten-fold if not all bound up with red tape and politics, and if all of the departments in the city government that should co-operate with the Health Department would be compelled to do so.

I congratulate now the present Health Department officials and employees who have promptly taken up the fuel, food and tuberculosis questions and have obtained immediate results beneficial to the people generally. The disposition and ability seem to be there. All that is needed now is co-operation.

As Mayor, I intend to take a very deep interest in the health question, and I intend to keep in very close touch with the Health Department and all its activities.

C. P. GILLEN.

FUEL CONSERVATION.

By S. G. Memory, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Co., Newark.

As a nation we enjoy such bountiful supply of all the prime necessities of life that it is difficult for us to actually bring ourselves to a realization of the necessity for saving. Fuel is a most important prime necessity of our well-being and properly may be so considered from the viewpoint of health as well.

There has been no under-production of hard coal this year compared with last year and previous years, but as in the case of foods, we are importuned to practice economies in its use, for the following objects:

First. That it may be available for the production of all commodities essential to a successful prosecution of the war.

Second. That the manufacturers of goods not primarily needful for war purposes may be distressed as little as possible, in other words, to keep the social order of things just as near normal as it is possible to at such a time by continuing employment, and in this way making for a higher civic morale, if we may so apply the term.

Third. By the saving of fuel we can avoid the necessity of closing our schools.

The command to conserve applies to everybody, the time to begin is now to-day, if one has not already started. May I suggest some ways by which fuel can be saved?

THE HOUSEHOLDER, large and small, should keep the heat shut off from every spare bedroom, and from other bedrooms during the morning hours of airing. This may well include the reception room or parlor, not used for the greater part of the day.

VFRANDAS having large expanse of glass, requiring a lot of heat and used for the most part the year around, should be cut off entirely from the heating system. This is a room which can be readily spared during the winter months. In innumerable cases the flower conservatories of private dwellings might consistently be included in this class without serious loss by potting and removing the plants to the cellar.

THE CHURCHES could save considerable coal by heating such rooms as are necessary but twice a week, on Sunday and on a mid-week afternoon and evening, keeping sufficient heat only to prevent freezing. Most departments could readily accommodate themselves to such a regulation.

THE DAY SCHOOLS could materially conserve their fuel supply by

allowing the fires to die earlier in the evening and by using the auditorium and other rooms as little as possible outside of school hours

THE FURNACE, though the last suggestion is by all means the most important subject as it is the key to any condition of heating. Care should be taken not to speed the furnace unreasonably by keeping on excessive draught during the first hours of the morning or at any other time, as it draws the heat up the chimney, whereas slow combustion is a great fuel economizer and gives the heat a chance to travel throughout the system. A little personal attention in the morning on the part of the householder in adjusting the draughts to a normal regulation, after the fire becomes aglow will save coal and give better results. This requires a little more time to begin with but calls for less frequent attention during the day. This also applies to heating stoves and ranges.

Finally the ashes should be closely observed and all unburned coal raked or sifted therefrom

OUR PRESENT DUTY.

By Albert Denithorne, President Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company.

Coal is the basic industry. Coal will help win the war. It furnishes power, heat and light, is essential to industry, health and comfort. Then why, in this extreme shortage and struggle to supply sufficient for all needs, do we waste and not try individually to conceive ways and means to conserve coal? Waste is even now evident in the ash heap, and for domestic purposes is extravagantly used in heating floors or rooms not in use, kitchen coal ranges are in use where gas would suffice, two and three family houses with separate heaters where one furnace could supply the necessary heat at a considerable saving of fuel.

It is now your patriotic duty to try ways and means to save coal in this emergency. You can do your bit in coal economy just as you are doing in that of food products.

COAL AND COMFORT.

The shortage of coal was apparent during the summer, inasmuch as many orders given last spring were still unfilled in December

The cold snap has brought numerous complaints to the Health Department

concerning coal as to the difficulty of obtaining it and its increasing cost for small orders.

Hardships will, no doubt, arise from this where families can not obtain necessary fuel for heating and for domestic purposes, and especially will this be the case where there is sickness or where there are small children in the family.

The Coal Card.

It was for the purpose of relieving distress from such causes as these that the present coal card system was adopted. Any householder in need of coal who has sickness or young children under five in the house is entitled, upon application to the Health Department to a coal card for 1,000 pounds of coal.

The coal card is left at the premises after an investigation by a sanitary inspector or a policeman from the nearest precinct, who calls at the premises the following day after the application has been filed for the purpose of verifying the statement made. It must be remembered that this is not a free distribution of coal, but simply entitles the holder of a coal card to priority of treatment by the wholesale coal dealers of the city who have agreed to honor the coal card above any other orders they may have booked. For the purpose of a short haul it is advised that coal cards be given to the nearest retail coal dealer.

Up to date nearly 10,000 coal cards have been issued and the percentage of cases which upon investigation are found not worthy has been surprisingly small.

It is as yet too early to make any definite statement as to whether the coal card will cover all the needs of the situation as we find it, but at least any success attained will be in the main due to the whole-hearted co-operation of the coal dealers in the city. We have every reason to think that this scheme will find and relieve the condition of fuel shortage among families who by ordering coal in small quantities have not always in the past been accorded preferential treatment which they deserve.

Complaints have already been heard from householders that the nearest dealer on account of many unfilled orders will not handle the coal card. Such dealers are not informed that the coal card as a certificate of distress should take priority over all others and as such will be honored by the wholesalers in all parts of the city. The filling of all large orders for domestic coal should give way to the requirements of these needy cases in which actual suffering exists in consequence of the failure to obtain a small supply of coal.

Coal and Health.

The shortage of fuel, if prolonged throughout the winter, may appear upon the face of it to promise considerable affect upon the public health. Harmful results may well arise if the coal shortage should bring about any abrupt departure from our established rules of right living and domestic cleanliness. If over cold rooms drive us to overcrowding around stoves or gas or oil heaters or cause us to keep our windows more hermetically sealed than ever before, we breathe the air of badly ventilated and confined spaces. This would be especially evident in the prevalence of respiratory diseases, such as influenza and pneumonia.

On the other hand it is an ill wind that blows everyone harm and out of seemingly present discomforts may come a measure of great practical good.

To conserve the coal supply this winter we must and can use less coal in our homes. If we use our available heat to the best advantage discomforts may be much minimized and even our health improved. It is as well to confess that our houses in the winter are usually much too warm. We could without much loss of that sadly abused word comfort, keep our rooms nearer 60 than 70 degrees. Such a practice would mean the saving of much fuel in large cities.

The lower temperature is less enervating and even if we have to wear warmer clothing indoors this does not make our bodies more tender. There will be less colds and influenza if our houses are kept at the more moderate temperature. The difference between indoor and outdoor temperature bears a distinct relationship to respiratory infections, and in so far as the ratio is extreme the more favorable are the conditions for "catching cold."

The dwellers in cooler house temperatures will become more hardened to climatic changes outdoors, they will become more braced up and their resistance to disease will be "boosted" by the breathing of cooler and, therefore, more concentrated oxygen.

In conserving the coal supply it is well to remember that less heat is required where we are moving around and are pursuing heat producing activities. The body heat production is lowest in the evening and early morning. Bearing this in mind the house furnace could be so stoked that little fuel is burnt during the day and a good temperature obtained for the evening when we are tired out and our body resistance is low.

No matter what the temperature is we may remain perfectly healthy, and indeed the colder atmosphere is, taken all in all healthier than all others. Cold air is not harmful provided that we are adequately clothed to protect against undue chilling. Should our inability to obtain sufficient coal require us to keep

our indoor temperatures low, the attendant discomfort will disappear if enough clothing is worn at all times to feel warm no matter what the furnace may be doing

Washing or bathing should be done in cold or tepid water, hot water renders the skin tender to outside air.

Sleep with the bedroom window open all night in all weather and pile on the bed clothes. Eat good and nourishing food, especially fats. Sugar is a good endurance food but does not increase resistance to cold as does fat.

Wool is the proper material for garments in winter time. It is unwise to use thread negligee in the house and expect to ward off chills when out of doors. Dress rationally so that at least the body is given a fighting chance to accommodate itself to sudden and extreme temperature changes. C. V. C.

RABIES AND THE OWNERLESS DOG.

The number of dog bites reported to the Health Department during the last summer is above normal as is also the prevalence of rabies. There were 282 dog bites investigated during the five months, June, July, August, September and October as compared with 199 for the same period of 1916. There has been a notable increase in rabid animals during the period, 12 dogs and 2 cats being found infected upon examination.

It is entirely probable that the prevalence of rabies amongst animals is directly related to the great number of ownerless and half starved dogs which are reported to infest various neighborhoods in the city. The increasing cost of food will result in many dogs being underfed and disowned, and many such will wander far afield in search of food from garbage cans and dumpheaps. The survival of the fittest is no doubt related to increased fighting amongst dogs, with resultant dog bites, which spread rabies from animal to animal. The starved and ownerless dog is a menace to the public safety, and vigorous steps will be taken to control this evil during the ensuing month.

Meanwhile owners of dogs should keep their animals at home under supervision and prevent their pets from engaging in dog fights with strange animals upon the streets. With the coming of winter dog bites and rabies cases decrease in number. Frequently, however, rabies tends to carry over from summer to summer, and unless checked will be epidemic in increasing amount next year. Owners of dogs by keeping the animals at home will do much to keep down rabies, and by so doing will obviate the perhaps public necessity of a muzzling or quarantine order for dogs in the city. C. V. C.

RATIONING OF SUGAR.

By Julius Levy, M. D.

The effect of the shortage of sugar and more particularly its uneven distribution in various parts of the city was brought to the attention of the Department of Health by several of the nurses of the Child Hygiene Division, who reported that many mothers for weeks had been unable to obtain sugar for their infants and children and that many others obtained it only after frequent visits to grocers located several miles from the neighborhood in which the mothers lived. In other instances the sugar was obtained only by purchasing supplies that were of little use and they could ill afford

The Division of Child Hygiene was considerably concerned over the situation, because sugar is a very important part of an infant's diet and in the families of limited income is the cheapest, most concentrated and most easily assimilable carbohydrate or energy supplying food that can be given infants and children. In milk formulae for infants one ounce of sugar is usually given daily, supplying 120 calories at a cost of $\frac{1}{2}c$; it would take six ounces of whole milk, at a cost of approximately $2\frac{3}{4}c$ to supply the same amount of energy. Cooked cereals are very important in the feeding of children from 1 to 3 years, and a little sugar is necessary to induce them to eat them, especially among the children of foreign-born parents, who themselves rarely use cereals. For the children of poor families sugar is even more important, as this is often the only way in which they obtain sufficient nourishment.

When this matter was brought to the attention of the Commissioner of Public Affairs, Mayor Gillen, he immediately instructed this department to meet the situation, even if the city had to distribute sugar. It was at first thought that some method could be devised that would bring about a more equitable and even distribution of sugar to the various small grocers and so permit families to obtain a limited amount of sugar from their regular dealer, but we quickly learned that there was very little control or regulation in the distribution of sugar to the wholesalers and even less in the distribution from the wholesaler to the grocer. We also tried to arrange with grocers to honor cards issued by this department but they quickly protested, saying they might be murdered if they gave sugar to one and refused it to another.

It was therefore decided to arrange for the distribution by the city to families with children under the age of 5 years and who were unable to obtain sugar in the usual way. The system that we are following at present consists

of supplying an application form to nurses, doctors and accredited workers of various organizations and churches, who are expected to sign cards only when they know the families have children under 5 years are without sugar and are unable to obtain sugar in the usual way. These signed application forms are then presented at the sugar distributing stations—five fire houses, three police stations and one public school—where a sugar card is issued any morning between 10 and 12 o'clock. Upon presentation of this sugar card eighteen ounces of sugar can be bought each Wednesday for 10c.

Sugar for this purpose has been obtained by arrangement with wholesale grocers who agreed to give to the city from 5% to 10% of their sugar receipts in any one week. More recently we are obtaining allotments of 5,000 pounds from the American Distributing Committee and some of the large refiners.

The value of this work can be judged from several viewpoints. In the first place, it demonstrates that a city can do a great deal to adjust inequalities and alleviate hardships. Secondly, it is another evidence of the modern attitude of Public Health Departments towards the prevention, rather than the cure of disease, since proper safeguarding of the nutrition of infants and children is undoubtedly the most efficient and economical way of preventing disease and death. Thirdly, every instance in which a city is able to assist in a more equitable distribution of food will help to maintain and develop that respect for governmental activities which is, after all, the surest basis of loyalty and patriotism.

Up to date about 20,000 cards have been issued and in the three weeks that sugar has been distributed about 3,000 families have each been supplied with a pound of sugar a week.

ANNUAL BOARD OF HEALTH REPORT FOR 1916.

The annual report of the Board of Health for 1916 is ready for distribution to physicians and others interested, and for the purpose of saving postage at this time those desirous of obtaining a copy can do so by personally applying at the Health Department Offices, William and Plane streets, between 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

DIVISION REPORTS

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE.

CAUSES	Total Deaths	Males	Females	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	Under 5 years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Total, All Causes	503	279	224	73	17	18	108	21	28	97	147	102
Infantine Parasitosis												
Typhoid Fever	4	2	2				1				3	
Malaria												
Small pox												
Measles												
Scarlet Fever												
Whooping Cough	2		2	2								
Diphtheria	7	2	5			4	6	1				
Influenza												
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spina.)	2	1	1				1		1			
Other Epidemic Diseases												
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)	50	32	18				1	17	23	8	1	
Tuberculous Meningitis												
Other Tuberculosis	9	7	2			2	2	1	1	3	2	
Cancer, Malignant Tumor	33	12	21							4	20	9
Simple Meningitis	2	1	1			1	1				1	
Apoplexy, Softening of the Brain	28	15	13							4	9	15
Organic Heart Disease	64	39	25		1		1	2	3	7	26	25
Bronchitis	17	8	9	9		1	10	1		1	3	2
Pneumonia, Lobar	36	23	13	5	6	1	12	2	1	7	8	6
Pneumonia, Broncho	15	4	11	5	3	2	10	1		1		3
Other Respiratory Diseases	12	4	8	1		2	3			3	3	3
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	3	2	1	1			1				1	1
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)	15	5	10	12	3		15					
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	2	1	1							1	1	
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	3	1	2	1			1			2		
Cirrhosis of Liver	7	4	3						1	1	5	
Bright's Disease and Nephritis	57	40	17			1	1	3		12	20	21
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)	1		1							1		
Puerperal Septicaemia												
Other Puerperal Diseases												
Congenital Debility and Malformation	36	16	20	36			36					
Old Age	2		2								1	1
Accident	28	21	7		1	2	3	3	2	7	10	3
Homicide	2		2						1	1		
Suicide	5	5								2	3	
Ill-defined Causes												
All Other Causes	61	34	27	1	1	2	4	4	2	10	23	12
Total for November, 1916	428	232	195	53	17	1	81	12	18	101	133	83

The death rate for the month was 14.7 per 1,000 of population, as against 12.2 for the corresponding month of 1915. The death rate for the month of November, 1916, was 14.7 per 1,000 of population, as against 12.2 for the corresponding month of 1915. The death rate for the month of November, 1916, was 14.7 per 1,000 of population, as against 12.2 for the corresponding month of 1915.

DEATHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non-Residents	Unknown	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored	Yellow
Deaths	42	24	30	20	35	17	22	26	34	20	26	34	30	35	22	37	35	14	503	279	224	460	42	1

REPORTABLE DISEASES

Diseases Reported by Wards

DISEASES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total	Same Month Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Typhoid Fever	5					1						2	1	1		1	11	17	13
Diphtheria . . .	7	4	6		10	3	4	11	4	2		9	7	5	4	18	98	114	105
Scarlet Fever. . .	4		10	2	5	2	1	5	3	1		2	8	7	3	10	77	57	25
Tuberculosis	10	12	25	4	12	6	12	6	8	4	1	7	16	19	13	5	160	175	201
Pneumonia (Lobar)	49	6	13	3	1	2	5	10	11	13	5	10	11	12	12	7	179	115	106
Pneumonia (Broncho	19	3	4		13	2	2	11	5	10		6	6	6	7	5	99	68	44
Epidemic Meningitis													1			1	4	1	0
Infantile Paralysis	1																1		2
Whooping Cough. .	17	4	10	2	12	13	4	61	37	13	1	3	27	20	4	14	242	231	12
Measles	6	1	6	1	3	1	4	15	1	10	4	1	12	5	1	4	75	72	13
German Measles . .			1		1		1	1	3	1	2	2	3	2		1	18	17	*
Chickenpox . . .	4	1	10		3	12	4	19	9	16	21	4	18	7	3	10	141	71	120
Mumps	39	1	29	2	8	12	3	66	4	23	8	10	39	30	5	23	302	198	10
Mental Deficiency							1									1	2		0
Smallpox																			*
Trachoma																			*
Ophthalmia Neonatorum												1	1	1			3	3	1
Erysipelas . . .			4	1	1	2	1	1					3			1	17	11	*
Epilepsy												1	1			1	3	10	*
Malaria							1							1			2	2	*
Puerperal Fever . .																			*
Puerperal Septicæmia													1				1		*
Dysentery . . .																1	1		*
Rabies									1								1		*
Industrial Poisonings				1															*
Lead Poisoning					2							1					4	4	*
Total	161	32	118	16	80	56	44	206	86	93	56	59	155	120	54	105	1441		
Total, Previous month	127	47	80	35	44	58	53	153	53	62	42	50	107	120	40	65		1166	
Total, Same month last year	70	30	56	16	40	39	30	43	43	67	20	29	58	66	22	53			682

*Then recorded as "Other Reportable Diseases," which were 24

Visits to quarantined houses . . .
Houses placarded for contagious
diseases . . .
Special disinfections

8,874

260

Special disinfections

29

DISINFECTING CORPS

Houses disinfected for diphtheria . .
Houses disinfected for tuberculosis . .
Houses disinfected for scarlet fever

Houses disinfected for diphtheria . .

Houses disinfected for tuberculosis . .

Houses disinfected for scarlet fever

84

92

57

DIVISION OF SANITATION

Number of inspections made from complaint cards	325
" " original inspections made	6,885
Total number of inspections made	7,217
" " " re-inspections made	2,130
" " " nuisances found	1,453
" " " " abated	836
Total number of notices served	786
Number of cases sent to Law Department	53
" " hours in court	23
" " yards inspected	2,347
" " " found unsanitary	482
" " cellars inspected	1,614
" " found unsanitary	159
" " factories inspected	26
" " stables inspected	246
" " manure accumulations found	62
" " tenement houses inspected	477
" " living rooms found unsanitary	60
" " houses found unfit for habitation	4
" " full privy vaults	9
" " " cesspools	5
Buildings with defective plumbing	96
" " no city water supply	45
" " insufficient or no toilet accommodations	4
Number of days detailed on Spitting Crusade	3
" " arrests made for violations of Spitting Ordinance	5
" " inspections made for licenses	288

Plumbing Inspectors

Plumbing inspections made	334
Sewers inspected	78
Special inspections made	88
Water tests made	78
Smoke tests made	30
Plumbing Plans approved	113

Rabies Inspector

Dog bite complaints investigated	27
Animals sent to pound	127
Animals examined for rabies	3
Animals with rabies	1
Clinic cases investigated	58
Total investigations	184

DETAILED INSPECTORS

Days of inspection at Water Sheds	312
Water Samples taken	44
Chemical Samples taken	8
Bacteriological Samples taken	36

District Physicians

Families visited	201	Number of patients sent to hospitals	38
Indigent sick prescribed for	220	Number of deaths	3

Parochial School Nurses' Report

Visits to Schools	288	Other Visits	527
Class Inspections Made	489	Treatments Performed	735
Vaccinations Secured	168	Physical Defects Found	628
Pupils Excluded			58

City Dispensary.

Number of Patients Treated at the following Clinics	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year	Hospitals	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Prenatal 12	13		City 34	34	28	40
Medical 239	308	305	St. Michael's 2	2	6	6
Surgical 396	535	476	St. James 6	6	14	2
Diseases of Skin 92	87	81	St. Barnabas 11	11	10	12
Cases of Syphilis 218	216	246	German 11	3	6	6
Diseases of Children 164	114	123	Beth Israel..... 7	6	9	9
Diseases of Women 44	45	54	Women and Children 5	4	3	3
Diseases of G. U. Organs 207	227	199	Babies' 12	11	11	11
Diseases of the Ear, Ear, Throat and Nose..... 132	141	86	Eye and Ear Infirmary 23	21	26	26
Diseases of the Nervous System 158	105	133	Home for Crippled Children... ..	...	21	21
Cases of Tuberculosis 282	258	474	Newark T. B. Sanatorium ... ..	...	24	24
Teeth Extracted 18	34	33	Eighth Avenue Day Nursery.. 1	2	2	2
Children Vaccinated 10	177	15	Newark Maternity Hospital 2	2	2	2
Orthopedic Cases 269	297	466	Total 114	105	160	160
Rectal 18	22	16				
Total 2,256	2,579	2,767				
Clinic Prescriptions 2,941	3,180	3,130				
District Prescriptions.			Recapitulation.			
First District — Dr. Hill 14	17	34	Patients Treated 2,256	2,579	2,767	2,767
Second District — Dr. Broadnax 34	18	20	Patients Sent to Hospital 114	105	160	160
Third District — Dr. Rodemann 23	23	32	Prescriptions Dispensed 3,114	3,296	3,290	3,290
Fourth District — Dr. Hirschberg 45	19	28	Wassermans ... ..	...	85	85
Fifth District — Dr. Fischer 37	21	34	Urine Examinations ..... ..	...	284	284
Sixth District — Dr. Jodel 20	18	12	Exudates and Transudates .. ..	...	197	197
Total 173	116	160	Sputums ..... ..	...	21	21
			Treponema Palidum ..... ..	...	8	8

Culture Collector's Report.

Diphtheria Cultures Collected . . . 536	Typhoid 18
Tuberculosis Sputum... 211	Catarrhal 57
Wasserman 165	Antitoxin Delivered..... 276

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION OF BACTERIOLOGY

15

	Total	Pre- vious Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria			
Number of Primary Cultures Examined.....	519	634	461
Number of True Cases.....	98	85	71
Total Number of Primary and Secondary Cultures Examined	746	849	569
Diphtheria Antitoxin			
Number of Doses on Hand Beginning of Month.....	222	318	749
Number of Doses Produced During the Month ..	479	243	0
Number of Doses Distributed During the Month ..	289	339	301
Number of Doses on Hand at End of Month.....	412	222	448
Tuberculosis		263	234
Number of Specimens of Sputum Examined	207	64	72
Number of Specimens Containing Tubercle Bacilli..	50		
Miscellaneous			
Number of Blood Examinations for Typhoid and Malaria	38	71	51
	Pos. 7	Pos. 12	Pos. 10
Number of Doses of Typhoid Vaccine Distributed....	44	27	..
Number of Doses of Pertussis Vaccine Distributed ..	56	62	..
Number of Milk Examinations (City Supply).....	244	202	181
Number of Specific Catarrhal Infection Examinations..	93	110	78
	Pos. 26	Pos. 40	Pos. 16
Rabies			
Preventive Treatment to Exposed Persons.....	2	4	
Animals Examined for Rabies			
Dogs	4	4	
	Pos. 1	Pos. 3	
Cats .....	..	..
Other Animals .....	..	..
Disinfection Tests	43	17	18

City Chemist

Total number of milks analyzed	153	Total number of samples below Standard ..	5
Above the Standard of Solids ..	148	Sealed samples analyzed.....	114
Average for Solids above Stand- ard	12.45%	Sealed samples below Standard..	5
Average for Fats above Standard	3.75%		

REPORT ON CITY WATER

With the exception of a higher color and a slightly increased chlorine content of the Cedar Grove samples the general analytical data are about the same as last month and the quality is good.

The temperature of the Laboratory sample has decreased from 56° to 50° F.

Very respectfully,

HERBERT B. BALDWIN,
Chemist.

HEALTH BULLETIN

CITY WATER SUPPLY.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF SAMPLES OF PEQUANNOCK WATER

Date 1917	ORIGIN OF SAMPLE	Bact. per CC	Amount of Sample Causing Fer- mentation in Glucose Bouil- lon and Lactose Ble					
			1 20	1 10	1 5	1 2	1 CC	5 CC
Nov. 15	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream	10	..	..	..	..	..	+
"	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream	80	..	..	..	..	..	+
"	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Cedar Lake Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Cedar Lake Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Board of Health Office, Plane and William Streets	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov. 27	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream	120	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream	381	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Cedar Lake Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Cedar Lake Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	90	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	210	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	120	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Board of Health Office, Plane and William Streets	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Prudential Ins. Co. City Water Before Filtration	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	Prudential Ins Co. City Water After Filtration	60	..	..	..	..	..	..

DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Clinics

222 children were treated at the clinic during the month, 20 received the Von Pirquet test, 13 showed a positive reaction and 5 were negative 2 did not return. Such cases are followed up by the nurse. 60 adults have been treated at the clinic during the month, 20 of whom attended the Laryngeal Clinic, making a total attendance at the various clinics during the month of 282.

Reported Cases

160 cases were reported during the month, 62 by physicians, 52 by the Tuberculosis Clinic, 20 by Glen Gardner Clinic, 18 Soho Clinic, 8 by hospitals.

Field Work

Number of visits made	909	Deaths among patients	29
Patients on hand at beginning of month	616	Referred to Tuberculosis Clinics	110
Patients on hand at end of month	808	Referred to other Clinics	3
		Referred to Relief Bureaus	28

Food and Drug Division.

	Previous	
	Total.	Month
Sealed Chemical Samples Taken	162	212
Sealed Chemical Samples Below Standard.....	2	5
Preliminary Chemical Samples Taken.....	36	3
Sediment Samples of Milk Taken .		
Bacteria Samples of Milk Taken.....	231	230
Bacteria Samples Above the Required Amount.....	20	77
Streptococci or Pus.....	6	8
Total Number of Samples of Milk Taken.....	389	382
Dairies Scored		
Dairies Re-scored	47	32
Pasteurizing Plants		
Receiving Station..		
Bottling Plants.....	25	23
Recommendations Sent to Farmers Pertaining to Our Milk Supply		
Food and Drug Samples Taken	8	1
Food and Drug Samples Taken With State Inspector		
Inspections for Food and Drug Exposures	8	9
Complaints Investigated.	32	27
Complaints Verified...	18	19
Notices Served	53	150
Restaurants	33	35

Veterinarian and Meat Inspector

Total meat carcasses examined	18,534
" beef " "	5,320
" calf " "	2,571
" lamb and sheep carcasses examined.....	6,223
" number of inspections of meat establishments.....	1,215
" " " carcasses condemned.....	5

BIRTHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non-Residents	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored	Illegitimate
Births	76	28	75	17	73	31	36	47	50	71	30	58	66	88	36	58	29	869	410	459	844	25	9

AVERAGE BACTERIAL AND CHEMICAL ANALYSES AND DAIRY SCORES FOR NOVEMBER, 1917.

Allowed 100,000 Bacteria per C. C.—A. Raw.

Dealer	Address	Producer	Dairy Score	Bacteria Average	Chemical Average	
					Total Solids	Fat
Nolde Bros., Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington		Own	84	2,400	12.60	3.90
Chapman Bros., Hillside Ave., H. Is. de		Others	84	21,100	12.85	3.97½
Louis Winters, 106 Frankfort St., City.		Own	86	28,000		
Gus Ekart, 90 Ave. L, City.....		"	88	33,600	13.82½	4.60
Martin Weibel, 119 Garrison St., City		"	80	38,000	12.42½	3.55
Adolph Batke, 37 Margaretta St., City		"	81	39,000	13.35	4.15
Jacob Greenfield, 61 Prospect Ave., Irv		Others	73	42,000	12.40	3.90
Jacob Desler, 153 Paine Ave., Irvington		Own	66	45,000	12.02½	3.15
J. Lentz, Hamburg P. Rd., City		"	77	45,000	12.92	3.95
J. Martin, 158 So. Munn Ave., F. Orange		"	85½	51,600	13.30	4.30
Catherine Irick, 19 Rodwell Ave., Irv		"	89	70,000	12.87	3.95
H. Wahler, 327 Chancellor Ave., Irv		Others	76	70,000	12.40	3.70
Wm. Hoffman, 463 Chancellor Ave., Irv		"	83	72,000	12.32½	3.40
Jos. Wolf, 89 Mt. Vernon Ave., Irvington		"	81	88,000	11.97½	3.20
Jos. Hecht, 56 Sorrento St., Irvington		"	81	99,000	11.77½	3.20
Ed. Monim, 64 Union Ave., Irvington		"	76	106,000	12.00	3.50
Joe Blazo, 562 Chancellor Ave., Irv....		"	69	113,000	12.75	4.10
Julius Ekart, 152 Frankfort St., City		Own	87	14,000	13.02½	4.15
Gus Krueger, 55 Frankfort St., City		"	79	116,000	12.34	3.65
Edward Young, 2, Tiffany Pl., Irvington		Others	82	145,000	12.90	3.95
Geo. Hutmacher, Union Ave., Union		Own	90	330,000	13.10	4.25

Allowed 30,000 Bacteria per C. C.—A. Pastuerized.

Creamery

Union Milk & Cream Co., 1018 Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington.....	Own	13,400	11.34	3.25
--------------------------------------------------------------	-----	--------	-------	------

Allowed 50,000 Bacteria per C. C.—B. Pasteurized.

A. Heinzman, 361 Hawthorne Ave., City	Others	6,000	12.15	3.60
W. R. Beardsley, 50 2nd Ave., City....	"	9,000	12.75½	3.95
Wm. Paskowitz, 189 Livingston St., City	"	14,600	12.02½	3.62½
Wm. Freund, 60 Elm Rd., City (C. W. Vanatta)	"	21,800	11.73½	3.37½
S. Gussman, 308 Peshine Ave., City....	"	31,000	12.10	3.55
Wm. Freund, 60 Elm Rd., City (Interstate)	"	67,000	12.00	3.55
R. Zimmerman, 500 Avon Ave., City....	"	72,400	12.30	3.70
Union Milk & Cream Co., 1018 Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington.....	Own	108,000	11.95	3.80

No 3
NEWARK BOARD of HEALTH

- THE SOURCE OF TROUBLE -

Infantile Paralysis
Influenza, Grip, Catarrh,
Colds.



ARE YOU A SPRINKLER?
SNEEZE BUT DON'T SCATTER.

DECEMBER, 1917 AND JANUARY, 1918

HEALTH BULLETIN



*"That bread should be so dear,
And flesh and blood so cheap!"*

HOOD

--

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

CHARLES P. GILLEN,
Mayor

JOHN J. GILLEN,
Deputy

Department of Health

CHARLES V. CRASTER, M. D., D. P. H., Health Officer

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DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS	Dr. T N Gray, Director
DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE	Dr Julius Levy, Director
DIVISION OF FOOD AND DRUGS	Samuel G Sharwell, Chief Inspector
DIVISION OF DISINFECTION.	Thomas Mulligan, Chief
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DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES	Dr Edward E. Worl, Superintendent
DISPENSARY DIVISION	Wm A Smith, Apothecary
PLUMBING DIVISION	Chas A Hallgring, Chief
VITAL STATISTICS	Elbert S. Ball

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MONTHLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY THE

Department of Health, Newark, New Jersey

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No 12

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY IN 1917.

The Death Rate.

The death rate for the city in 1917 was 15.3 per thousand upon an estimated population of 405,000. The rate for 1916 was 16.5 per thousand.

Among the 6,205 deaths recorded during the year there were 3,570 males and 2,635 females.

The age period at death again indicated the hazard of the two extremes of life, 1,461 deaths occurring under 5 years of age and 2,892 deaths at 45 years and above.

THE BIRTH RATE.

There were 11,824 births in the city during the year, the birth rate being 29.1 per thousand of the population. The birth rate for 1916 was 29.7 per thousand.

The male births in 1917 numbered 5,978 and the female 5,846. There were 405 colored births and 380 among non-residents. The illegitimate births numbered 133.

Births 1917 per 1,000 Population

	Totals	Rate
Males	5,978	14.7
Females	5,846	14.4
Totals	11,824	29.1
White	11,417	28.1
Colored	405	1.0
Red	1	....
Yellow	1	....
Illegitimate	133	0.3

The Infant Mortality Rate.

The greater number of deaths included under 5 years occurred under the one year period, totaling 1,038 deaths, making an infant mortality rate of 87.8

per thousand births. This is a decrease of 1.8 in the rate for 1916. This, although a satisfactory decrease, is still 2.5 above the rate for 1915, and would indicate that we are somewhat handicapped by the conditions arising from the unusual epidemic year of 1916.

Deaths in Colored Population.

The total deaths from all causes among the colored population in 1917 numbered 553. Figuring upon an average death rate among those people of 20 per 1,000 it is probable that the colored population in Newark numbers between 27 or 30 thousand.

Many of the deaths from lobar pneumonia occurred in colored individuals who are particularly susceptible to the sudden temperature changes of the North.

Deaths From Old Age Decreasing.

The deaths reported during 1917 as being due to old age numbered 46, a decrease of 39 from the previous year.

It would appear that either less persons are arriving at old age than formerly, succumbing at earlier age periods, or that a more correct diagnosis is being made of the causes of deaths at the latter end of life.

Accidents and Homicides.

Accidental deaths numbered 296 during the year, being 7 less than in the previous year. There was, however, an increase in homicides, 25 as against 14 in 1916. Similarly suicide increased from 55 in 1916 to 64 in 1917.

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR, 1917

CAUSES	Yellow Black	White	Total Deaths	Males	Females	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	Under 5 years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Total, All Causes.	5,553	5,617	11,170	3,570	2,635	1,038	244	179	1,461	237	340	1,275	1,637	1,255
Infantile Paralysis	11	11	22	8	3	2	2	3	7	2	1	1	1	1
Typhoid Fever	1	16	17	8	9	2	2	3	7	2	4	6	5	1
Malaria														
Smallpox														
Measles		5	5	3	2		1	3	4	1				
Scarlet Fever	1	2	3	3			2	1	3					
Whooping Cough	9	51	60	31	29	35	18	7	60					
Diphtheria	2	48	50	21	29	1	14	20	35	15				
Influenza	1	23	24	11	13	5		1	6	1		3	6	8
Epidemic Meningitis														
Cerebro Spinal	8	35	43	26	17	7	3	4	14	9	6	12	2	
Other Epidemic Diseases	1	1	2				1		1	1				
Tuberculosis of Lungs	2	625	627	481	217	2	4	3	9	17	20	349	183	26
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	4	5	26	10	14	6	9	29	8	1	4		
Other Tuberculosis		6	74	44	30	4	3	8	15	8	14	23	10	4
Cancer, Malignant Tumor	6	345	351	131	214							4	49	186
Simple Meningitis	1	44	45	25	20	7	4	9	20	8	6	7	4	
Apoplexy, Softening of														
Brain	15	341	356	173	183						2	31	144	180
Organic Heart Diseases	48	551	599	316	283	15	2	3	20	40	24	102	205	208
Bronchitis	18	137	155	73	82	72	14	3	89			6	1	35
Pneumonia, lobar	1,339	413	1,752	372	181	51	34	21	106	19	33	151	154	84
Pneumonia, Broncho	34	77	111	100	115	10	4	18	133	4	3	12	23	36
Other Respiratory Diseases	9	128	137	64	63	6	5	6	17	3	5	27	59	35
Diseases of Stomach														
(Cancer excepted)	1	11	12	39	27	11	2		13	1	5	22	16	9
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)	19	296	315	187	128	25	56	9	315					
Appendicitis and Typhilitis	1	50	51	28	23					10	6	21	12	3
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	2	31	33	14	19	6			6	1	2	8	8	8
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	70	71	49	22						1	18	38	14
Bright's Disease and Nephritis	1	45	46	426	242	4	5	4	13	10	22	126	28	244
Diseases of Women														
(not Cancer)	2	14	16		10						2	8	3	3
Puerperal Septicaemia	1	5	6		6						1	5		
Other Puerperal Diseases		23	23		23						4	9		
Congenital Debility and Malformation	28	42	70	236	144	430			430					
Old Age	1	45	46	9	37								1	45
Accident	16	280	296	219	77	6	7	28	41	43	3	73	6	34
Homicide	3	22	25	20	5	2			2		3	18	2	
Suicide	1	63	64	50	14						2	31	28	4
Ill-defined Causes														
All Other Causes	4	516	520	347	216	38	16	19	73	36	28	14	18	158
Totals for 1916	6,360	6,991	13,351	3,537	2,820	1,026	390	405	1,821	254	335	1,194	1,500	1,184

The rate of mortality per 1,000 of population as against 15 for the year of 1916. The population of Newark is estimated for these figures at 490,000. The death rate for the year of 1916 was based upon a population of 385,000.

Mortality From Contagious Diseases.

A striking feature of the mortality during 1917 was the decrease in deaths from epidemic disease. This was especially shown in the case of poliomyelitis, measles, broncho pneumonia, influenza, diphtheria and scarlet fever.

Diseases.	Deaths in 1917	Deaths in 1916
Poliomyelitis	11	376
Measles	5	102
Broncho Pneumonia.....	211	264
Influenza	24	45
Diphtheria	50	57
Scarlet Fever.....	3	7
Totals	304	851

The increased numbers of deaths during 1917 from contagious disease were principally represented by whooping cough, epidemic meningitis, lobar pneumonia and bronchitis.

Diseases	Deaths in 1917	Deaths in 1916
Whooping Cough.....	60	25
Epidemic Meningitis.....	43	22
Lobar Pneumonia.....	553	497
Bronchitis	155	137
Totals	811	681

The fatality from whooping cough among young children is well known by the age period at these deaths during 1917, all being recorded as occurring under 5 years of age.

The age period at death under the epidemic meningitis head comprised all ages up to 64, although 14 of the 43 deaths recorded occurred under 5 years and 15 between 5 and 24 years.

The deaths from bronchitis are classed under contagious diseases for the reason that the greater number are due to infection by specific organisms. Inasmuch as 89 of these deaths occurred in children under 5 years, and as bronchitis is not a common cause of death as seen in children at autopsies, it is conceivable that the greater number of these deaths may be rightly classified under pneumonia of both types.

The increase in the number of deaths from lobar pneumonia in 1917 is balanced by the decrease in the number of broncho pneumonia, so that the fatality from these diseases shows little change from that of 1916

Increased Fatality from Heart Disease.

There was a considerable increase in the deaths due to organic heart disease in the city, 599 deaths from this cause being recorded in 1917 as against 495 in 1916.

It is significant that 307 of these were between 25 and 64 years of age, a period of life during which activities of the body and mind are greatest. Stress and strain are usually responsible for the breaking down of the reserve of heart capacity, especially when there is a heart weakness resulting from the contagious diseases of childhood. It is impossible to determine, except by hospital records or by memory of childhood illnesses, in each case how far we

must recognize the part played by epidemic diseases in the breakdown of the heart function in middle and late life. Certain it is that in many instances inherited heart weakness results from damage done as the result of unrecognized heart disease occurring in childhood attacks of scarlet fever and diphtheria.

The relationship existing between rheumatism in early life and heart disease is sufficiently well established and especially is this important with the knowledge that slight rheumatic symptoms do not by any means indicate the extent of the damage done to the heart by the infecting organism.

Apoplexy and Bright's Disease.

The deaths from apoplexy numbered 356 during the year being an increase of 13 over 1916 from this cause. The mortality from this cause is confined nearly exclusively to late life. In 324 of the instances the age at death was over 40 years. Contrary to the usual belief more females succumbed than males, 183 to 173.

The mortality from Bright's disease amounted to 698, 6 less than 1916. The fatality for the disease was greater in males 426 to 272 females and the age at death was most frequently between 45 and 64 years. In more than three fourths of the instances death from Bright's disease occurred after 45 years.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND DISEASE PREVALENCE BY WARDS, 1917.

Ward	Births	Deaths	Diseases Reported
1.....	1,184	452	1,763
2.....	279	384	889
3.....	1,146	433	1,965
4.....	213	295	545
5.....	866	363	905
6.....	406	289	905
7.....	487	295	973
8.....	622	369	1,579
9.....	660	376	1,208
10.....	968	332	1,128
11.....	887	275	906
12.....	868	394	1,040
13.....	925	395	1,791
14.....	1,258	498	1,759
15.....	440	263	832
16.....	725	327	1,713

The Prevalence of Reportable Diseases.

The reportable diseases recorded by the Department of Health in the whole city during 1917 numbered 19,628 as compared with 20,409 for 1916. The decreased prevalence occurred in the following diseases:

Disease	Incidence for 1917	Incidence for 1916
Dysentery	111	126
Diphtheria	870	923
Scarlet Fever	600	885
Tuberculosis	2,097	2,410
Infantile Paralysis	35	142
Measles	2,063	8,583
Erysipelas	211	238
Totals	6,986	14,006

whooping cough shows a low record in this city for 1917 and more than a proportionate increase in 1918 when there were 108 reported cases. The disease was reported from every ward of the city and in several instances from a large percentage of common families. Infection in one family

causes several pneumonitis reported during the year were all "carry over" from the previous summer. This small number of infections again suggests the truth of the theory that to favor the spread of poliomyelitis in any community there must be present a sufficient number of children susceptible to the disease to provide the material for its growth.

It is not the fact that there were sufficient virulent cases in the city as shown by the decrease in the deaths from this cause in 1917 there was not an excessive prevalence at any time during the year although the cases reported exceeded the number then ordinarily existing in non-epidemic times.

The largest decrease in disease prevalence appears in the case of measles where the number would seem to have been at a low year for this disease.

The considerable decrease in reported cases of tuberculosis all forms for 1917 against 322 cases. There is now a marked increase in the deaths from all forms of the disease, 818 in 1917 against 783 for 1916.

As a result of the work now being done to no very great lessening in the prevalence of the infectious diseases such time as proper accommodation is provided for the infected cases of these diseases which are responsible in great part for its spread among children and among adults. Until such is provided our attempts to deal with the infectious diseases are tantamount to the education of the infected individual in the care of the disease in a proper sanatorium as well as in the isolation of the cases in order to insure the safety of families and the public.

The following table of disease prevalence throughout the city were as follows:

Disease	Incidence in 1917	Incidence in 1916
Lobar Pneumonia	2,234	1,577
Broncho Pneumonia	1,108	1,056
Epidemic Meningitis	66	37
Whooping Cough	3,625	824
Chickenpox	2,128	1,400
Mumps	1,424	648
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	24	17
Hook Worm	17	0
Totals	10,626	5,559

In the above table whooping cough shows the greatest proportional increase for 1917. The disease was reported from every city ward. The mortality appears to be 16 per cent of all cases. There will be no limit to the spread of this disease. It is regarded by parents as a trivial infection. It is for this reason that whooping cough is spread from child to child and from family to family by unrestricted commingling of the sick with the well.

DISEASES REPORTED BY WARDS, 1917

DISEASES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Typhoid Fever	15	12	8	3	2	4	4	13	4	8	6	12	7	4	3	6	111
Diphtheria	126	24	68	12	43	48	42	44	44	26	29	74	73	77	44	90	870
Scarlet Fever	32	14	60	10	30	27	25	53	39	30	56	28	85	73	26	81	669
Tuberculosis	171	144	239	91	162	84	137	111	162	116	43	93	148	250	104	100	2097
Pneumonia Lobar	208	139	185	96	138	82	119	134	111	202	65	136	153	191	99	89	2234
Pneumonia Broncho	208	41	78	35	88	37	48	76	56	95	29	79	52	84	51	51	1108
Epidemic Meningitis	12	1	6	4	4	2	8	4	4	3	2	1	3	4	4	4	66
Infantile Paralysis	5	1	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	35
Whooping Cough	301	112	266	85	110	185	149	272	243	181	172	180	515	341	189	324	3625
Measles	158	96	266	55	72	111	103	174	147	108	137	38	118	73	58	349	2063
Chickenpox	126	60	275	47	85	138	77	251	111	110	130	134	191	199	55	130	2128
Mumps	123	19	210	29	57	42	29	229	70	85	63	61	144	132	22	109	1424
Mental Deficiency			1		1	2	3		1			1				1	10
Smallpox				1											1		2
Trachoma			1	1			1			3				1			7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	3	1	1	1		1	1			5	2	2		3	24
Fryspelas	13	9	17	5	14	11	19	9	7	8	5	21	27	14	18	14	211
Epilepsy	2	4	2	5	2	4	3		2	2	1	5	2	6	3	5	48
Malaria	1	1	3		2		2	1	2			3		1	1	2	20
Puerperal Fever			1				1										2
Puerperal Septicaemia	1	1	3									2	1	1	2		11
German Measles	161	192	239	49	78	114	192	196	251	128	160	141	248	289	138	329	2905
Tetanus	1	2				1						1					5
Dysentery										1						2	3
Rabies																1	1
Hookworm			17														17
Other Rep'rle Diseases	6	16	13	11	9	13	8	7	11	11	4	16	15	14	9	9	172
Industrial Poisonings																	
Mercury Poisoning									1								3
Lead Poisoning	1		3	2	6	2	1	2	1			5	2		2	1	28
T. N. T. Poisoning				1													1
Compressed Air Illness											1						1
Total	1763	889	1965	545	905	905	973	1579	1208	1128	906	1040	1791	1759	832	1713	19901

Lobar pneumonia showing the large proportional increase above 1916 is especially associated with occupations exposed to hazards of extremes of temperature or to insanitary working atmospheres. Some measure of this increase is doubtless due to the increased exposure of laborers many of whom have not acquired sufficient immunity to this climate.

The case fatality is 21 per cent and is comparatively a normal figure for this disease. It would indicate that we have in this city no unusual type or to which a large bulk is spread, though the opportunity to any great extent labor return that not could be conveyed from one community to another, but tends to extend more widely a more closely related groups of the population.

especially among those working or living under identical social and industrial environments.

The causative agent is evidently different from that responsible for the prevalence of epidemic pneumonia at this time present in New York City.

The increased occurrence of epidemic meningitis in Newark is shown by nearly double the number of cases reported in 1918 as compared with the previous year. The cases show a virulent type as indicated by the case mortality which is 60 per cent. There is no doubt that the infection is spread by means of healthy carrier. It would therefore seem that there must be an increasing number in our community. The present outbreak is a particularly menace at this time when so many soldiers of the National Army are at home on leave.

It is for this reason that meningitis may be readily carried into camps by means of healthy carrier individuals. We guard against any such circumstance, no soldier should live in a family where meningitis has been present within a period of six months.

Hook Worm.

A new worm in common with diseases in this city is hook worm. It would appear to have been imported from the South where it is normally prevalent. Seventeen cases of hook worm are known to exist in Newark, many of these being school children in whom the disease was first detected by the physicians of the Board of Education. It is unlikely to spread in this climate for the reason that its transmission depends upon a sewage infected soil around homes associated with the practice of going barefoot at all seasons of the year. The worm makes its way through the skin of the toes into the body cavity. C. V. C.

SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN OF PRE-SCHOOL AGE.

For the past twenty five years child hygiene work has been directed primarily to the prevention of infant mortality and the removal of physical defects in the school child. The very progress that has been made in these two age groups has made students of child welfare realize that the important age group between one and six years has been quite neglected. In a way this was natural. The high infant mortality of a decade ago directed attention to the first year of life, and the effect of defects in school children on mental development quickly created intense interest in the child of school age. The romping period, however, is one of relatively low mortality and does not come under the purview of any organized group. It naturally has taken longer for students of child welfare to appreciate the importance of this age group to child development and to organize for its proper supervision.

The Department of Health has now established in connection with its child hygiene program two consultations, one at the Belmont Avenue School on Monday between 2 and 5 o'clock, and another at Health Station No. 1 corner

Clatside street and Sixth avenue on Wednesdays between 2 and 5 o'clock for the examination of children of the pre-school age where apparently well children will be examined and instructions given to mothers as to their feeding and management and need of obtaining medical care for any special conditions or defects that may require it. In this way we will as far as our appropriation allows supervise the feeding and care of children from birth to the time that they enter school. A consideration of the relationship of the first years of life to the health and efficiency of the school child will point out the wisdom of this course.

Importance of Early Years.

The years of most rapid growth and change are the crucial periods in the life of any organism, and it is in the pre-school period that the basis is laid for health and efficiency for normal mental and physical life. The full grown tree will withstand draught and famine but the sapling is distorted and stunted if planted in poor soil and deprived of sunlight and water. In a recent number of the Survey a picture of a tree was shown that was fully mature as indicated by the fruit it had borne and the number of cones which if fully grown would have measured about six feet, but grew only to a height of six inches on account of the meager soil into which the seed had fallen. So even a child of good inheritance may be deprived of its health and vigor through poor care and an unfavorable environment. A thorough knowledge of the processes of growth and their relation to the conditions found during school life of the dangers to which the growing organism is exposed and the injuries it so frequently sustains may help to prevent burdens from being prematurely placed on an immature and unprepared organism and enable us to prevent where now we try to cure.

Importance of First Year of Life.

The first year is the most important to the school child. At birth an infant weighs seven pounds and measures twenty inches, at the end of the first year it has tripled its weight and added 50 per cent to its height, at the end of the second year it weighs twenty-six pounds and measures thirty-two inches at the end of the sixth year it weighs forty-five pounds and measures forty-four inches. In the first six years then a child increases its birth weight sevenfold and doubles its height while in the next six years a child less than doubles its weight and increases but 25 per cent in height.

Brain and Heart.

During this period of rapid growth the brain and heart undergo their most important development. The nutrition of the first two years of life is especially important for the normal growth of the brain. At birth the brain of the male child weighs eleven and a half ounces, at three months seventeen and a half ounces, at six months twenty-one ounces, at one year, twenty-seven ounces and at two years thirty-three ounces. The brain then has tripled its initial

weight and almost completed its growth, as can be seen from the fact that in the next five years the brain gains but seven ounces in weight and in the next seven years only six ounces. While the brain at birth is one to nine of the body weight at fourteen years it is only one to twenty-five, and in adults one to forty-three. The rapid growth of the brain is shown by the rapid increase in the circumference of the skull, which at birth is fourteen inches, at one year eighteen inches and at five years only twenty inches, after which time there is hardly any increase at all.

Nervous System of School Child Influenced by Nutrition of First Years.

The nutrition of a child that is already suffering through rapid growth will determine whether the work that the nervous system in the child will bring to do. Improper feeding during infancy will deprive the brain of its necessary nutrition especially the mineral salts important elements of potassium and phosphorus that are essential to the normal functioning of the brain, particularly the development of the cerebral inhibitory centers. A child that has been fed improperly from infancy on to school age will be inclined to be weak, nervous, and irritable, and will have a poorly developed and undisciplined nervous system, which is not the best state in which to start the quick reflex, lack of self-control, and the nervousness of adolescence. It is in infancy and early childhood and a proper nutrition of the nervous system that the child is to be reared and states in the *Lancet* goes so far as to say that the child that receives a poor diet is often found to be the child that is prone to be the child that is the child. The *New York Times* in the *Times* states that is often a child to this type of child in school on account of that it is less and restless, less bad temper and little understanding of the child's own nutrition and hygiene during infancy.

The Heart and Child Hygiene.

The development of the heart is likewise rapid and influenced by the nutrition of infancy. In the infant the heart is 80 per cent the weight of the body, while in the adult it is 82 per cent of the body weight. Its volume at birth is 25 cubic centimeters and at seven years 100 centimeters, after which time there is hardly any increase in size. In the first five and a half years the heart almost quadruples its weight and in the next seven years gains only one half of its weight at five years. At birth the weight is 200 grams, at one and a half years 440 grams, at three years 700 grams, at five and a half years, 72 grams, and at ten years, 102 grams.

The recognition of the fact that from the first to the fifth year there is a great increase in the weight and bulk of the heart, but not in its circumference, the muscles becoming thicker and stronger, is most important in the prevention of the heart defects of later life. One can readily appreciate that poor hygiene and poor nutrition at this period would interfere seriously with the normal development of this most important organ.

The heart muscles that are anemic and flabby have little of the reserve force that is necessary to enable it to withstand the emergencies and vicissitudes of

child life and to answer successfully the sudden calls for reserve power that come from shock, injury, excessive exercise, and contagious disease. It is the children with such heart muscles who easily suffer from myocardial changes as a result of the toxemias of contagious disease or fatigue, the strain of work or the excitomotor stimulation of school examinations, prize contests, and school work. It is particularly these that, after even at least a week of convalescence after a disease accompanied by a high fever and toxemias, find that during rest and liberal feeding, who recall that the term bacterial toxins, the heart muscle may be represented and regaining its proper tone. Doctors and parents like to see how a child is doing, speaking, and playing, the efficiency gained, even at the expense of the proper of child life, and want to wait against the major toxemias of post-infectious toxemia, but it is a child that is just recovering from a disease, no matter how mild.

The importance of recognizing the group that is shown by the large number of cases of rheumatic fever occurring during childhood. In New York it is estimated that there are 10,000 cases of rheumatic fever occurring during childhood each year. Rheumatic fever is one of the most serious diseases of childhood. Rheumatic fever is often termed "brother cut" by a report made by Dr. G. Graham in a series of cases studied in the Jacob W. and the German Hospital, New York, that 80 per cent of the cases are due to rheumatic infection. The percentage of the group is also seen in children who are born with developmental defects.

In New York there are 10,000 school children and 100,000 in percentage applies to this have no reason to think it would not be true in the schools of New York, 10,000 children suffering from organic heart disease and probably in the State of New Jersey another 9,000.

The Important Pre-school Years.

Supervision of the pre-school period will permit the early removal and correction of defects before they have had time to interfere with the mental, moral, and physical development of the children. This can be proven by a study of the more important common defects of school life. Cleft palate, hare lip, club foot, and birth paralysis exist from birth and certainly should not wait until school life begins for detection or correction. These conditions require operative interference, and the best results surgically and developmentally are obtained in the first two years of life.

From what has been pointed out as to the rapid development of the brain in the first two years of life and its dependence for normal functional activity on the presence of certain substances as lecithin and phosphorus, it will be readily understood that the proper care, feeding and hygiene of early infancy must bear a relation to the mental development of the school child. The part the internal secretions play in early development has not been sufficiently appreciated. We know that cretinism, which is due to the absence of the thyroid substance, and is cured by the early and continuous administration of

thyroid extract manifests itself in an extreme form of mental and physical retardation. One who understands the development of the normal child can detect even before the end of the first year evidences of mental and physical backwardness that will be invariably influenced by the administration of the thyroid and then as gland cases that show rapid mental development under this treatment and undoubtedly untreated would be counted among the feeble-minded in later life.

Just as a poor seed may sprout in good soil with plenty of light, air and water so a child, though in the first spring of poor stock can be greatly benefited by good treatment, proper environment and the early removal of all the defects that interfere or hinder development such as adenoids, aural catarrh and errors of articulation. It will be found that there are a large number of borderline cases of mental backwardness or feeble-mindedness whose future usefulness and development is determined by the environment of the first years of life. Active supervision in the pre-school period will reduce the number of mentally backward.

Spinal Curvature and Early Nutrition.

A common defect in the school period is curvature of the spine and I can still hear the teacher, the doctor and the nurse tell the children to "sit up straight." Now a child does not fail to sit up straight through any mental perversity or desire to be bad. Spinal defects, spinal curvatures and poor posture now, the ultimate basis in muscular weakness, anemia, fatigue and poor nutrition. Of course, faulty habits of sitting and standing, badly adjusted seats and desks, excessive mental as well as physical fatigue, tasks that call into play only a limited group of muscles are exciting causes and should be carefully guarded against during school and home life, but if the child goes to school with plenty of energy, it is born with well set up frame and muscles with a well oxygenated blood system and staple nervous system, it surely is less likely to be unfavorably affected by the environment of early school life which at its best, is unhygienic for a child under eight years of age.

Deformities and Rickets.

The most prolific cause of various bony deformations, as pigeon-breast, bow-legs, knock-knee, weak feet or flat-foot, is rickets, a disease of the young school children of the poorer neighborhoods. It is a disease of poor nutrition and bad hygiene that occurs usually between six months and two years. The disease not only produces these deformities, but predisposes the child to frequent and prolonged catarrhal conditions, anemia and lowered resistance to all forms of disease. In various schools it has been estimated that from thirty to thirty per cent of the children are suffering from the result of rickets. It is particularly common among the colored and Italian children, the former are thought to be influenced by the presence of syphilis in the parents, bad nursing and poor diet and the latter by prolonged nursing.

poor housing, lack of fresh air and the restricted and unbalanced diets of the Italian family. In Newark we have been actively supervising about 3,000 Italian infants, and I am glad to report that practically speaking rickets has been eliminated from this group.

Tuberculosis and Early Nutrition.

Tuberculosis surely finds a more fertile soil in the child suffering from rickets or the results of rickets—deformities of the chest that interfere with respiration, frequent and prolonged inflammatory conditions of the lungs and enlarged bronchial glands, anemia and gastro-intestinal disturbances. The relation of rickets to deformities and impaired growth is well illustrated by the reports of the British army where defects of extremities, flat feet, malformations of chest and spine and stunted growth were responsible for 41.78 rejections per thousand applications. In a series of 717 cripples under sixteen years, ten per cent. were found to be due to rickets. When we think of the after effects of rickets alone and how easily it can be eliminated, we are justified in demanding that all who are interested in the physical and mental well-being of the school child should throw the full weight of their influence with the workers who are trying to guarantee to every child from birth till it enters school, proper care, nutrition and environment. All those who have had experience with examining large numbers of children coming from parents of different economic and social standing know that there is a considerable difference in the percentage of defects in the children of school age that is determined by the difference in cleanliness, early care and environment. We are but applying the principles of democracy and its implications when we ask that these disabilities be removed and every child be given equal opportunity for growth and development.

Milk Teeth Should Be Cared For.

If we believe that every carious tooth is a focus of infection to the whole system every minute it exists, that the condition of the second teeth is influenced very much by the care accorded the first, then surely we should prevent defective teeth and not be satisfied with treating them. Delayed and defective teething is influenced very definitely by syphilis, rickets, toxic conditions, deficient calcium feeding and uncleanness. The first set of teeth are completed by the third year, and so only with work done during the pre-school period can we prevent the development of so many defective teeth in school children.

Eye Troubles Often Begin Before School Age.

Many conditions of the eye begin in the pre-school period and are not detected until the child is well along in school life. Blepharitis, strabismus and defective vision begin commonly between the fourth and seventh year and are dependent often on imperfect nutrition, bad housing, poor hygiene and un-

cleanliness and dirt is a stain and should be detected and corrected early if we would notice the *prajna* in this most important special sense of the body.

Of twenty-two Turkish school children in London two per cent showed some eye disease of which three fourths was said to be due to unwashed faces and dirty eyes. In cases of eye diseases, conjunctivitis and were discovered before there was threat of loss of sight, the majority being under six years of age. It was found that eye troubles of school children are said to be due to epithelial keratitis and to keratitis, two diseases that are responsible for blindness. In some regions most common between the fourth and sixth years of life were found in children suffering from malnutrition of malabsorption. Blindness can be prevented by treatment simple at an early stage, but in some instances the cure is not available, but it consists in treatment by surgery. The eye is treated using all children during the pre-school period.

There are a number of reasons why the prevalence of the condition may be higher in the UK than in the US. First, the prevalence of the condition is higher in the UK than in the US (0.3% vs. 0.1%). Second, the prevalence of the condition is higher in the UK than in the US (0.3% vs. 0.1%). Third, the prevalence of the condition is higher in the UK than in the US (0.3% vs. 0.1%).

Prevention of Blindness: Preschool Program

It is interesting to note that the addition of sight to the intellectual world in which a child is brought up is a great benefit. It is blindness, as the result of neglect, that is the main cause of the child's intellectual and physical organized character. A child who is blind from birth, or who is blind from a cause other than blindness, will have an excellent illustration of the value of preventive work among the visually handicapped. In Newark, in two years, the number of ophthalmic cases has been reduced from thirty-three to thirteen, and it is reported that every case in the past year has been cured.

Early Supervision Desired of Children With Defects.

Without special training deaf mutes cannot speak and the years from one to five, the years of language formation have been lost unless this condition is detected and placed under proper treatment at this early age. In many of the poor homes this is not likely to happen unless a City Department takes an interest in the child. The acquired forms of defective hearing are usually due to infection caused by contact with disease, syphilis, meningitis and post-pharyngeal obstructions. Adenoids, whether the cause of suppurative otitic conditions or not, or a factor that prevents prompt recovery, should be attended to. If this is not done begins it we would prevent defective hearing, or other ill

effects of naso-pharyngeal obstruction and catarrh. Probably one half of the hearing defects of school life would be prevented if proper supervision occurred in the pre-school period.

J. L.

The Increase in Babies' Eye Disease

The figures of the year 1911 show that we have had reported to the Department of Health 24 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum as compared with the 1 for the previous year. This disease is of great importance in infants, inasmuch as a great proportion of our totally blind children have been rendered so from this cause. The tragedy of the whole thing is that ophthalmia neonatorum is entirely preventable, and the specific remedy to be applied is applied free by the State. Nevertheless, the nurses, the doctors, and midwives attending the infants are negligent. The treatment consists of instilling into babies' eyes immediately after birth a few drops of a solution of nitrate of silver. This procedure is one which cannot be neglected in any family and no mother is doing her duty to her child unless she sees that such a precaution is carried out correctly after birth. The remedy is so simple that there can be no argument against it. Physicians, nurses, and mother who neglect to carry out this procedure are not taking personal precautions to preserve the very precious gift of sight which every child can count on as its heritage and right.

PARENTS SEE THAT THE SILVER NITRATE IS USED IN BABIES' EYES AT BIRTH OTHERWISE BLINDNESS MAY RESULT

C. V. C.

REPORTABLE DISEASES

Diseases Reported by Wards for December, 1917

DISEASES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total	Same Month Last Year, 1916	Previous Month
Typhoid Fever	3	3		1				1				1					9	11	8
Diphtheria	4		11	3	3	4	9	3	4		3	5	6	3	3	4	68	98	76
Scarlet Fever	2	2	3	1	1	7	3	9	6	2	7		13	6	7		69	77	26
Tuberculosis	10	16	11	12	8	5	7	14	8	4	4	6	3	20	6	8	142	160	149
Pneumonia Lobar	24	20	13	6	19	6	7	11	14	23	4	11	28	27	6	14	233	176	272
Pneumonia Broncho	27	4	11	7	11	1	5	9	5	16	4	11	12	15	3	9	150	99	106
Epidemic Meningitis		1	1				1			1				2			6	4	3
Infarctus Paratyph																		1	1
Whooping Cough	8	5	24	22	14	11	5	78	26	14	2	11	47	18	11	15	311	242	12
Measles	35	24	7	2	10	6	6	26	31	17	9	3	28	10	4	140	358	75	13
German Measles	1	1	2		1				4		3	1	3	3	1	9	29	18	*
Ch. k. apox	5		15	2	4	10	4	51	10	10	34	5	20	14	2	4	199	141	246
Mumps	48	4	41	11	7	16	12	46	34	11	34	26	55	30	3	57	435	302	12
Mental Deficiency									1							1	2	2	*
Smallpox																		1	1
Trachoma																		3	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum												1					1	17	30
Erysipelas			2	2		1		2	1	1	1	4	3	1		2	20	3	*
E. epsy						1						1				1	5	3	*
Malaria			1													1	2	2	*
Puerperal Fever																		1	1
Puerperal Septicaemia																		1	1
Rabies																		1	1
Dysentery																1	1	1	1
Infantile Polio myelitis																			
Lead Poisoning				1					1			1			2		5	4	*
Total	167	83	141	68	80	66	59	250	154	99	165	87	221	149	50	266	2045	1441	1026
Total, Previous month	161	32	118	16	80	56	44	206	86	93	56	59	155	120	54	105			
Total, Same month last year	111	77	99	41	49	46	43	51	44	85	42	59	59	107	42	71			

*Then recorded as "Other Reportable Diseases," which were 40

DISINFECTING CORPS

Visits to quarantined houses...	8,377	Houses disinfected for diphtheria	64
Houses placarded for contagious diseases	270	Houses disinfected for tuberculosis	81
Total disinfections.	223	Houses disinfected for scarlet fever	57
		Special disinfections..	18

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION OF SANITATION

Number of inspections made from complaint cards.	343
" " original inspections made.....	4,482
Total number of inspections made	5,148
" " " re-inspections made	1,351
" " " nuisances found . . .	1,731
" " " " abated	547
Total number of notices served .	614
Number of cases sent to Law Department	37
" " hours in court.	6 2
" " yards inspected	1,532
" " " found unsanitary	132
" " cellars inspected .	3,310
" " found unsanitary . . .	213
" " factories inspected .	14
" " stables inspected .	134
" " manure accumulations found	48
" " tenement houses inspected.....	353
" " living rooms found unsanitary.....	53
" " houses found unfit for habitation.....	6
" " full privy vaults	1
" " " cesspools	0
Buildings with defective plumbing.	83
" " no city water supply.....	56
" " insufficient or no toilet accommodations	0
Number of days detailed on Spitting Crusade.....	0
" " arrests for violations of Spitting Ordinance.....	0
" " inspections made for licenses.. . . .	131

Plumbing Inspectors

Plumbing inspections made	451
Sewers inspected.....	37
Special inspections made.....	132
Water tests made	49
Smoke tests made.....	11
Plumbing plans approved.....	83

Rabies Inspector

Dog bite complaints investigated	33
Animals sent to pound.	8
Animals examined for rabies.. . . .	3
Animals with rabies.	3
Clinic cases investigated	45
Total investigations.....	156

DETAILED INSPECTORS

Days of inspection at Water Sheds.....	4½
Water Samples taken.	39
Chemical Samples taken.	8
Bacteriological Samples taken.....	31

District Physicians

Families visited	296	Number of patients sent to hospitals.	47
Indigent sick prescribed for	325	Number of deaths	1

Parochial School Nurses' Report

Visits to Schools	162		
Class Inspections Made	25		268
Vaccinations Secured	25		25
Pupils	1		2

City Dispensary.

Number of Patients Treated at the following Clinics	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year	Hospitals	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Pre-Natal	19	12	...	City	60	34	17
Medical	213	239	376	St. Michael's.....	8	2	11
Surgical	341	396	415	St. James.....	9	6	13
Diseases of Skin	95	92	83	St. Barnabas.....	7	11	7
Cases of Syphilis	167	218	196	German	7	11	6
Diseases of Children	83	164	104	Beth Israel.....	12	7	11
Diseases of Women.....	31	44	29	Women and Children	5	5	5
Diseases of G. U. Organs	178	207	158	Babies	7	12	9
Diseases of Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose	84	132	8	Eye and Ear Infirmary	14	23	12
Diseases of the Nervous System	123	158	15	Home for Crippled Children .....	...	0	1
Cases of Tuberculosis	216	282	383	Newark I B Sanatorium	0	1	16
Teeth Extracted	14	18	25	Eight Avenue Day Nursery	0	1	0
Children Vaccinated	8	10	26	Newark Maternity	1	2	0
Orthopedic Cases	136	266	362				
Rectal	9	18	53				
TOTAL	1,720	2,256	2,445	TOTAL	130	114	108
Clinic Prescriptions	237	2941	2,801				

District Prescriptions.

First District Dr. Hill	14	14	36
Second District Dr. Broadway	3	34	5
Third District Dr. Rodekamp	33	23	65
Fourth District Dr. Hirschberg	60	45	35
Fifth District Dr. Fischer	38	37	24
Sixth District — Dr. Jedel	38	20	25
TOTAL	214	173	226

Recapitulation.

Patients Treated ..	1,720	2,256	2,445
Patients Sent to Hospital	130	114	108
Prescriptions Dispensed	2,894	3,114	3,092
Wassermans	0	0	38
Urine Examined	0	0	214
Exudates and Transudates	0	0	178
Sputums	0	0	23
Treponema Pallidum	0	0	4
Intravenous 606 ..	0	0	8

Culture Collector's Report.

Diphtheria Cultures Collected	45	Typhoid	22
Tuberculosis Sputum	8	Catarrhal	49
Wasserman	142	Antitoxin Delivered	144

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION OF BACTERIOLOGY

	Total	Pre-vious Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria			
Number of Primary Cultures Examined	45	519	419
Number of Secondary Cultures	35	198	54
Total Number of Primary and Secondary Cultures Examined	557	746	572
Diphtheria Antitoxin			
Number of Doses on Hand Beginning of Month	412	222	448
Number of Doses Produced During the Month	...	479	...
Number of Doses Distributed During the Month	208	289	312
Number of Doses on Hand at End of Month	204	412	136
Tuberculosis			
Number of Specimens of Sputum Examined	221	207	254
Number of Specimens Containing Tubercle Bacilli	54	50	59
Miscellaneous			
Number of Blood Examinations for Typhoid and Malaria	Pos. 7 38	Pos. 4 38	Pos. 3 49
Number of Doses of Typhoid Vaccine Distributed	15	44	3
Number of Doses of Pluss's Vaccine Distributed	85	56	...
Number of Milk Examinations (City Supply)	128	244	89
Number of Spec. for Catarrhs Infection Examinations	Pos. 54	Pos. 26 93	60
Rabies			
Preventive Treatment Exposed Persons	4	2	...
Animals Examined for Rabies	Pos. 2	Pos. 1	Pos. 1
Dogs	3	4	1
Cats	...	...	...
Other Animals	...	...	...
Disinfection Tests	46	43	16

CITY WATER SUPPLY.

Date 1917	ORIGIN OF SAMPLE	Bact. per CC	Amount of Sample Causing Fermentation in Glucose Baul- tion and Lactose 3 cc				
			1	1	1	1	5
			20	10	5	2	0.5
Dec. 7th	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream	430	..	..	..	..	+
"	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream	360	..	..	..	..	+
"	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River...	270	..	..	..	..	+
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River.	130	..	..	..	..	+
"	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse	230	..	..	..	..	+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	18	..	..	..	..	+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	12	..	..	..	..	..
"	Bell Mt. Reservoir Inlet Gatehouse	100	..	..	..	..	..
"	Bell Mt. Reservoir Outlet Gatehouse	120	..	..	..	..	..
"	Board of Health Office, Plane & William Streets	60	..	..	..	..	+
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	70	..	..	..	..	+
"	Prudential Ins. Co. City Water Before Filtration	8	..	..	..	..	..
"	Prudential Ins. Co. City Water After Filtration	90	..	..	..	..	..
Dec. 28th	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream	8	..	..	..	..	..
"	Clinton Stream Above Oak Ridge Stream	70	..	..	..	..	+
"	Kanouse Creek Above Pequannock River	100	..	..	..	..	+
"	Echo Lake Stream Above Pequannock River.	40	..	..	..	..	+
"	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse	...	..	..	..	..	..
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir Inlet Gatehouse	40	..	..	..	..	..
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir Outlet Gatehouse	45	..	..	..	..	..
"	Bell Mt. Reservoir Inlet Gatehouse	40	..	..	..	..	..
"	Bell Mt. Reservoir Outlet Gatehouse	30	..	..	..	..	..
"	Board of Health Office, Plane & William Streets	20	..	..	..	..	..
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	20	..	..	..	..	..

REPORT OF CITY CHEMIST

Total number of milks analyzed..	96	Total number of samples below	
Above the Standard of Solids...	89	Standard	7
Average for Solids above Standard	12.35%	Sealed Samples analyzed.....	90
Average for Fats above Standard.	3.63%	Sealed samples below Standard..	7

City Water

There is but little change in the analytical data from the previous month. The turbidity is somewhat less and there is some variation in the nitrogen content in the individual samples, but the general quality remains good.

The temperature of the laboratory sample decreased from 50% to 40% F

DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Clinics

140 children were treated at the clinic during the month; 15 received the Von Pirquet test; 6 showed a positive reaction and 9 were negative. 76 adults were treated at the clinic during the month, 29 of whom were treated at the Laryngeal clinic, making a total attendance at the various clinics for the month of 216.

Reported Cases

143 cases were reported during the month; 54 by physicians, 29 by Tuberculosis clinic, 18 by Glen Gardner clinic, 12 by Soho clinic, 13 by hospitals.

Disposition of Cases

During the month the Bureau placed 25 patients in the City Hospital, 6 in St. Michael's Hospital; 25 patients were referred to Glen Gardner clinic, 15 to Soho clinic.

25 names were referred to the various charitable organizations for relief, 10 cases were referred to the Overseer of the Poor, 8 children were referred to the Open Air Schools, 3 cases referred to the Red Cross Society for help.

Field Work

Number of visits made	978	Deaths among patients... ..	24
Patients on hand at beginning of month	668	Referred to Tuberculosis Clinics.....	172
Patients on hand at end of month...	650	Referred to other Clinics.....	27
		Referred to Relief Bureaus.	24

HEALTH BULLETIN

FOOD AND DRUG DIVISION

	Previous	
	Total.	Month
Sealed Chemical Samples Taken.....	96	162
Sealed Chemical Samples Below Standard	4	2
Preliminary Chemical Samples Taken .....	.	36
M I L K Sediment Samples of Milk Taken.....	...	..
Bacteria Samples of Milk Taken.....	135	231
Bacteria Samples Above the Required Amount	27	20
Streptococci or Pus.....	6	6
Total Number of Samples of Milk Taken	238	389
Dairies Scored .....	...	..
Dairies Re-scored	43	47
Pasteurizing Plants .....	...	..
Receiving Stations .....	...	..
Bottling Plants	32	25
Recommendations Sent to Farmers Pertaining to Our Milk Supply .....	...	..
Food and Drug Samples Taken With State Inspector.....	...	..
Inspections for Food and Drug Exposures.....	2	8
Complaints Investigated	41	32
Complaints Verified	26	18
Notices Served	7	53
Restaurants	28	33

Veterinarian and Meat Inspector

Total meat carcasses examined	18,062
“ beef “ “	5,122
“ calf “ “	2,087
“ lamb and sheep carcasses examined	6,015
“ number of inspections of meat establishments... ..	1,763
“ “ “ carcasses condemned.....	10

AVERAGE BACTERIAL ANALYSIS AND DAIRY SCORES OF MILK SAMPLES FOR DECEMBER, 1917.

A. RAW MILK—Bacteria allowed, 100,000 per C. C.

Dairy	Address	Producer.	Dairy Score	Bacterial Counts
A. Hall, 481 Chandler Ave., Irvington, N. J.		Others	75	16,000
E. Krueger, 40 Amsterdam St., Ct.		Own	80	100,000
J. H. Schmidt, 80 Boden Ave.			80	131,000

B. PASTEURIZED MILK—50,000 Bacteria per C. C.

	Creamery	
Wm. Provost, Inc., 10-14 Nassau St., City.....	Own	14,800

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE

Supervised Babies

Babies under supervision since January 1, 1917	4,059
New babies placed under supervision during December from birth records	177

Deaths of Supervised Babies

Visited by Division Nurse	9
Before nurse visited baby	3

Character of Feeding of Supervised Babies

	Total	Breast	Partial	Artificial
Under 6 months of age	1,019	983	25	11
Prenatal babies for one month	33	33	0	0

Prenatal Care

Expectant mothers supervised since January 1, 1917	1,059
New cases placed under supervision during December	79

Supervised Mothers Delivered During December

Attendant At Birth	Mothers Delivered	Living Births	Mothers Who Died	Babies Who Died Under 1 Month	Still Births	Mis- carriages
Total	33	33	0	0	0	0
Midwife	25	25	0	0	0	0
Physician	5	5	0	0	0	0
Hospital	3	3	0	0	0	0

Consultation Stations

Visits made by teachers to homes of mothers	2,002
Visits made by mothers to consultation stations	503

Little Mothers' Leagues

Meetings held during December	12
Attendance at meetings	296
Enrolled membership of September class	193

Housing and Sanitation

Cases reported during December	39
--------------------------------	----

Contagious Diseases

Cases reported during December	0
--------------------------------	---

Older Children

Defects detected	4
Defects corrected	1

Prevention of Blindness

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

New Cases	Treatment	Condition	Old Cases	Treatment Home and Dispensary	Condition
0	0	0	2		Cured

Trachoma

New Cases	Treatment	Condition	Old Cases	Treatment Home and Dispensary	Condition
0	0	0	1		Improving

Puerperal Deaths

Cases referred to division during December	3
Attended by midwife	1

Supervision of Midwifery

Complaints received and investigated	3
Bottles of silver nitrate distributed to midwives	6
Postpartum cases attended by Supervisor	8
Midwifery visits	71

BIRTHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR.

December, 1917.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non-Residents	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored	Illegitimate
Births	91	16	92	23	73	29	59	57	47	95	34	90	73	98	43	74	43	1037	495	542	1003	34	14

MOTHERS !!

This Baby is Blind



Who is to blame?

*One drop of Silver Nitrate
Solution in each eye after birth
would have saved the baby's sight.*

**Ask your Doctor
or Midwife to use it.**

FEBRUARY, 1918

HEALTH BULLETIN



*"That bread should be so dear,
And flesh and blood so cheap!"*

HOOD

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

CHARLES P. GILLEN,
Mayor

JOHN J. GILLEN,
Deputy

Department of Health

CHARLES V. CRASTER, M. D., D. P. H., Health Officer.

ORGANIZATION OF DIVISIONS

DIVISION OF SANITATION	. Wm H. Young, Chief Clerk
DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS.	. Dr T N Gray, Director
DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE	. . . . . Dr Julius Levy, Director
DIVISION OF FOOD AND DRUGS...	. . Samuel G. Sharwell, Chief Inspector
DIVISION OF DISINFECTION	. . . . . Thomas Mulligan, Chief
LABORATORY DIVISION	. . . . . Dr R. N. Connolly, Bacteriologist
DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES	. . Dr Edward E Worl, Superintendent
DISPENSARY DIVISION	. . Wm A Smith, Apothecary
PLUMBING DIVISION	. . Chas. A. Hallgring, Chief
VITAL STATISTICS.....	Elbert S. Ball

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MONTHLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY THE

Department of Health, Newark, New Jersey

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Newark, N. J., February, 1918

No. 13

A DRUG ADDICT CLINIC.

The Narcotic Clinic for the Study and Treatment of Drug Addicts, has been established by the Department of Health. Practically all the patients who have applied for treatment impress one as being sincere in the expressed desire to overcome their affliction. A few triflers have appeared, but these soon retired upon learning that neither Heroin, cocaine, nor hypodermic medication was obtainable. The results of observation thus far confirm the well known fact that addicts almost invariably take far greater quantities of their accustomed drug than they require for physical comfort, and that they can rapidly be converted to the use of milder narcotics in diminished doses.

The theory underlying the principles of treatment here given is that the drug addict is suffering from a chronic toxemia, the toxic agents being the unexcreted products of his perverted metabolism plus the decomposition products of the drug taken. When the accustomed drug is withheld the toxic products are rapidly thrown into the circulating blood and lymph and the toxemia becomes acute manifesting itself in the well known withdrawal symptoms.

The aim of treatment is to withdraw the accustomed drug with a minimum of distress in order to make possible the restoration to health without necessitating physical restraint.

The general plan of treatment embodies psychotherapy, substitution of a milder narcotic, rapid reduction in dose, stimulation of cellular activity, dilution of the toxic agents and elimination.

The clinic is held in the City Dispensary, Plans and William streets, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 o'clock. The co-operation of the medical profession is invited.

C. A. R

HEALTH BULLETIN

ACCIDENTS IN NEWARK IN 1917.

During the year 1917 296 fatal accidents were reported in this city. This was seven less than the preceding year. It was notable, however, that automobiles were responsible for a larger number of fatalities than under any other cause, sixty-three being listed under this head. As in previous years it would appear from our figures that a greater number of these accidents which resulted fatally could have been prevented and in many cases the absence of ordinary caution and vigilance on the part of the victim brought about the fatal issue.

The accidents, with their causes, age and sex, are here put forth.

Poisonings.

There were four deaths reported during the year as being the result of poisoning, all being females. Ages under this head were one under 20 and three from 20 to 59 years. The causes of poisoning fatalities were due in two instances to bichloride of mercury, one to carbolic acid and one was attributed to the eating of toadstools.

Deaths from Fire.

Four deaths are recorded as being due to conflagration, and in this case all were in males and the ages were between 20 and 59 years.

Under the heading of fire we have forty-nine deaths brought about by burns and scalds. 23 of these were in males and 26 in females, 9 were due to scalds, 5 to burns produced by matches, 14 to stove burns, 3 to bonfires, 2 to lighted candles, 2 to burns from boiling lard, 1 to boiling water, 1 to fire as a result of smoking in bed, 2 were due to acid burns, 2 to hot metal, 1 to escaping steam, and in seven cases the exact cause of the burns was not stated.

The prominence of children as victims of burns is conspicuously shown by a study of the age periods under this head, where it is found that nearly 50 per cent. were children under 5 years of age. In all these latter cases the fatal accidents occurred in the homes and the causes were such homely things as upsetting tea kettles, frying pans, and in one case a pan of boiling lard was upset by a cat.

There is no more preventable propaganda required than in our homes and in the care of children, where reasonable precautions should have obviated these unnecessary deaths.

Carbon Monoxide Poisoning.

Of the thirty-five deaths due to the breathing of illuminating gas twenty-four were in males and eleven in females. This is an increase of eleven over the fatalities under the same head last year. There has been reason to suppose that the quality of the gas supplied for household purposes in Newark has been poorer and a greater percentage of water gas was contained therein. Inasmuch as water gas contains a great proportion of carbon monoxide, the illuminating gas becomes correspondingly more poisonous. The diminished coal supply this winter, it is probable, had something to do with the increased use of gas heating

fixtures and in many of these cases the gas tubing is none of the best and is liable to become leaky. It is a good precaution to turn off all gas jets before retiring, for the reason that differences in gas pressure during the night are sometimes sufficient to put out a low burning flame and when later the pressure is resumed the living rooms become filled with gas.

Deaths from Gasolene Fumes.

Two deaths were reported as being due to fumes from gasolene engines, both being males.

This department has drawn attention to the danger of running gasolene engines in closed garages, repair shops, etc. Where such is required as a normal procedure some style of exhaust flue should be adopted to carry the fumes to the outside air. The skylight in the center of the garage does not carry out these gases and a system of exhausts should be placed on the floor level.

Deaths from Suffocation.

In 1917 four deaths were recorded as being due to suffocation, two males and two females. In all cases these were children, and two were under 1 month, one under 4 months and one was a nursing baby.

Drowning.

The deaths under the heading of drowning numbered fifteen, the greater preponderance being in males, thirteen.

Fatal Falls.

Falls as a cause of death were responsible in forty-seven instances. Thirty-nine were males and eight females. Five of these deaths occurred under 5 years of age and fifteen of them at the age of 60 and above. The cause of these fatal accidents are reported as being due to falling on stairs 9, falling from scaffolds and buildings 7, falls out of windows 4, falls off porches 5, falls on the street 7, falls in buildings 4, fall on a boat 1, fall from a bicycle 1, fall from a ladder 1, falling into mixing vat 1, fall on stone stoop 1, fall from bridge 1, and in five cases the exact kind of the fall was not stated.

There were three accidental deaths reported, also, as being due to machinery, all males, the exact number as that of the previous year.

Deaths Due to Automobiles.

The deaths from automobiles included forty-nine males and fourteen females, an increase of nine over the previous year. Sixteen were under 10 years of age, between 10 and 20, 10, between 20 and 29, 6, between 30 and 39, 7, and 24 deaths occurred in persons 40 years of age and over.

We have again to report the deaths under this heading as showing an increase, and this would indicate that there is increased recklessness in the driving of automobiles and a decreased regard on the part of the public for ordinary safety precautions when crossing streets. There would seem to be a necessity

ing to the proverbial safety motto. The general means to refresh the admonition as to dangerous things should not be carried to the verge of indifference. Many of these deaths from automobiles are amongst the well-to-do graduates of the community. The more universal observance of traffic rules and suggestions of automobilists by the police department and the general use of bumpers on automobiles would go a long way toward decreasing the number of deaths from automobile accidents. We should not forget, however, that our safety is our own business and it is our duty to try our every precaution to protect ourselves and our neighbors.

There was one death reported in Newark as having been caused by a motorcycle.

Railroads.

There were four railroad accidents fatal to 14 being males and 2 females. The ages were: 2 years, 1; 3 years, 1; 8 years, 1; 20 to 29 years, 5; 30 to 39 years, 3; 40 to 49 years, 2; 50 to 59 years, 2, and 68 years, 1.

Street Railways.

Street railways were responsible for 13 fatal accidents, 11 being males and 2 females. Three of these deaths were of children. The ages were: 4 years, 1; 6 years, 1; 8 years, 1; 10 to 19 years, 1; 20 to 29 years, 3; 30 to 39 years, 1; 40 to 49 years, 1; 50 to 59 years, 3, and 60 to 69 years, 2.

Wagons.

Wagons were responsible for two fatal accidents, both victims being males. The ages were 28 and 3 years. There was only one death reported as being caused by an animal, that of a man, 39 years old, who was run over by a horse.

Fractures.

Fractures were responsible for five deaths, all of which were males. The ages were: 8 to 14 years, 1; 20 to 29 years, 2; 30 to 39 years, 1; 40 to 49 years, 1; and 50 to 59 years, 1, two of these accidents being caused by jumping from a window, one victim falling through a dumb waiter and the details of the other two were not specified.

Elevators.

Elevators caused the death of seven persons, all males. The ages were: 3 years, 1; 4 years, 1; 18 years, 1; 22 years, 1; 27 years, 1; 29 years, 1, and 47 years, 1.

Acids.

Acid from misadmissions, either accidental or not, were the cause of seven fatal accidents. The ages of the victims being: 8 years, 1; 20 to 29 years, 3; 30 to 39 years, 2, and 50 to 59 years, 1.

Two fatal accidents in Newark during 1917 were the result of crushing, both

victims being males. In a week the deaths reported is having been caused by electric shock.

Insolation.

Insolation, or heat prostration from heat was the cause of 44 deaths, 32 of these victims being males and 12 females. Nearly all of these deaths occurred during the first week in July and the first week in August. In the week ending August 1, 1918, these deaths occurred. Twelve of the deaths were of children under 1 year of age, one 1 year old, one 2 to 4 years, one 15 to 24 years, twelve 25 to 44 years, thirteen 45 to 64 years, and eleven 65 years and over.

Other Accidents.

Other accidents not specified were responsible for twelve fatal accidents. Seven were males and five females.

The whole subject of mortality from accidents is so important that a summary of the facts for Newark for the year 1918 is presented by three age groups, and with distinction of sex, in the accompanying table.

Cause of Accident	MALES						FEMALES						TOTAL					
	Ages						Ages						Ages					
	All	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	All	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	All	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64
Poison	4						4						4					
Conflagration	4					4							4					
Burns and Scalds	23	1		1	6	2	26	1			6	4	49	22		6	1	6
Flaming Gas	24				16	7	1			2	2	5	35	2		3	18	12
Exhaust Gas (Automobile)	2			1	1								2			1	1	
Automobile	3						2	2					4					
Tramway	13			8	4		5			2			15			10	4	1
Trains	33	4		4	22	3	8	1			1	6	41	5		4	23	15
Machinery	5				2	1							5				2	1
Automobile	43			18	25	4	14	2		4	5	3	63	4		22	30	
Motorcycle	1				1								1					
Railway (Steam)	4			5	1	1	2				2		15			3	12	1
Railroad Street	11			3	5	1	3			2		1	14	1		5	9	2
Crash	2			1									2			1	1	
Water	2				1	1							2				1	1
Air	1												1				1	
Tram	2					1							2					1
Elevator	2			5	4								7			3	4	
Acid (Explosion)				1	6											1	6	
Electricity	2				2								2				2	
Other Accidents		1		2	4		5	1			4		12	2		2	8	
Totals	219	21		47	23	28	77	19		6	23	19	205	40		63	146	47

E. S. B.

HEALTH BULLETIN

PREVENT FOOD WASTE.

The present necessity for conserving our natural resources speaks eloquently for the careful utilization of the food supply in a direct and personal way in the home of every individual in our community. Our slogan call must be 'Waste not Want not' applied to our living and our work. The lesson to be learned is rigid economy, at the same time guarding against being ungenerous or niggardly. Such a course, apart from the natural needs for the preservation of our democratic ideals, is dictated by our duty to maintain and preserve the health of the nation.

At the outset it must be strongly realized that an economy that taxes the physical well-being of a nation is undesirable and one that if persisted in will become a grave liability tending to bring about lowered vitality and lessened efficiency.

However, an economy based upon prudence and forethought may well be adopted and there are many items in the average dietary that will bear some restriction, curtailment and even elimination. In this class there are included a variety of condiments that could be advantageously foregone, such as strong flavorings, patented sauces and appetizers. These are in many cases not only a detriment to health but also require an unnecessary financial outlay.

Candies and sweets could also to a great extent be restricted in our diet; all such while contributing some energy are unnecessary in unrestricted use, for we are told that excess here works mischief, especially with the digestive systems and teeth of young children.

Vegetables and fruits could largely replace the use of sweets and potatoes could advantageously receive more liberal attention in our diet.

Then there is the "picce de resistance" in our households usually the unnecessarily large meat dish. It is well to remember in this relation that recent statistics show that the so-called degenerative diseases are on the increase and scientists attribute much of this to inordinate living, principally in the use of an improper diet in which meat and rich foods play a leading part. We are told by diet experts that the average person in this country consumes about twice the quantity of meats and fats necessary for the maintenance of our bodies and that it would be a distinct benefit to the national physique in general if we moderate our demands for meat and meat products.

In this respect it is necessary in the present world crisis, out of which we must come victorious if we would vindicate the principles of our democracy, to remember that we have not only to supply our own wants but also those of our allies.

For this reason alone should we without any drastic measures of urgency be impelled to revise our own individual methods of saving, guided by such general rules as have been outlined by the Food Administrator.

With regard to the conservation of meat the following may be of value:
Do not leave the trimmings of meat at the market.

Make use of all fats that can be used in frying shortening or soapmaking.

Preserve meat bones that can be used in making soup

Do not neglect to serve meat from which soup is made

Use left-overs if there are any where possible.

Do not throw away unused bones and scraps of meat

Consider in what way you waste the food you buy, for a little forethought in adopting cooking recipes and method of preparing food may well show how we have hitherto been wasteful and extravagant

H A H

THE TUBERCULOUS COW AND OUR MILK.

Assembly Bill No. 196, introduced January 22 1918 Second Section requires the marking of tuberculous animals, the purpose of which is to cover those cases where the owner does not desire to slaughter reactors etc

The direful nature and alarming extent of tuberculosis as affecting mankind is made clear when we consider the tribute in human lives and money levied annually upon the people of this country by this disease. How many men consider what may be the result of trying to cover up or protect the existence of tuberculosis among their animals and what the consequences may be to those who may use such milk for family purposes particularly as food for children?

The consumer the city population is concerned in the eradication of this disease equally with the stock raiser or milk producer so much so, that if this subject were fully brought to their understanding they would lend their co-operation in every way to eradicate tuberculosis from our dairy herds and not sanction any attempts whatever to preserve or save these diseased animals.

Many economic reasons are advanced for saving the reactor mostly from a stock raiser point of view but as the consuming public in our large cities is interested in the necessity of a careful sanitary control of its milk supply every precaution must be taken in order that our younger generation may be assured of the elimination of this tuberculosis foster mother.

The principal argument advanced at present is the shortage of the milk supply and it is recommended that the reactors be quarantined and the milk pasteurized. Would it not be a detriment to health to allow this under our present system of supervision of pasteurization, not that our owners of pasteurizing plants are dishonest but because it is our duty to know that every precaution is taken to safeguard this work?

In case the milk shortage should become more acute could the consumption not be reduced by the public co-operating in using milk only as a necessity and not as a luxury or beverage?

These arguments are advanced in opposition to any attempt to save the reactor from an economic view. The reactor should be permanently branded and slaughtered at once the sooner this is done the better the prospects are for it passing inspection as food and a serious menace will be eliminated from our milk supply and our dairy herds.

J. N. W., D. V. S.

DIVISION REPORTS

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE
JANUARY, 1918.

	Total Deaths	Males	Females	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	Under 5 years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Total, All Causes	62	41	21	8	26	33	5	14	32	114	170	156
Infantile Paralysis									1			
Typhoid Fever												
Malaria												
Smallpox												
Measles	4	3	1	2	2							
Scarlet Fever												
Whooping Cough	3	2	1		1	2						
Diphtheria	3	1	2		1	2						
Influenza	3	1	2	1								
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)	3	2	1		1						1	
Other Epidemic Diseases												
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)	3	2	1						11	3	4	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	2	1	1			2	2					
Other Tuberculosis	2	1	1						1			
Cancer, Malignant Tumor	21	11	10						2	1		10
Simple Meningitis	1	1			1							
Apoplexy, Softening of the Brain	12	7	5								18	24
Organic Heart Disease	18	11	7					1	2	8	31	26
Bronchitis	12	7	5	1	1	1	18	1			1	7
Pneumonia, Lobar	12	7	5		8		2		4	22	10	14
Pneumonia, Broncho	40	28	12	1	9	8	2			1		5
Other Respiratory Diseases	9	5	4								1	4
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	8	5	3	1							4	2
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)	5	3	2	13	1	1	1					
Appendicitis and Typhitis	3	2	1					2	2			
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction						1						1
Cirrhosis of Liver		4									2	
Bright's Disease and Nephritis	92	68	24					2	2	13	31	43
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)												
Puerperal Septicæmia												
Other Puerperal Disease												
Congenital Debility and Malformation	38	23	15	8			8					2
Old Age												
Accident	18	11	7	1	1			2			13	1
Homicide	3	3										
Suicide	4	3	1									
Ill-defined Causes												
All Other Causes	3	2	1									4

At the birth was 18 per 1,000 of population.
 The present population of Newark is estimated at 236,714.
 The death rate for the month of January, 1918, was 14.3 per 1,000, estimated population.

DEATHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR, JANUARY, 1918.

Ward	Unknown	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored
1	1	1	1			
2	1	1	1			
3	1	1	1			
4	1	1	1			
5	1	1	1			
6	1	1	1			
7	1	1	1			
8	1	1	1			
9	1	1	1			
10	1	1	1			
11	1	1	1			
12	1	1	1			
13	1	1	1			
14	1	1	1			
15	1	1	1			
16	1	1	1			
17	1	1	1			
18	1	1	1			
19	1	1	1			
20	1	1	1			
21	1	1	1			
22	1	1	1			
23	1	1	1			
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26	1	1	1			
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31	1	1	1			
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90	1	1	1			
91	1	1	1			
92	1	1	1			
93	1	1	1			
94	1	1	1			
95	1	1	1			
96	1	1	1			
97	1	1	1			
98	1	1	1			
99	1	1	1			
100	1	1	1			

REPORTABLE DISEASES

Diseases Reported by Wards for January, 1918

DISEASES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year.
Typhoid Fever	4	2		1		2						1	1				11	9	3
Diphtheria	8	2	10	2	3	12	7	2	3	2	5	5	8	4	2	6	81	68	99
Scarlet Fever	4	1	14	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	9	1	14	11	2	6	88	69	78
Tuberculosis	8	9	11	7	5	9	14	3	7	5	1	7	9	9	5	10	122	142	202
Pneumonia - Lobar	26	11	26	8	15	18	15	13	9	28	11	9	22	25	11	18	265	233	312
Pneumonia Broncho	12	6	11	1	8	4	6	5	8	21	3	22	13	7	3	15	145	150	155
Epidemic Meningitis		2	1	2	1					1		2		2			11	6	0
Infantile Paralysis																	1		3
Whooping Cough	3	10	9	10	11	4	6	57	24	26	6	10	66	18	5	26	360	311	66
Measles	37	12	33		10	21	34	42	46	15	24	5	52	18	17	134	506	358	26
German Measles	1	2	1		2		2	2	3	1	3	3	1	4		3	28	29	
Chin chyn	2	5	16	1	6	8	4	19	12	3	5	2	21	9	2	8	123	199	360
Mumps	20	5	53	12	5	28	8	48	42	7	69	15	64	34	11	76	499	415	27
Mental Deficiency																	1	2	
Smallpox																	1		0
Trachoma																			
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			1										1				2	1	2
Erysipelas	2			3			1	1	3	2	5	1	3	3		3	28	20	
Epilepsy	2	1											1				5	5	
Malaria								1										2	
Puerperal Fever																	1		*
Puerperal Septicaemia																	1		
Dysentery									1								1	1	*
Intestinal Parasites																			
Mercurial Poisoning			1			1											1		*
Lead Poisoning					2												3	5	
Total	129	69	188	58	72	112	104	201	160	120	137	85	276	144	62	305	2210		
Total, Previous month	167	83	141	68	80	66	59	250	154	99	105	87	221	149	50	266		2045	
Total, Same month last year	101	64	156	42	90	65	73	84	70	124	46	97	127	103	58	92			1410

These recorded as 'Other Reportable Diseases' which numbered 51

DISINFECTING (ORPS)

Visits to quarantined houses.	8,800	Houses disinfected for diphtheria	62
Houses placarded for contagious disease.		Houses disinfected for tuberculosis	110
Total disinfections	274	Houses disinfected for scarlet fever	45
		Houses disinfected for other diseases	24

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION OF SANITATION

Number of inspections made from complaint cards	721
" " original inspections made	4,824
Total number of inspections made	5,557
" " re-inspections made	1,921
" " nuisances found	4,152
" " abated	1,068
Total number of notices served	694
Number of cases sent to Law Department	73
" " hours in court	23½
" " yards inspected	2,243
" " found unsanitary	582
" " cellars inspected	1,720
" " found unsanitary	368
" " factories inspected	11
" " stables inspected	123
" " manure accumulations found	53
" " tenement houses inspected	416
" " living rooms found unsanitary	33
" " houses found unfit for habitation	5
" " full privy vaults	6
" " cesspools	0
Buildings with defective plumbing	198
" " no city water supply	543
" " insufficient or no toilet accommodations	43
Number of days detailed on Spitting Crusade	0
" " arrests for violations of Spitting Ordinance	0
" " inspections made for licenses	117

Plumbing Inspectors

Plumbing inspections made	270
Sewers inspected	2
Special inspections made	101
Water tests made	22
Smoke tests made	4
Plumbing plans approved	30

Rabies Inspector

Dog bite complaints investigated	32
Animals sent to pound	6
Animals examined for rabies	2
Animals with rabies	1
Clinic cases investigated	32
Total investigations	102

DETAILED INSPECTORS

Days of inspection at Water Sheds	4
Water Samples taken	35
Chemical Samples taken	8
Bacteriological Samples taken	25

District Physicians

Families visited	371	Number of patients sent to hospitals	59
Indigent sick prescribed for	372	Number of deaths	4

Parochial School Nurses' Report

Visits to Schools	228	Other Visits	291
Class Inspections Made	283	Treatments Performed	303
Vaccinations Secured	1	Physical Defects Found	491
Pupils Excluded	60		

City Dispensary.

<i>Number of Patients Treated at the following Clinics</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Previous Month</i>	<i>Same Month Last Year</i>	<i>Hospitals</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Previous Month</i>	<i>Same Month Last Year</i>
Pre Natal	21	19	...	City	38	60	31
Medical	293	213	414	St. Michael's	17	8	18
Surgical	470	344	570	St. James	4	9	10
Diseases of Skin	99	95	101	St. Barnabas	10	7	16
Cases of Syphilis	200	167	264	German	9	7	9
Diseases of Children	73	83	127	Beth Israel	5	12	9
Diseases of Women	34	31	63	Women and Children	0	5	7
Diseases of G U	182	178	189	Babies	19	7	17
Organs	65	84	75	Eye and Ear Infirmary	35	14	31
Diseases of Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose	134	123	154	Home for Crippled Children	6	0	1
Diseases of the Nervous System	368	216	440	Newark T. B Sanatorium	0	0	24
Cases of Tuberculosis	21	14	34	Eighth Avenue Day Nursery	0	0	1
Teeth Extracted	8	8	12	Newark Maternity	2	1	0
Children Vaccinated	127	136	421				
Orthopedic Cases	9	9	43				
Rectal							
TOTAL	2,104	1,720	2,907	TOTAL	145	130	174
Clinic Prescriptions	2496	2370	3557				

District Prescriptions.

First District — Dr. Hill	32	14	49
Second District Dr. Broadnax	60	31	44
Third District Dr. Rodemann	52	33	61
Fourth District Dr. Hirschberg	57	60	68
Fifth District Dr. Fischer	78	38	51
Sixth District Dr. Jede	33	38	31
TOTAL	312	214	305

Recapitulation.

Patients Treated	2,104	1,720	2,907
Patients Sent to Hospital	145	130	174
Prescriptions Dispensed	2,808	2,584	3,862
Wassermans	0	0	6
Intravenous—"606"	0	0	7
Blood Exam.	0	0	8
Urine	0	0	267
Sputums	0	0	5
Exudates and Transudates	0	0	119
Exam. for Trep. Patl.	0	0	5

Culture Collector's Report

Diphtheria Cultures Collected	426	Typhoid	33
Tuberculosis Sputum	214	Catarrhal	48
Wasserman	166	Antitoxin Delivered	154

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION OF BACTERIOLOGY

	Total	Pre- vious Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria			
Number of Primary Cultures Examined	484	405	444
Number of True Cases	64	38	5
Total Number of Primary and Secondary Cultures Examined	607	557	618
Diphtheria Antitoxin			
Number of Doses Produced During the Month	204	40	80
Number of Doses Produced During the 12 Months . . .	183	208	88
Number of Doses on Hand at End of Month	51	204	100
Tuberculosis			
Number of Specimens of Sputum Examined	203	221	240
Number of Positive Results	39	54	64
Miscellaneous			
Number of Blood Examinations for Typhoid and Malaria	50	38	38
Number of Doses of Typhoid Vaccine Distributed . . .	19	15	6
Number of Doses of Pertussis Vaccine Distributed . . .	82	85	100
Number of Milk Examinations City Supply	259	128	300
Number of Specific Catarrhal Infection Examinations . .	80	18	50
Rabies			
Preventive Treatment to Exposed Persons	1	4	1
Animals Examined for Rabies			
Dogs	Pos. 1	Pos. 2	Pos. 1
Cats		3	2
Other Animals Horse	Pos. 1		
Disinfection Tests	2	4	

CITY WATER SUPPLY.

Date 1917	ORIGIN OF SAMPLE	Bact. per CC	Amount of Sample Causing Fer- mentation in Glucose Boui- lon and Lactose Bile					
			1	1	1	1	1	5
			20	10	5	2	0	0
Jan 9th	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream	30						
	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream	20						
	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River	30						
	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River	30						
	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse	30						
	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	40						
	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	30						
	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	10						
	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	40						
	Board of Health Office, Plane and Wil- lam St	10						
	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	20						
	City Water, Prudential Ins Co., before filtration	50						
	City Water, Prudential Ins. Co., after filtration	50						
	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream	40						
	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream	50						
	" " Above Pequannock River	40						
	" " Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River	60						
	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse	50						
	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	70						
	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	60						
	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	60						
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	70						
	Board of Health Office, Plane and Wilham St	70						
	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	70						

REPORT OF CITY CHEMIST

Below the Standard of Solids...	73	Average for the month Standard	472
Above the Standard of Solids...	74	Total number of samples below Standard	5
Average for Solids...		Sealed Samples analyzed	79
and	12.15%	Sealed Samples below Standard	5

City Water

Comparison of the total dissolved solids in the water of the city with the standard for drinking water shows the water to be of good quality. The sample from Cedar Lake showed a very low amount of dissolved solids and more chlorine than usual.

The water as delivered to the laboratory for examination was of good quality.

The temperature has fallen from 40° to 36° F.

DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Clinics

24 children were treated at the clinic during the month. 31 received the Von Pirquet test, 18 showed a positive reaction and 13 were negative. 94 adults were treated at the clinic during the month, making a total attendance at the various clinics for the month 368.

Reported Cases

100 cases were reported during the month, 31 by physicians, 33 by tuberculosis clinic, 22 by Glen Gardner clinic, 18 Soho clinic and 12 by hospitals.

Disposition of Cases

During the month the Bureau placed 10 patients in the City Hospital, and 9 in St. Michael's Hospital. 26 patients were referred to the Glen Gardner clinic and 25 patients were referred to Soho clinic. 13 cases were referred to the Bureau of Charities and 7 to the Overseer of the Poor for relief, 11 children were referred to the Open Air Schools and 3 cases were referred for widows' pensions.

Field Work

Number of visits made	1,296	Deaths among patients	21
Patients on hand at beginning of month	650	Referred to Tuberculosis Clinics	271
Patients on hand at end of month	674	Referred to other Clinics	30
		Referred to Relief Bureaus	23

FOOD AND DRUG DIVISION

		Total.	Previous Month
M I L K	Sealed Chemical Samples Taken.....	121	96
	Sealed Chemical Samples Below Standard.....	7	4
	Preliminary Chemical Samples Taken.....	7	36
	Sediment Samples of Milk Taken.....	...	...
	Bacteria Samples of Milk Taken.....	261	135
	Bacteria Samples Above the Required Amount	32	27
	Streptococci or Pus.....	1	6
	Total Number of Samples of Milk Taken	437	238
	Dairies Scored .....	...	...
	Dairies Re-scored	56	43
Pasteurizing Plants .....		...	...
Receiving Stations .....		...	...
Bottling Plants		63	32
Recommendations Sent to Farmers Pertaining to Our Milk Supply ..		.	.
Food and Drug Samples Taken With State Inspector. ....		...	...
Inspections of Food and Drug Exposures.....		12	2
Complaints Investigated		55	41
Complaints Verified		29	26
Notices Served		29	7
Restaurants		13	28

Veterinarian and Meat Inspector

Total meat carcasses examined.....		13,480
" beef "	" "	3,459
" calf "	" "	1,921
" lamb and sheep carcasses examined...		4,960
" number of inspections of meat establishments.....		1,239
" " carcasses condemned		40

AVERAGE BACTERIAL AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND DAIRY SCORES OF MILK SAMPLES TAKEN FOR JANUARY, 1918.

A. RAW—100,000 Bacteria Allowed per C. C.

Dealer	Pro- ducer	Bacterial Counts	Chemical Analysis		Dairy Score
			Total Solids	Fats	
Bernard Melbus, 46 Sader Pl.	Own	7,400			83½
Arthur Hale, 451 Chancellor Ave., City	Others	16,000			80
Harry Weinstein, 291 Union Ave., Irvington	"	30,000			75½
John Gorb, 38 Melville Pl., Irving	"	34,000			75½
John Stefesock, Vauxhall Road, Union, N. J.	Own	37,000	13.30	4.20	73½
Max Link, 124 Chestnut Ave., Irving	Others	49,000			82
Joe Tomarkin, 80 Carenount Ave., Irving	"	67,000	12.37½	3.45	75½
A. F. Dorer, Union Ave., Union, N. J.	Own	77,000	12.00	3.50	89
Jas. A. Farrington, 12 Oxford St., City	"	83,000			79½
Fred J. Hartlaub, 79 Franklin Terrace, Irvington	Others	85,000	11.95	3.60	73
Em. Krueger, 46 Amsterdam St., City	Own	100,000	12.42½	3.60	77½
Chas. J. Wirasnick, 205 Hillside Ave., Lyons Farms	Others	104,000	12.65½	3.90	82
Julius Ekart, 152 Frankfort St., City	Own	111,000			87½
Harry Kolodn, 433 Stayvesant Ave., Irvington, N. J.	Others	228,000	11.72½	3.20	79
Meyer Koplan, Burnett Ave., Union, N. J.	"	228,000	12.77½	3.65	79
Jacob Koplan, Morris and Burnett Ave., Union, N. J.	"	232,000	12.10	3.37½	79
Ryerson S. Howell, 1179 Stayvesant Ave., Irvington	"	237,000			84
Caroline Wolf, 702 Ferry St., City	Own	810,000	11.90½	3.17½	71½

A. PASTEURIZED—30,000 Bacteria Allowed per C. C.

Fairfield Dairy Co., Montclair, N. J.	Creamery	4,400	12.20	3.55	
Wm. Provost, Inc., 10-16 Nassau St., City	"	13,000			
Borden's Farm Products (Brisben), 63 South 14th St.	"	15,000			
Alderney Dairy Co., 20 Bridge St., City	Own	22,000			
John Schoch, 87 Chester Ave., Irvington, N. J.	"	65,000	12.32½	3.67½	
Borden's Farm Products Co. (New Milford, Pa.), 63 So. 14th St., City	"	272,000			

B. PASTEURIZED—50,000 Bacteria Allowed per C. C.

Wm. Provost, 10-16 Nassau St., City	Own	14,800	11.96½	3.42½	
Joseph Reiman, 32 Pierce St., City	Others	31,000	12.35	3.80	
Achille Manzo, 10 Calumet St., City	"	33,000			
Borden's Farm Products Co., 25 4th Ave., City (Waterville)	Own	33,600	12.27½	3.60	
John Schoch, 87 Chester Ave., Irvington, N. J.	"	41,000	12.15	3.65	
Sam Lemmerman M.I. Road Irvington, N. J.	"	75,000			
Interstate Milk & Cream Co., 273 Elizabeth Ave., City	"	76,000	12.20	3.50	
Alderney Dairy Co., 20 Bridge St., City	"	79,200			
Sewer Bros., 110 Somerset St., City	"	85,000	12.12½	3.32½	
Freder. Schroeder, 837 Hanterdon St., City	Others	120,000			
Geo. Pierce, 4 Earl St.	"	124,000	11.92½	3.30	
Borden's Farm Products Co., 63 South 14th St., City (Branchville)	Own	288,000			

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE.

Supervised Babies

Babies under supervision on January 1, 1918 1624

Deaths of Supervised Babies

Visited by Division Nurse 2

Before nurse visited baby

Character of Feeding of Supervised Babies

	Total	Breast	Partial	Artificial
Under 6 months of age	974	19	11	
Prenatal babies for one month	37	1	0	

Prenatal Care

Expectant mothers supervised on January 1, 1918 3

New cases placed under supervision during January..

Supervised Mothers Delivered During January

Address	Mothers Delivered	Infants Born	Mothers Visited	Babies Who Died Under 1 Month	Still Births	Mis Carriages
Arboret	41	38	0	1	2	1
Wards	33	30	0	1	2	0
Hospitals	4	4	0	0	0	0
Infants	4	4	0	0	0	0
Non-Residents	0	0	0	0	0	1

Consultation Stations

Visits made by nurses to homes of mothers 131

Other Children

Defects corrected 2

Puerperal Deaths

Cases referred to Division during January 3

In no case was a midwife in attendance at any time

Puerperal Sepsis

Cases referred to Division during January 2

Attended by midwife

Prevention of Blindness**Ophthalmia Neonatorum**

New Cases	Treatment Home	Condition Improving
2		

Supervision of Midwifery

Midwifery visits 1

Complaints received and attended

Bottles of silver nitrate distributed to midwives

Postpartum cases attended

Supervision of Unmarried Mothers and Infants

..... 2

Supervision of Boarding Homes

Babies in boarding homes under one year of age 2

Babies in boarding homes over one year of age

Sickness 2

Deaths 1

Requests for boarding homes

Boarding home addresses given

Placed with wet nurse

Inadvisable to separate baby from parent, no boarding home addresses given

..... 3

..... 1

BIRTHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR, JANUARY, 1918.

Wards ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non-Residents	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored	Yellow	Light	Dark
	125	22	95	23	86	34	49	48	51	28	77	83	103	46	71	31	1052	535	517	1009	42				

MOTHERS !!

This Baby is Blind



Who is to blame?

*One drop of Silver Nitrate
Solution in each eye after birth
would have saved the baby's sight.*

**Ask your Doctor
or Midwife to use it.**

MARCH, 1918

HEALTH BULLETIN



*Advancement, improvement in condition . . .
the order of things in a society of equals."*

LINCOLN

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

CHARLES P. GILLEN,
Mayor

JOHN J. GILLEN,
Deputy

Department of Health

CHARLES V. CRASTER M. D. D. P. H. Health Officer

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DIVISION OF SANITATION	Wm. H. Young, Chief Clerk
DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS.....	Dr. T. N. Gray, Director
DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE	Dr. Julius Levy, Director
DIVISION OF FOOD AND DRUGS	Samuel G. Sharwell, Chief Inspector
DIVISION OF DISINFECTION	Thomas Mulligan, Chief
LABORATORY DIVISION	Dr. R. N. Connolly, Bacteriologist
DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES	Edward F. Worrell, Superintendent
DISPENSARY DIVISION	Wm. A. Smith, Apothecary
PLUMBING DIVISION.....	Chas. A. Hallgring, Chief
VITAL STATISTICS	Elbert S. Ball

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MONTHLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY THE

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No. 14

SEASONAL ENDEMIC DISEASES.

Epidemic diseases are not absolutely confined to certain seasons of the year, for given a susceptible population they may spread widely at any time. It is generally agreed however, that in the ordinary disease incidence of cities, seasons play a considerable part in influencing mortality, especially among children.

It is on this account that we may look forward to the occurrence of certain of these in various months of the year, and where susceptible children are present extra precautions to guard against infection may thus be taken at these times.

Scarlet Fever Prevalent in Late Winter.

In large cities Scarlet Fever is usually omnipotent in all months of the year. In 1917 among the 669 cases reported the highest number, 91, or 13.7 per cent, were reported in March and the lowest number, 16, 2.4 per cent, of the cases, in August. In this late winter prevalence the close contact among children in houses and schools must have a direct bearing upon the spread of infection. The case mortality for the whole year or number of deaths to known cases was only four-tenths per cent, an extremely low figure for this disease. The three deaths taking place in January, July and December, the deaths to reported cases being highest in July, 4.3 per cent.

Diphtheria in Early Winter.

Diphtheria has always been regarded as a winter infection and the figures for 1917 bear out this belief. The months of highest prevalence were, however, early winter. Out of 870 cases October had 103 cases and November 108,

five per cent. of the deaths from typhoid occurred in September which was also the highest month for reported cases. The total case mortality for the year was 15.3 per cent. As the known case mortality for the disease is usually 10 per cent., these figures would indicate that many mild cases of the disease were not reported to the Health Department.

Meningitis Becoming a Summer Disease.

Epidemic meningitis, generally considered a winter disease, was most prevalent during the summer of 1917—66 per cent. of the 43 cases occurred in May, June, July and August and 55 per cent. of the total deaths under this head. The case fatality was somewhat high, 63.2 per cent., and either indicates a highly virulent infective agent or that milder attacks are not diagnosed and reported.

Endemic Pneumonia Attends Low Temperatures.

Lobar pneumonia in the epidemic form is usually independent of season and its onset is not heralded by any other contagion. The disease is, however, becoming endemic in this city and its highest prevalence is associated with those extremes of temperature that lower body resistance. The maximum prevalence was recorded in January. The winter months of December, January, February and March were responsible for 64 per cent. of the cases. Although the disease is present throughout the year its minimum prevalence was in August with 2.7 per cent. of the cases. The case mortality for the year was 24.7 per cent. and as this is an average mortality the disease would appear to be adequately reported.

The bronchopneumonia follows very much the seasonal prevalence of the lobar variety. The case mortality was, however, lower than for the latter, 18.6 per cent.

Winter Erysipelas Fatal Type.

Erysipelas was prevalent during the winter months in 1917, fifty-two per cent. of the cases occurring during December, January, February and March. The case mortality was five per cent., the deaths occurring most frequently during the months of maximum prevalence.

German measles shows a predispotion for the early summer months, the highest prevalence being recorded in May with 38 per cent. of the cases and June with 24.1 per cent. There was no case mortality recorded under this head.

Mumps is apparently a mid winter disease with its greatest number reported in one month being in December, 32.1 per cent. of all cases. The three months of October, November and December had 65 per cent. of all cases.

Chicken pox was prevalent during the winter and early spring of 1917, January, February, March and April having 67 per cent. of the cases reported.

PROGRESS IN ADDICT TREATMENT.

We are now able to report that the Narcotic Clinic established by the Department of Health for the study and treatment of drug addicts is making progress. While the work is still in the development state, observation permits us the drawing of the following conclusions:

1. That selected cases of narcotic addiction can be successfully treated without restraining the patient.

2. That the results of treatment compare favorably with the results of treatment of other chronic diseases.

3. That in practically every case decided improvement in the patient's condition is obtainable by appropriate treatment.

4. That by the use of remedial agents, available to every physician the accustomed drug can be rapidly withdrawn, with a minimum of distress.

5. That narcotic addiction is proportionately far more prevalent among the colored race than among the white race.

6. That whilst negroes very easily become addicted to the use of habit-forming drugs, they on the other hand have mild withdrawal symptoms and readily respond to curative measures.

7. That heroin hydrochloride used hypodermically or by snuffing is the drug most commonly employed by addicts, the average daily quantity consumed by them being about ten grains.

8. That most drug addicts began the use of drugs by social indulgence in opium smoking.

9. That the prohibition of opium smoking has led to the use of morphine, followed by heroin.

10. That most addicts obtain their supply directly or indirectly through physicians who prescribe narcotics under the guise of "reduction treatment."

C. A. R.

AUTOMOBILE FATALITIES.

A review of the fatal accidents caused by automobiles during the last ten years shows the increasing prevalence of this form of accidental deaths. Apart from its being a factor in the increase in our mortality tables the Department of Health is interested in the deaths from this cause for the very good reason that they are among the most preventable of all deaths. The figures since 1908, at which time the automobile took its place as a popular vehicle for business and pleasure have shown from year to year an increasing number of deaths from this cause. The situation in this respect is shown to be as serious for Newark as for

other large American cities. Some proportion, however, of the increase must be assigned to the increasing displacement of horse-drawn vehicles by automobiles, and we cannot believe exactly that many of these accidents would not have occurred if the normal quota of horse-drawn vehicles had been on the streets. The increase in the number of accidents by automobiles is disconcerting, however, and would indicate that either the public is not being sufficiently educated to the danger of fast moving traffic or that the automobilists themselves are becoming more and more careless of human life.

With few exceptions the story told by the figures is the same in all traffic-congested American cities, namely, an apparent continuous trend upwards. Increase in the population and in the number of automobiles in use on our streets absolutely and per capita of the population has been urged as an excuse for the increased fatality rate. Although we must agree that some part of the increase may come under this head no argument can 'camouflage' the real facts that there are too many fatalities, that the problem of the danger from automobile accidents is not being solved, and that the toll of human life is yearly being exacted. We have every reason to attribute the deaths from automobiles to extreme carelessness on the part of both drivers and pedestrians. Part of the blame must also rest upon those public officials whose indifference and neglect in framing and enforcing necessary laws and ordinances to regulate the traffic bring about dangerous driving on public highways.

The following table shows a summary of the automobile accidents in the City of Newark for ten years and similar data for six representative cities. The mere presentation of these actual numbers indicates clearly enough that our streets are becoming increasingly perilous both to pedestrian and vehicular-borne users.

E. S. B.

NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS IN SEVEN LARGE AMERICAN CITIES
1908-1917.

CITY.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	Total
Buffalo	5	5	20	14	21	28	37	43	57	82	312
Boston	3	8	1		8	17	19	18	30	8	183
New York City	84	6	1	128	88	93	90	141	111	81	744
Newark, N. J.	0	2	6	8	6	12	20	28	54	63	179
Providence	7	5	9	13	11	23	19	37	26	24	174
St. Louis	3	6	3	13	21	39	28	43	65	79	300
San Francisco	15	8	9	17	22	32	28	30	63	78	302
Totals	117	124	164	196	217	444	401	545	702	611	3,944

OUR INFANT MORTALITY RATE.

A comparison of the infant mortality rates under one month and under one year of the still birth rates and of the reported death rates of mothers and infants placed under the care of this Division with those of the entire city shows what can be accomplished by preventive child hygiene work in the reduction of mortality and the prevention of morbidity. Inasmuch as the funds allotted to this Division have restricted its work to but one third of the infant and mother population that should receive this kind of supervision the facts presented may also serve to point out the need for a larger appropriation.

The rate for the infants supervised by this Division has been prepared differently than in former years and I am sure differently than it is prepared by most departments and organizations. The rate was obtained by dividing the number of deaths among infants under one year that were and were supposed to be supervised by this Division by the number of new born babies placed under supervision in the course of this year. If a baby died on the first day of life and it lived in the district in which we were supervising and so would naturally have come under our supervision from the birth record it is charged against this Division. In making up our rate we included all who died before our nurse reached the baby. This method of computing the infant mortality rate of babies supervised by this Division permits a comparison with the rate of the entire city and of other cities. Before the infant mortality rate reported by other Departments or organizations is computed with the rate reported by this Division we should be sure that the rate has been prepared in the same way for if the deaths of the first hours and days of life are omitted the infant mortality rate is considerably reduced since these deaths make up a very important part of the total deaths under one year.

J. L.

Infant Mortality Rates of Eleven of the Largest Cities in the United States.

1917



Results of Supervision by Division of Child Hygiene.

Deaths under one year per 1,000 births.

87.8

 61.4

Deaths under one month per 1,000 births.

39.3

 23.3

Still-births per 1,000 living births.

38.4


 23.3

Puerperal deaths

2.45

 1.8

 Mothers and babies supervised by
Division of Child Hygiene:

 Entire City

DIVISION REPORTS

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE.
FEBRUARY, 1918.

	Total Deaths	Males	Females	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	Under 5 years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
ALL CAUSES	591	378	213	73	25	11	109	14	28	133	175	132
Infantile Paralysis	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influenza	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other Epidemic Diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	39	21	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer, Malignant Tumor	26	12	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	14	0
Simple Meningitis	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apoplexy Softening of the Brain	26	10	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Heart Diseases	50	21	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bronchitis	18	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia, Lobar	22	10	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia, Broncho	44	11	33	17	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Respiratory Diseases	5	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gravidity and Labor	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bright's Disease and Nephritis	69	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Septicaemia	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Puerperal Diseases	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebral Hemorrhage and Apoplexy	32	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Old Age	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accident	30	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homicide	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suicide	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ill-defined Causes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Causes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total for February, 1917	591	378	213	73	25	11	109	14	28	133	175	132

or the month of February, 1917, was 777, estimated population

DEATHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR, FEBRUARY, 1918

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non-Residents	Unsubscribed	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored	Yellow
Deaths	41	35	38	28	3	2	2	3	41	35	32	40	30	45	25	32	12	21	572	312	260	518	53	1

REPORTABLE DISEASES

Diseases Reported by Wards for February, 1918.

DISEASES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria . . .	9	2	7	2	7	14	3	3	8	3	7	8	1	10	9	4	112	81	83
Scarlet Fever	3	2	2	3	3		1	4	6	1	2	8	3	1	3	2	36	88	67
Typhoid Fever							1										1	11	3
Tuberculosis	13	13	15	18	10	8	13	8	19	14	10	13	12	10	12	8	198	122	144
Pneumonia Lobar	35	15	17	18	9	14	20	9	10	19	7	7	11	16	3	8	218	265	333
Pneumonia Broncho	11	6	6	8	11	7	8	10	9	8	4	8	6	1	6	18	131	145	149
Epidemic Meningitis	1	1	1					1					1		1	1	7	11	1
Infantile Paralysis																		1	1
Whooping Cough	9	1	10	3	13	3	6	22	16	16	8	3	29	8	3	13	173	300	53
Measles	29	6	58	9	9	44	57	122	62	13	12	9	38	31	18	81	714	500	125
German Measles	4	2	8	1	5	3	17	4	1	10	1	5	6	1	10	78	78	28	
Chickenpox	1	4	14	2	6	4	2	4	3	1	1	4	15	8	3	2	75	123	389
Mumps	24	12	46	14	10	22	8	57	41	5	25	12	29	26	18	39	388	499	20
Trachoma																		1	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2		1		1			1				1					6	2	
Erysipelas				2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1			23	28	
Malaria													1				1	1	
Puerperal Fever																		1	
Puerperal Septicaemia																		1	
Smallpox																		1	
Mental Deficiency														1			1	1	
Epilepsy		1			1			1			1						4	5	
Dysentery																		1	
Tetanus										2		1					3		
Industrial Poisonings																			
Mercurial Poisoning																		1	
Lead Poisoning				1	1					1							3	3	
Total.	143	65	185	81	84	124	126	261	180	92	199	76	166	123	78	189	2172		
Total Previous Month	129	69	188	58	72	112	101	201	160	120	137	85	276	144	62	305		2210	
Total, Same month last year																			

These recorded as 'Other Reportable Diseases' which numbered 53

DISINFECTING CORPS

Visits to quarantined houses	13107	Houses disinfected for diphtheria	10
Houses placarded for contagious diseases	448	Houses disinfected for tuberculosis	112
Total disinfections	2452	Houses disinfected for scarlet fever	55
		Special disinfections	10

DIVISION OF SANITATION

Number of inspections made from complaint cards	54.
" " original inspections made	4,421
Total number of inspections made....	4,966
" " " re-inspections made	2,346
" " " nuisances found	3,895
" " " " abated	1,009
Total number of notices served..	1,031
Number of cases sent to Law Department	59
" " hours in court	30
" " yards inspected	1,956
" " " found unsanitary	560
" " cellars inspected	1,505
" " found unsanitary	369
" " factories inspected.....	20
" " stables inspected.....	157
" " manure accumulations found	54
" " tenement houses inspected.....	392
" " living rooms found unsanitary	44
" " houses found unfit for habitation.....	1
" " full privy vaults.....	1
" " " cesspools	1
Buildings with defective plumbing	141
" " no city water supply.....	372
" " insufficient or no toilet accommodations	143
Number of days detailed on Spitting Crusade.....	0
" " arrests for violations of Spitting Ordinance	0
" " inspections made for licenses.....	59

Plumbing Inspectors

Plumbing inspections made	386
Sewers inspected.....	15
Special inspections made	72
Water tests made	30
Smoke tests made.....	19
Plumbing plans approved	52

Rabies Inspector

Dog bite complaints investigated .. .	18
Animals sent to pound.....	1
Animals examined for rabies .. .	0
Animals with rabies	0
Clinic cases investigated.....	2
Total investigations.....	54

DETAILED INSPECTORS

Days of inspection at Water Sheds.....	4½
Water Samples taken	35
Chemical Samples taken	8
Bacteriological Samples taken	27

District Physician

Families visited	334	Number of patients sent to hospitals .. .	53
Indigent sick prescribed for	336	Number of deaths.....	6

Parochial School Nurses' Report

Visits to Schools.....	219	Other Visits.....	378
Cases Inspected.....	336	Treatments Performed .. .	486
Vaccinations Secured.....	0	Physical Defects Found.....	640

Pupils Examined

67

City Dispensary.

<i>Number of Patients Treated at the following Clinics</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Previous Month</i>	<i>Same Month Last Year</i>	<i>Hospitals</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Previous Month</i>	<i>Same Month Last Year</i>
Pre-Natal ..	12	21	...	City	39	38	29
Medical	289	293	400	St. Michael's	9	17	11
Surgical ..	509	470	460	St. James ..	7	4	6
Diseases of Skin ..	79	99	84	St. Barnabas ..	4	10	19
Cases of Syphilis ..	191	200	229	German ..	8	9	10
Diseases of Children ..	47	73	94	Beth Israel	6	5	12
Diseases of Women ..	24	34	66	Women and Children ..	5	0	3
Diseases of G. U. Organs ..	194	182	139	Babies	9	19	9
Diseases of Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose ..	101	65	42	Eye and Ear Infirmary ..	18	35	21
Diseases of the Nervous System ..	118	134	140	Home for Crippled Children ..	0	6	1
Cases of Tuberculosis ..	216	368	332	Newark T. B. Sanatorium	0	0	4
Teeth Extracted	31	21	23	Eighth Avenue Day Nursery	0	0	1
Children Vaccinated ..	8	8	18	Newark Maternity ..	0	2	0
Orthopedic Cases ..	138	127	328				
Rectal	12	9	27				
Narcotic	138	...	...		
TOTAL	2,107	2,104	2,382	TOTAL	105	145	126
Clinic Prescriptions ..	2,608	2,496	3,032				

District Prescriptions.

First District — Dr. Hill	49	32	41
Second District Dr. Broadnax	37	60	35
Third District Dr. Rodemann ..	48	52	44
Fourth District Dr. Hirschberg	54	57	36
Fifth District Dr. Fischer ..	53	78	34
Sixth District Dr. Jedel ..	45	33	37
TOTAL	286	312	227

Recapitulation.

Patients Treated	2,107	2,104	2,382
Patients Sent to Hospital ..	105	145	126
Prescriptions Dispensed ..	2,894	2,808	3,259
Wassermans ..	0	0	56
Intravenous Salvarsan ..	0	0	5
Urine Examinations ..	0	0	201
Transudates and Exudates	0	0	116
Sputum Exam.	0	0	17
Ex. for Trep. Pallid. ..	0	0	3

Culture Collector's Report

Diphtheria Cultures Collected	469	Typhoid	19
Tuberculosis Sputum	246	Catarrhal	63
Wasserman	193	Antitoxin Delivered	263

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION OF BACTERIOLOGY

	Total	Pre vious Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria			
Number of Primary Cultures Examined.	621	484	840
Number of True Cases	11	64	50
Total Number of Primary and Secondary Cultures Examined	817	608	938
Diphtheria Antitoxin			
Number of Doses on Hand Beginning of Month	5	204	13
Number of Doses Produced During the Month.	418	0	457
Number of Doses Distributed During the Month	206	153	403
Number of Doses on Hand at End of Month.	173	51	15
Tuberculosis			
Number of Specimens of Sputum Examined	24	203	287
Number of Specimens Containing Tubercle Bacilli.	48	30	64
Miscellaneous			
Number of Blood Examinations for Typhoid and Malaria	Pos 3	Pos 4	Pos 1
Number of Doses of Typhoid Vaccine Distributed	43	51	37
Number of Doses of Pertussis Vaccine Distributed	2	21	35
Number of Milk Examinations (City Supply)	65	82	0
	1,9	25	313
Number of Specific Catarrhal Infection Examinations	Pos 8	Pos 18	Pos 1.
	81	80	69
Rabies			
Preventive Treatment to Exposed Persons.	0	6	1
Animals Examined for Rabies			
Dogs	0	Pos 1	1
Cats	0	0	0
Other Animals	0	Pos 1	0
	0	1	0
		27	0

CITY WATER SUPPLY.

Date 1917	ORIGIN OF SAMPLE	Bact. per CC	Amount of Sample Causing Fermentation in Glucose Boil- lon and Lactose Bile				
			1	1	1	1	1
			20	10	5	2	0
Feb 14	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream.	08					
	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream	80					
	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River....						
	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River.	8,0					
	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse.....	70					
	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	40					
	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	0					
	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	30					
	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse.	0					
	Board of Health Office, Plane & William Streets	10					
	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	0					
	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream	80					
	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River	0					
	..... Above Pequannock River	0					
	..... Gatehouse	100					
	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	40					
	..... Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse.	100					
	....., Inlet Gatehouse						
	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse						
	Board of Health Office, Plane & William Streets						
	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital.....						
	..... Water, Prudential Ins Co., Before						
	City Water, Prudential Ins. Co., After 1						

HEALTH BULLETIN.

REPORT OF CITY CHEMIST

17

Total number of milks analyzed	110	Total number of samples below	
Above the Standard of Solids	69	Standard	1.
Average for Solids above Standard		Scaled Samples analyzed	100
and	12.12%	Scaled Samples below Standard	1
Average for Fat above Standard	3.8		

CITY WATER

Compared with the samples taken in January, the following changes may be noted:

Turbidities were variable and high; color a little higher and ammonias and total solids lower. Numerous and inexplicable abnormality was the absence of any alkalinity in the Cedar Grove Drink Sample. The temperature of the Laboratory Sample fell one degree from 36° F. to 35° F.

DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Clinics.

186 children were treated at the clinic during the month, 9 received the Von Pirquet test, 11 showed a positive reaction and 8 were negative. 160 adults were treated at the clinic during the month, 34 being treated at the Laryngeal clinic, making a total attendance at the various clinics for the month 216.

Reported Cases.

187 cases of tuberculosis were reported during the month, 77 by physicians, 44 by Tuberculosis clinic, 28 Glen Gardner clinic, 22 Soho clinic, and 16 by hospitals.

Mrs. Knox was appointed as nurse in the Bureau of Tuberculosis February 15th, 1918. Mrs. Whitehead has been confined to her bed on account of illness since February 8th, 1918.

Disposition of Cases.

During the month the bureau placed forty patients in Soho Hospital, 8 in St. Michael's Hospital, 25 patients were referred to Glen Gardner clinic, 30 to Verona clinic, and 20 to Soho clinic. 10 cases were referred to the Bureau of Charities, 10 to the Overseer of the Poor. 10 children were referred to the Open Air Schools and 4 cases were referred for widows' pensions.

Field Work

Number of visits made	981	Deaths among patients	26
Placed on hand at beginning of		Referred to Tuberculosis Clinic	170
month	679	Referred to other Clinics	23
Patients on hand at end of month	678	Referred to Relief Bureau	13

FOOD AND DRUG DIVISION

	Previous	
	Total.	Month
Sealed Chemical Samples Taken.....	142	121
Sealed Chemical Samples Below Standard.....	0	7
Preliminary Chemical Samples Taken.....	0	7
MILK | Sediment Samples of Milk Taken.....	...	...
Bacteria Samples of Milk Taken.....	174	261
Bacteria Samples Above the Required Amount.....	55	32
Streptococci or Pus.....	1	1
Total Number of Samples of Milk Taken.....	316	437
Dairies Scored.....	...	..
Dairies Re-scored.....	49	56
Pasteurizing Plants.....	...	
Receiving Stations.....	..	..
Bottling Plants.....	62	63
Recommendations Sent to Farmers Pertaining to Our Milk Supply.....	..	...
Food and Drug Samples Taken With State Inspector.....	..	..
Inspection of Food and Drug Exposures.....	...	12
Complaints Investigated.....	17	55
Complaints Verified.....	14	29
Notices Served.....	11	29
Restaurants.....	2	13

Veterinarian and Meat Inspector

Total meat carcasses examined.....	6,213
“ beef “ “	1,517
“ calf “ “	1,114
“ lamb and sheep carcasses examined.. ..	1,658
“ number of inspections of meat establishments.....	1,015
“ “ carcasses condemned.....	8

A. RAW—100,000 Bacteria Allowed per C. C

Dealer	Pro- ducer	Bacteri- a. Counts	Chemical Analysis		Lacti- cose
			S.	Fats	
Nolde Bros., Stuyvesant Ave., Irving- ton, N. J.		6,000			84
Leonard Heindle, 154 Frankfort St., Newark, N. J.		8,800			79
Chapman Bros., Maple Ave., Lyons Farms, N. J.	Wm Chapman	17,800			73
Adolph Batke, 67 Margaretta St., New- ark, N. J.	Chapman	22,000			77
Lyons Farms, N. J.		24,600			84
John Wolek, 188 Jelliff Ave., City.		28,000	12.45	3.70	85
Henry Ehrhard, Vaux Hall Rd., Union, N. J.		30,000			
Adam R. Philhower, 58 Union Ave., Irvington, N. J.	Others	33,000	12.45	3.55	73
Henry J. Newark, N. J.		35,000			74
Chapman Bros., Maple Ave., Lyons Farms, N. J.	Goldberg	50,400			73
Geo. Krueger, Stuyvesant Ave., Irving- ton, N. J.	Own	56,400			83
John Heide, 63 Gotthardt St., Newark, N. J.		56,800			82
Carolina Wolf, 702 Ferry St. Newark, N. J.		58,000			71
Michael Schuetz, 468 Chancellor Ave.	Others	60,000			73
Wm. Masionius, Chestnut Ave., Lyons Farms, N. J.	Adam Masionius	87,000			8
Walter J. Hoffman, 463 Chancellor Ave., Irvington, N. J.	Others	99,000	11.72½	3.25	82
Catherine Frick, 19 Rodwell Ave., Ir- vington, N. J.	Own	134,000	13:10	3.85	84
John Martin, 158 Munn Av East Orange, N. J.		318,000	13.15	4.25	85½

Fairfield Dairy Co., Montclair, N. J., Own	21,600	12 00	3 50
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Johnson Bros., 15 Evergreen Ave., City	Others	7,800
Antonio Heinzman, 361 Hawthorne Ave., City	"	12,200
Harry Henrich, 712 Bergen St., City		20,000
Augustine Emposimato, 41 Monroe St., City	"	35,000
Alexander Tunison, Liberty Ave., Lyons Farms, N. J.		116,000
John R. Tunison, 13 North Broad St., Lyons Farms, N. J.	"	208,000

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE

Supervised Babies

Babies under supervision on February 1, 1918	2,066
New babies under supervision during February from birth records	25

Deaths of Supervised Babies

Visited by Division Nurse	4
Before nurse visited baby	8

Character of Lesions of Supervised Babies	Total	Breast	Partial	Artificial
Under 6 months of age	1,022	988	21	13
Prenatal babies for one month	38	38	0	0

Prenatal Care

Expectant mothers supervised on February 1, 1918.	44
New cases placed under supervision during February	52

Supervised Mothers Delivered During February

Attendant At Birth	Mothers Delivered	Living Births	Mothers Who Died	Babies Who Died Under 1 Month	Still Births	Miscarriages
Total	39	38	0	0	1	0
Midwife	34	33	0	0	1	0
Physician	3	3	0	0	0	0
Hospital	2	2	0	0	0	0

Consultation Stations

Visits made to homes of mothers by nurses.	1,846
Visits made by mothers to consultation stations.	10
Clinics	
Preschool examinations	14
Prenatal	4

Older Children

Defects detected	6
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Puerperal Deaths

Cases referred to Division during February	
Cases attended by midwives	5

Prevention of Blindness

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

New Cases	Treatment Home and Dispensary	Condition Improving	Old Cases	Treatment Home	Condition Improving
2					

Supervision of Midwives

Midwives visited	6
Paints received and investigated	4
Bottles of silver nitrate distributed to midwives.	
Postpartum cases attended	

Supervision of Unmarried Mothers and Infants

Cases under supervision	5
New cases placed under supervision since January 1, 1918	11

Supervision of Boarding Homes

Babies in boarding homes under one year of age	12
Babies in boarding homes over one year of age	3
Requests for boarding homes	15
Boarding home addresses given	5
Inadvisable to separate baby from parent, no boarding home address given	6
Mother placed in position with her baby	1
Mother and baby boarded together	3

BIRTHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR, FEBRUARY, 1918

Wards	Residents	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored	Illegitimate
1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
5	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
6	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
7	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
8	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
9	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
10	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
11	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
12	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
13	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
14	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
15	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
16	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
17	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
18	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
19	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
20	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
21	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
22	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
23	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
24	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
25	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
26	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
27	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
28	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
29	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
30	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
31	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
32	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
33	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
34	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
35	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
36	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
37	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
38	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
39	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
40	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
41	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
42	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
43	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
44	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
45	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
46	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
47	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
48	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
49	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
50	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
51	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
52	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
53	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
54	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
55	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
56	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
57	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
58	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
59	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
60	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
61	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
62	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
63	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
64	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
65	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
66	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
67	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
68	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
69	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
70	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
71	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
72	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
73	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
74	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
75	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
76	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
77	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
78	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
79	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
80	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
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83	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
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85	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
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90	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
91	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
92	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
93	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
94	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
95	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
96	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
97	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
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99	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
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103	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
104	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
105	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
106	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
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108	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
109	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
110	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
111	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
112	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
113	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
114	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
115	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
116	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
117	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
118	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
119	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
120	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
121	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
122	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
123	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
124	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
125	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
126	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
127	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
128	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
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133	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
134	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
135	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
136	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
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138	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
139	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
140	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
141	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
142	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
143	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
144	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
145	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
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147	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
148	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
149	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
150	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
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161	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
162	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
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165	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
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167	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
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173	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
174	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
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176	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
177	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
178	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
179	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
180	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
181	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
182	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
183	1	1	1	0	1	0	0

APRIL, 1918

HEALTH BULLETIN



"If we would supplant the opinion and policy of our fathers, we should do so upon evidence so conclusive that even their authority cannot stand."—LINCOLN.

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

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Mayor

JOHN J. GILLEN,
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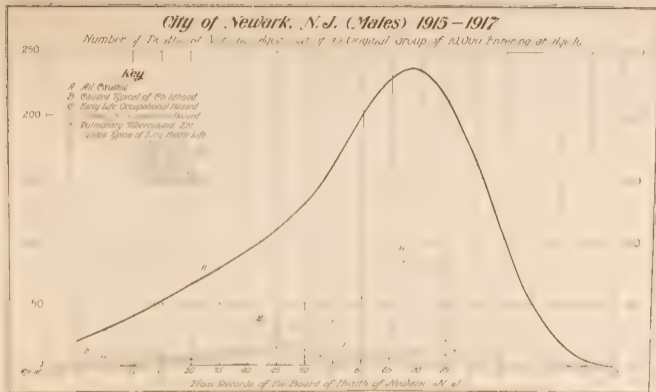
A LIFE TABLE OF NEWARK, N. J.

A New Method (by Arne Fisher) Promising Valuable Results.

In the construction of life tables it has hitherto been the usual practice to require for the necessary calculations the exposed to risk or living population at various ages and the deaths at these ages during a definite period of time. The numbers exposed to risk at integral ages are ascertained by a general census, and the number dying at integral ages are obtained from the ordinary mortuary records. From these data the probability of dying inside a year at a certain age is found by dividing the number of deaths at that age by the number exposed to risk at the same age during a full calendar year.

In this method, however, it is necessary to know the population exposed to risk at various ages, which is obtainable only by an actual census or count of the population. If a census of the population of a given city is, however, a costly and complicated undertaking, and therefore it is usually performed only at ten-year intervals. The last census of the United States took place in 1910 and the year 1920 has been fixed for the next national census enumeration. The population, especially in America, where there is a very marked immigration and migration, naturally changes considerably in age constitution in many localities between two censuses, and it will for this reason become difficult, if not impossible, to know the number exposed to risk in an intercensal year like 1915, and we will not be able to employ the method described above, which

Mortality by Age and Typical Causes

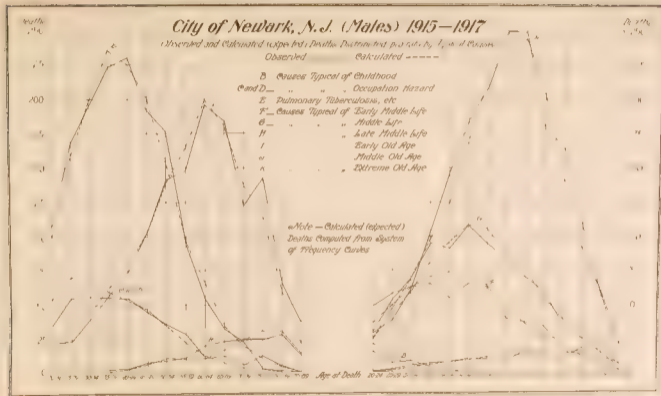


requires an exact enumeration of the exposed to risk. It is therefore evident that by this method it would be impossible to utilize the records of deaths in the construction of a mortality table unless we have resort to an actual census or enumeration of the population making distinction of sex and age.

A new method has, however, recently been evolved by a Danish mathematician, Mr. A. N. Fisher, of the Statisticians Department of the Prudential Insurance Company, whereby we may dispense with the exposed to risk provided we know the number of deaths by sex and single years of age or by small age groups. Mr. Fisher's method is based upon the hypothesis that deaths from certain groups of causes amongst the survivors at various ages in the life table tend to cluster around specific ages in such manner that the distribution according to age can be represented by mathematical formulas or curves known as Laplacean, Charlier, and Poisson-Charlier Frequency Curves. It is beyond the scope of this note to describe in detail the method which makes use of certain principles of modern higher mathematics as developed by French, English and Scandinavian mathematicians. This method has been applied to the city of Newark in the analysis of the deaths by sex, age and cause during the three years 1915, 1916 and 1917, and the results are presented in the following life table for males for age of 10 years and upwards. The results are further illustrated in the accompanying charts. In chart 1, the number of deaths at various ages amongst the survivors of the table from age 10 to 104 are shown in graphical form. The curve marked A shows the number of deaths from all causes at various ages, while the smaller component frequency curves marked B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J and K, show the deaths at various ages from specific causes or groups of causes of death. The curve marked E and which includes deaths from tuberculosis is especially prominent for younger ages and middle life. It is about 25 per cent greater in area than the corresponding curve for the registration area of the United States, showing that tuberculosis is more common in Newark than in the country as a whole. By constructing similar curves for a particular occupation like that of locomotive engineers we find that the tuberculosis curve is only one-fifth in area of the same curve for Newark. Accident and occupational hazard curves, on the other hand, are about six times as large for locomotive engineers as for the male population of Newark.

Chart 2 shows a comparison between the actually observed deaths and the predicted deaths as computed from the theoretical frequency curves distributed pro rata by typical causes. The close correspondence between the observed and expected numbers of deaths shows the success of the method of construction. All the deviations are so small that, in the great majority of cases, they can be attributed to what in the theory of probability is known as variations due to random sampling—that is, errors of a purely accidental nature. F. S. C.

Mortality by Age and Typical Causes



CHICKEN REGULATIONS AND THE FOOD SUPPLY.

The value of the chicken in our food supply has been amply impressed upon the public by the United States Food Administration when it recently issued an order prohibiting the purchasing, selling or shipping of any live hens or pullets from February 11th to April 30th, 1918. It is the contention of the Food Administration that the customary selling of hens between the first of February and the first of May represents a loss of 150,000,000 eggs to the consuming public.

The chicken is used universally as a food product, much more generally among certain nationalities in our population.

The newspapers have been urging the public to keep and raise chickens for the production of eggs both as an economic and food conservation measure.

As a result of a conference recently held with a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture, Mayor Gillen and the Health Officer it was decided that it would be inadvisable to let down any of the barriers pertaining to our chicken regulations, especially that part of the regulations referring to the keeping of chickens in tenement houses or tenement house yards. It was however decided to allow persons who are now keeping chickens on their premises in compliance with the Health Department regulations to increase their number of chickens if they so desire without any additional restrictions being imposed upon them.

We frequently receive complaints to the effect that chickens become a nuisance by reason of their being allowed to run at large, in this way destroying gardens by their incessant picking and scratching and oftentimes causing yards in which they are allowed to roam to become insanitary. It is for this reason that we are constantly warning householders who have obtained chicken permits from this Department to keep their chickens in a properly enclosed runway.

This Department discourages the keeping of chickens in congested neighborhoods in the city as it is in these districts that we find most difficulty in compelling persons to live up to our regulations. It is also in these neighborhoods that the chicken nuisance is of a more serious nature than that created by chickens on the outskirts of the city. It is our contention that the only proper place to keep chickens is on the outskirts of the city.

It is estimated that the Department of Health issues about 1,500 chicken permits annually to householders in the city for breeding purposes and home consumption. In order to obtain one of these permits from this Department householders are required to comply with the following regulations:

1. Under no condition shall any chickens be kept or maintained in tenement houses or tenement house yards.

2. Such animals shall under no circumstances be allowed to run at large, but shall be confined in a suitable house or coop with an inclosed runway.

3. Such house or coop shall be floored with cement or other watertight flooring. The runway shall not be floored.

4. Such house or coop must be kept thoroughly cleaned at all times and shall be cleaned at least once in every week and more often if the health officer shall so require.

5. No part of such house or runway shall be less than twenty feet from the doors or windows of any dwelling occupied by human beings, whether for dwelling or business purposes.

6. A fee of one dollar shall be paid by the party receiving such permit.

Any person, firm or corporation which shall be convicted of a violation of these regulations shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars for each and every offense.

The chicken markets in the City of New York are frequently an unnecessary nuisance. The proprietors of these markets will promise to do anything and everything called for by the department until the permit is granted, subsequently they soon become careless and keep their market in an unsanitary condition which means a constant flow of complaints into the department and the taking up of most of the time of the Inspector of the district to keep the markets clean, to the neglect of his other duties. As one woman told one of our Inspectors: "It was impossible to do business and keep clean."

There are only two classes of our citizens who apply to the department for permits to conduct poultry slaughter houses—the Jews, on account of their religious beliefs, and the Italians, on account of their aversion to eating dressed poultry. The solution of this problem is the establishment of a municipal or privately controlled slaughter house on the meadows where poultry may be slaughtered according to religious beliefs or otherwise. Such a public utility would do away with the private and public slaughter houses in residential sections, which tend to depreciate property in the neighborhood even when kept under the most favorable conditions. By no stretch of the imagination can they be considered an ornament and the benefits are questionable.

In conclusion I would state that there would be strenuous objections made by the people engaged in this business and others accustomed to the old system to the establishment of a municipal slaughter house. One objection would be the distance people would have to go to get their poultry. This could be obviated by having butchers bring the kosher killed poultry to their places of business the same as the kosher killed beef which is not allowed to be killed in every section of the city.

W. H. Y.

TUBERCULOSIS AN ENDLESS CHAIN.

Everyone interested in the problem of tuberculosis has noted that while there has been a gradual decrease in the incidence of this infection in the registration area of the United States in the last decade there has been no interruption such as occurs in other infections, such interruptions being due in these, to some instances to seasonable causes, in others to an immunization, for instance, smallpox.

Seasons have no influence on tuberculosis except to increase its morbidity when other seasonable infections, like la grippe and pneumonia light up an active tuberculosis which heretofore had been latent.

The practically constant morbidity rate of tuberculosis year after year makes one think of an endless chain. In this chain as in all chains, links wear out and have to be replaced by new ones. Markets of chains are compelled to forge new links continually to keep a hand a sufficient number to supply the demand for broken links.

The parallel between an actual endless chain and the tuberculous chain is perfect. In this infection links are broken by death but the tubercle bacilli are busy forging new links all the time. And these links when forged are small as they are forged from children, the childhood period being the greatest infective period. Many of these links in fact are disintegrated by tuberculous meningitis and tuberculous peritonitis. Many others do not grow to large links because of a strong natural immunity which prevents any activity of the infection they harbor, but a sufficient number become useful in keeping the endless chain intact, some taking their places as early as the second decade, others in the third, fourth, fifth and sixth decade of life.

Enough is known of the method of manufacture of the links with which the chain may be maintained to show the way to interfere with this manufacture.

This makes the tuberculosis problem a preventive one and as the life history of the forging process is one of the infective adult infecting children, active interference with the forging is possible by removing the infecting adult from the home, in short sanatoria are essential in the preventive program.

The integrity of the small links can be destroyed by increasing the normal immunity against the tubercle bacilli, through open-air schools, day camps and preventoria which are also essential in the preventive program.

Given the proper means for preventing the forging of links and for destroying the integrity of links already forged there will result a breaking of the chain, then will come the question of how shall the chain be kept broken? The solution of this question lies in correcting economic and social conditions.

As lack of sunshine, overcrowded homes and insufficient food of the proper kind are fires which keep the forge going, proper tenements and income enough to pay rent for such tenements and provide proper food will give living space and sunshine sufficient to choke the fires. If tenements remain the same and income remains the same could we place every infecting adult in a sanatorium and every infected child in a preventorium, a return to the same economic and social conditions would light to activity the arrested cases from the sanatoria and break down the acquired immunity of many from the preventoria and the broken endless chain would be remade.

T N G

THE VALUE OF ISOLATION IN CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The "isolation" or separation from contact with others of persons suffering from contagious diseases is the only effective method of preventing the spread of infection. Although this is the simplest and easiest form of preventive measures, it is one which health authorities have the greatest difficulty in impressing upon the public. It is so manifestly apparent that if proper isolation of the sick is carried out and the spread of disease limited to the immediate members of the family, the community as a whole must benefit, although hardship may be suffered by the family so afflicted.

In home cases the mother is usually the nurse for the infected persons, but also performs the functions of cook and caretaker for the entire family. Consequently it is easy to see how difficult is the task of the inspector to teach her

and the rest of the family the need for increased attention to matters of hygiene and the restriction of personal contact with the sick. While the patient is very ill the utmost care is usually taken by the family to avoid unnecessary contact. Just as soon, however, as there is the least sign of improvement carelessness in isolation measures begins. In very many cases where the patient is able to leave his bed he is allowed to mingle with the rest of the family and even to receive the visits of neighbors and neighbors' children. Such a proceeding offends against all sanitary laws and is strongly reprehensible. It frequently leads to the establishment of a new focus of diseases and in some cases has been shown to be the origin of an epidemic with its natural result in increased morbidity and mortality.

The attending physician is in many cases not blameless by omitting to caution the family not to allow the patient to mingle freely with the other members and having knowledge even permitting the patient to walk the streets before the quarantine period is ended. Such instances are frequently reported by our Disinfecting Inspectors, and that parents have reported the patient "going out for a little air and exercise by order of the attending physician." The end of a quarantine period is just as important as the beginning in all contagious diseases and they can never be checked or even held under control if such disregard of the law is winked at. It nullifies all that has been accomplished by the inspector through his instructions as to the necessity of isolation and quarantine and the precautions which are to be taken when the house is placarded for a specific contagious disease.

The Inspectors of the Health Department are constantly doing their best to reach the people the method which will if carefully adhered to help in a great measure to check the spread of many diseases. It is needless to say that the full value of the rules and instructions regarding contagious diseases is lost unless they are followed **ABSOLUTELY ONE AND ALL IN THEIR ENTIRETY**.

It cannot be sufficiently impressed upon the parents that where signs of illness are apparent in a family of children immediate separation from the rest is imperative and a physician should be summoned at once. Do not wait until the physician arrives before isolating the patient; this should be done at once. When the diagnosis is made and the trouble found to be non-contagious, no harm has been done.

The Health Department makes special efforts to teach the necessity of isolation and it is well to call attention to the fact that where the law is not observed the Health Officer has discretionary powers for the removal of the infected person to a hospital. Where persistent infractions of the law are known to exist, this power will still be used for the protection of the community. With the co-operation of the public the number of contagious disease cases can be materially reduced in the city. Obey the physician's orders in regard to his treatment, but at the same time regard the Health Inspector's instructions as to the requirements of the law to be observed by the law-abiding citizen. Such an attitude will impress parents and save many regrets.

DIVISION REPORTS

Mortality From Principal Causes of Death by Sex and Age, March, 1918.

CAUSES														DEATHS BY SEX AND AGE, MARCH, 1918.													
	Total Deaths, March 1917	Total Deaths	Males		Females		Under 1 year		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		Under 5 years		5 to 14		15 to 24		25 to 44		45 to 64		65 and over				
Total All Causes	513	728	378	350	133	39	35	187	20	64	162	178	117														
Infantile Parasites		1																									
Typhoid Fever																											
Malaria	1																										
Smallpox																											
Measles		26	8	18	6	11	8	25		1																	
Scarlet Fever		2	1	1																							
Whooping Cough		4	1	3	3																						
Diphtheria	5	7	5	2		4	1	5	2																		
Influenza	3	8	3	5	2			2																			
Epidemic Meningitis Cerebro																											
Spinal	1	4	3	1		2	2	4																			
Other Epidemic Diseases	1																										
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Con-																											
sumption)	77	81	54	27				1	22	39	10	3															
Tuberculous Meningitis	3	3		3	1			2	1																		
Other Tuberculosis	6	2	2																								
Cancer, Malignant Tumor	18	36	20																								
Simple Meningitis	6	5	2	3	2	1	1	4																			
Apoplexy Softening of the Brain	40	3	12	18																							
Organic Heart Disease	45	73	37	36	3			3	4	9	20	17	20														
Bronchitis	12	26	12	14	10	2	3	21																			
Pneumonia, Lobar	91	138	82	56	6	6	3	15	6	20	50	38	9														
Pneumonia, Broncho	20	42	15	27	15	10	9	34	3		3		2														
Other Respiratory Diseases	11	10	4	6	1	2		3																			
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer																											
excepted)	5	6	3	3	1	1		2																			
Diarrhoeal Diseases under 5																											
years	5	12	4	8	11		1	12																			
Appendicitis and Typhilitis	3	5	1	4																							
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	4	6	3	3																							
Cirrhosis of Liver	9	7	6	1																							
Bright's Disease and Nephritis	71	73	42	31	2		2	4		1	13	31	24														
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)																											
Puerperal Septicaemia	4	1		1																							
Other Puerperal Diseases	3	2		2																							
Congenital Debility and Mal-																											
formation	50	40	22	18	40			40																			
Old Age	6																										
Accident	25	21	17	4		1		1	1	1	9	6	3														
Homicide	3	2	2		1			1																			
Suicide	10	6	5	1																							
Ill-defined Causes																											
All Other Causes	4	49	24	25	3	2	5	2	4	6	14	18															
Totals for March, 1917		593	361	232	94	21	15	130	18	48	142	136	149														

Deaths for the month of March, 1918, were 166, as against 166 for the previous month. The population of the city of New York was 4,410,000 on March 1, 1918, and 4,410,000 on March 1, 1917.

DEATHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR, MARCH, 1918.

Wards	Deaths																In Known	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored	Yellow	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16								
Deaths	6	38	48	27	46	2	37	41	38	31	43	44	53	65	34	41	36	19	728	378	350	640	78	1

REPORTABLE DISEASES

DISEASES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria . . .	10	3	10	1	6	13	3	10	8	2	1	2	3	6	4	12	95	112	80
Scarlet Fever . .	4	2	8	2	2	3	3	4	20	2	8	2	11	2	2	8	83	36	100
Typhoid Fever . .						1		6					1				8	1	2
Tuberculosis . .	18	17	27	11	18	3	18	8	6	17	10	10	13	17	13	14	219	198	218
Pneumonia, Lobar .	70	20	48	33	36	23	41	28	19	43	17	22	27	33	24	23	533	218	345
Pneumonia, Broncho	41	6	12	3	12	7	13	13	8	14	8	20	12	16	13	8	296	131	127
Epidemic Meningitis	1		2		1	2		2	1			1					11	7	2
Infantile Paralysis					2				1								1	4	1
Whooping Cough .	10	3	8	3	6	8	7	13	41	10	16	7	13	9	10	13	183	173	88
Measles	99	16	164	14	12	14	10	119	138	22	130	26	99	93	97	176	1453	714	384
German Measles . .	1	1	14	2	4	7	3	21	7		14	3	17	9	4	11	115	78	
Chickenpox	2	7	23	1	6	2	12	6	11	4	2	4	20	9	3	13	127	75	394
Mumps	13	21	36	13	17	14	20	35	38	8	26	9	24	17	19	36	386	388	40
Trachoma								2									2		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			1														1	6	1
Frysipelas	1		3			3	1	3	3	3	3	2			2		25	23	
Malaria			1						1								2		
Puerperal Fever . .							1										1	1	
Puerperal Septicaemia						1				1							2		
Smallpox												1					1		
Mental Deficiency .																			1
Epilepsy					1								2	4	2	1	10		4
Dysentery													3				3		
Tetanus																			3
Industrial Poisoning—																			
Mercurial Poisoning																			
Lead Poisoning . .										2			1	2			5		3
Total	270	98	353	90	123	238	227	292	322	123	233	111	243	233	195	316	3477		
Total Previous Month	143	65	189	81	84	124	126	261	180	92	199	76	166	123	78	189		2172	
Total, Same month last year	175	102	296	65	77	125	76	113	107	114	87	81	110	131	67	128			1854

These recorded as "Other Reportable Diseases," which numbered 53.

DISINFECTING CORPS

As soon as possible after the outbreak of any of the above diseases, the disinfecting corps will be called out to disinfect the premises affected, and to collect for disposal the material which may be infected for scarlet fever.

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION OF SANITATION

13

Number of inspections made from complaint cards.....	517
" " original inspections made	516
Total number of inspections made.....	5,687
" " " re-inspections made	2,401
" " " nuisances found	2,510
" " " " abated	1,071
Total number of notices served.....	1,209
Number of cases sent to Law Department.	40
" " hours in court	51
" " yards inspected.....	2,110
" " " found unsanitary.....	536
" " cellars inspected	1,635
" " found unsanitary	327
" " factories inspected	44
" " stables inspected.....	182
" " manure accumulations found.....	247
" " tenement houses inspected.....	432
" " living rooms found unsanitary.....	45
" " houses found unfit for habitation.....	2
" " full privy vaults	0
" " " cesspools	0
Buildings with defective plumbing.....	185
" " no city water supply.....	137
" " insufficient or no toilet accommodations.....	0
Number of days detailed on Spitting Crusade.....	2
" " arrests for violations of Spitting Ordinance.....	7
" " inspections made for licenses.....	113

Plumbing Inspectors

Rabies Inspector

Plumbing inspections made	442	Dog bite complaints investigated	33
Sewers inspected	42	Animals sent to pound.....	5
Special inspections made.....	56	Animals examined for rabies....	5
Water tests made.....	91	Animals with rabies.....	2
Smoke tests made.....	46	Clinic cases investigated.....	64
Plumbing plans approved.....	115	Total investigations.....	177

DETAILED INSPECTORS

Days of inspection at Water Sheds.....	5½
Water Samples taken.	50
Chemical Samples taken.	8
Bacteriological Samples taken.	42

District Physician

Families visited	403	Number of patients sent to hospitals	53
Indigent sick prescribed for	533	Number of deaths	6

Parochial School Nurses' Report

Visits to Schools	201	Other Visits	401
Class Inspections Made.....	356	Treatments Performed	349
Vaccinations Secured	0	Physical Defects Found	403
Pupils Excluded.....			81

City Dispensary.

<i>Number of Patients Treated at the following Clinics</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Previous Month</i>	<i>Same Month Last Year</i>	<i>Hospitals</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Previous Month</i>	<i>Same Month Last Year</i>
March, 1918							
Prenatal	17	12	12	Hospitals			
Medical	330	289	472	Cit.	42	39	35
Surgical	480	509	697	St. Michael's ..	9	9	8
Diseases of Skin	126	79	143	St. James	7	7	2
Cases of Syphilis....	213	191	240	St. Barnabas	9	4	6
Diseases of Children..	124	47	118	German	11	8	14
Diseases of Women... 30	24	71		Beth Israel ...	15	6	13
Diseases of C U	234	194	225	Women and Children..	2	5	5
Organs	110	101	102	Babies	13	9	14
Diseases of Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose...	168	118	206	Eye and Ear Infirmary	29	18	40
Diseases of the Nervous System	487	216	363	Home for Crippled Children	0	0	2
Cases of Tuberculosis	21	31	34	Newark T. B. Sanatorium	0	0	15
Teeth Extracted.....	6	8	30	Fifth Avenue Day Nursery ..	0	0	0
Children Vaccinated...	186	138	434	Newark Maternity...	1	0	0
Orthopedic Cases ...	31	12	67				
Rectal	122	138					
Nurses							
TOTAL	2,785	2,107	3,214	TOTAL	138	105	164
Clinic Prescriptions	3,210	2,608	4,014	Recapitulation			
District Prescriptions				Patients Treated ...	2,785	2,107	3,214
First District Dr.	51	49	31	Patients Sent to Hospital ...	138	105	164
Second District Dr.	50	37	52	Prescriptions Dispensed	3,586	2,894	4,291
Third District Dr.	60	48	49	Wassermann			63
Fourth District Dr.	64	54	62	Intravenous Exam			1
Fifth District Dr.	82	53	62	Urine Examined			216
Sixth District Dr.	39	45	21	Transudates Exudates ...			162
TOTAL	376	286	277	Sputum Examined....			21
				Exam. for Trepan. Pall.			5
				Blood Examined....			8

Culture Collector's Report

Diphtheria Cultures Collected.....	523	Typhoid ..	52
Tuberculosis Sputum ...	316	Catarrhal	39
Wassermann		Antitoxin Delivered	285

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION OF BACTERIOLOGY

15

	Total	Pre- vious Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria			
Number of Primary Cultures Examined	520	621	711
Number of True Cases.....	64	71	2
Total Number of Primary and Secondary Cultures Examined	142	817	810
Diphtheria Antitoxin			
Number of Doses on Hand Beginning of Month	173	51	157
Number of Doses Produced During the Month.	425	418	341
Number of Doses Distributed During the Month..	283	296	268
Number of Doses on Hand at End of Month	315	173	230
Tuberculosis			
Number of Specimens of Sputum Examined.	363	294	325
Number of Specimens Containing Tubercle Bacilli	57	48	68
Miscellaneous			
Number of Blood Examinations for Typhoid and Malaria	Pos 4 59	Pos 3 43	Pos 3 46
Number of Doses of Typhoid Vaccine Distributed.	19	2	40
Number of Doses of Pertussis Vaccine Distributed	70	65	3
Number of Milk Examinations (City Supply)..	1088	179	457
Number of Specific Catarrhal Infection Examinations	Pos. 14 77	Pos. 18 81	Pos. 16 157
Rabies			
Preventive Treatment to Exposed Persons	2	0	5
Animals Examined for Rabies	Pos. 1		Pos. 1
Dogs	3	0	3
Cats ..	0	0	0
Other Animals	0	0	0
Disinfection Tests	0	10	0

CITY WATER SUPPLY.

Date 1918	ORIGIN OF SAMPLE	Bact per CC	Amount of Sample Causing Fer- mentation in Glucose Boui- llon and Lactose Bro					
			1	1	1	1	1	5
			20	10	5	2	0	00
March 26	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream	70						+
"	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream	110						+
"	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River	140						+
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River	120						
"	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse	8						
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	18						
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	8						
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	40						
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	8						
"	Board of Health Office, Plane & William Sts.	4				1		...
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	4						
March 27	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream	70						
"	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream	70						
"	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River	140						
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River	120						
"	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse.....	8						
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	50						
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	50						
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	40						
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	8						
"	Board of Health Office, Plane & William Sts.	40						
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	8						
"	Davenport Brook (Oak Ridge)	40						
"	Tank City Camp (Oak Ridge)	4						
"	City Water, Prudential Ins. Co., before filtration	120						
"	City Water, Prudential Ins. Co. after filtration	120						

HEALTH BULLETIN

REPORT OF CITY CHEMIST

Total number of milks analyzed.	125	Average for Fats above Standard	344
Above the Standard for Solids	11	Total number of samples below Standard	11
Average for Solids above Standard	12.10%	Solid Samples analyzed	125
		Solid Samples below Standard	1

CITY WATER

Analyses of the character and the distribution of pipes are small and unimportant.

The water for abnormalities during winter conditions are satisfactory and the water is of good potable quality.

The temperature of the laboratory sample has risen from 35° to 38° F.

DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Clinics.

One hundred and eighty-seven children were treated at the clinic during the month. 85 received the Von Pirquet test. 52 were positive and 33 showed a negative reaction. One hundred adults were treated at the clinic during the month. 45 being treated at the Laryngeal Clinic making a total attendance at the various clinics during the month 487.

Reported Cases.

One hundred and fifty-nine cases of tuberculosis were reported during the month. 64 by physicians, 37 by Tuberculosis Clinic, 23 by Glen Gardner Clinic, 19 by Soho Clinic and 14 by hospitals.

Disposition of Cases.

During the month the bureau placed 34 patients in Soho Hospital, 9 in St. Michael's, 27 patients were referred to Glen Gardner Clinic, 31 to Verona Clinic and 18 to Soho Clinic, 11 cases were referred to the Bureau of Charities, 9 to the Overseer of the Poor, 12 children were referred to the open-air schools, 5 cases were referred for windows' pensions and one child sent to the Home for Crippled Children.

Field Work

Number of visits made.....	1,141	Deaths among patients.....	20
Patients on hand at beginning of month.....	678	Referred to Tuberculosis Clinics..	100
Patients on hand at end of month.....	642	Referred to other Clinics.....	12
		Referred to Relief Bureaus.....	15

FOOD AND DRUG DIVISION

	Total.	Previous Month
Sealed Chemical Samples Taken.....	111	142
Sealed Chemical Samples Below Standard..	8	0
Preliminary Chemical Samples Taken...	0	0
Sediment Samples of Milk Taken.....	...	...
Bacteria Samples of Milk Taken.....	174	174
Bacteria Samples Above the Required Amount	85	55
Streptococci or Pus.....	11	1
Total Number of Samples of Milk Taken.....	398	316
Lactes Scored		
Dairies Re-scored	57	49
Pasteurizing Plants		
Receiving Stations		
Bottling Plants	58	62
Recommendations Sent to Farmers Pertaining to Our Milk Supply		
Food and Drug Samples Taken With State Inspector		
Inspection of Food and Drug Exposures.....		
Complaints Investigated	15	17
Complaints Verified	11	14
Notices Served	37	11
Restaurants	189	2

Veterinarian and Meat Inspector

Total meat carcasses examined	8,061
" beef " "	1,539
" calf " "	1,551
" lamb and sheep carcasses examined	1,633
" number of inspections of meat establishments.....	1,141
" " " carcasses condemned	6
" " " parts condemned	48

AVERAGE BACTERIAL AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND DAIRY SCORES OF MILK SAMPLES FOR MARCH, 1918.

CERTIFIED—10,000 Bacteria Allowed per C. C.

Dealer	Pro ducer	Bacterial Counts	Chemical Analysis T. S.	Fats	Dairy Score
Fairfield Dairy Co., Montclair, N. J. . .	Own	37,200			94

A. RAW—100,000 Bacteria Allowed per C. C.

Gus Eckert, 90 Avenue L, Newark, N. J.	Own	10,600			87
Geo Rowe, Bloomfield Ave., Brookdale, N. J.	"	18,000			83
Juhus Eckert, 152 Frankfort St., Newark, N. J.	"	26,200			87½
J. Mason, Haddonfield, N. J.	A. Mason, Haddonfield, N. J.	82,000			81
J. Farrington, 12 Oxford St., Newark, N. J.	Own	103,000			79½
J. Lentz, Hamburg Pl. Rd., Newark, N. J.	"	137,000			70½
Ed Young, 151 Haddon St., Haddonfield, N. J.	Haddonfield, N. J.	13,000	12.87	3.80	83
Ed Momm, 58 Union Ave., Newark, N. J.	Own	829,000	11.75	3.30	99½

A. PASTEURIZED—30,000 Bacteria Allowed per C. C.

Fairfield Dairy Co., Montclair, N. J. . .	Own	3,200
Borden Farm Pro. Co., 4th Ave., Newark, N. J.	Brisben	4,600
Wm Provost, 1016 Nassau St., Newark, N. J.	Own	48,000
Borden Farm Pro. Co., 4th Ave., Newark, N. J.	Branchville	101,000
Alderny Dairy Co., 20 Bridge St., Newark, N. J.	Own	258,000

B. PASTEURIZED—50,000 Bacteria Allowed per C. C.

Borden Farm Pro. Co., 14th St., Newark, N. J.	Papakating	10,800	12.10	3.60
Borden Farm Pro. Co., 4th Ave., Newark, N. J.	Branchville	15,000		
Wm Provost, 1016 Nassau St., Newark, N. J.	Own	45,000		
Joe Blazo, 234 Fabian Pl., Newark, N. J.	Seiler	333,000		
Wm Provost, Somerset St., Newark, N. J.	Own	150,000		
Alderny Dairy Co., 20 Bridge St., Newark, N. J.		1,008,000		

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1918.

Supervised Babies

Babies under supervision on March 1, 1918	2,301
New babies placed under supervision during March from birth records	159

Deaths of Supervised Babies

Visited by Licensed Nurse	14
Before nurse visited baby	6

Character of Feeding of Supervised Babies

	Total	Breast	Partial	Artificial
Under 6 months of age	984	650	21	13
Prenatal babies for one month	30	0	0	0

Prenatal Care

Expectant mothers supervised on March 1, 1918.	497
New cases placed under supervision during March	73

Supervised Mothers Delivered During March

Attendant at Birth	Mothers Delivered	Living Births	Mothers Who Died	Babies Who Died Under 1 Month	Still Births	Mis-carriages
Total	51	50*	1	1*	1	2
Midwife	44	43*	1	1	0	0
Physician	4	4	0	0	1	2
Hospital	3	3	0	0	0	0

* Premature

* 1 Mother delivered of twins.

Consultation Stations

Visits made to homes of mothers by nurses	2,283
Visits made by mothers to consultation stations.	275

Clinics—

Preschool examinations	29
Sick children	14
Whooping-cough	5
Prenatal examinations	9

Older Children

Defects detected	2
Defects corrected	1

Puerperal Deaths

Cases referred to Division during March	2
Cases attended by midwives	1

Puerperal Septicaemia

Cases referred to Division during March	2
Cases attended by midwife	1

Supervision of Midwifery

Midwifery visits	57
Complaints received and investigated	8
Bottles of silver nitrate distributed to midwives	4
Postpartum cases attended	4

Prevention of Blindness

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

New Cases	Treatment Home and Dispensary	Condition Improving	Old Cases	Condition Improving	Treatment Home and Dispensary
1		7	5	2 Cured	

Supervision of Unmarried Mothers and Infants

Cases under supervision	42
New cases placed under supervision since January 1, 1918	13

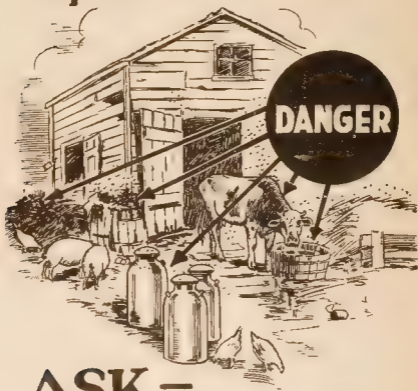
Supervision of Boarding Homes

Babies in boarding homes under one year of age	14
Babies in boarding homes over one year of age	24
Requests for boarding homes	23
Boarding home addresses given	10

BIRTHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR, MARCH, 1918.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non-Residents	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored	Illegitimate
Births	113	35	94	70	55	27	50	13	58	96	42	81	84	103	34	61	47	1061	528	543	1026	45	11

DOES your baby's
breakfast come from
a place like this ?



ASK —

The Department of Health
which milk you should buy.

MAY, 1918

HEALTH BULLETIN



"If we would supplant the opinion and policy of our fathers, we should do so upon evidence so conclusive that even their authority cannot stand" LINCOLN

NURSES' NUMBER

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

CHARLES P. GILLEN,
Mayor

JOHN J. GILLEN,
Deputy

Department of Health

CHARLES V. CRASTER, M. D., D. P. H., Health Officer

ORGANIZATION OF DIVISIONS

DIVISION OF SANITATION	Wm. H. Young, Chief Clerk
DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS	Dr. T. N. Gray, Director
DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE	Dr. Julius Levy, Director
DIVISION OF FOOD AND DRUGS	Samuel G. Sharwell, Chief Inspector
DIVISION OF DISINFECTION	Thomas Mulligan, Chief
LABORATORY DIVISION	Dr. R. N. Connolly, Bacteriologist
DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES	Dr. Edward E. Worl, Superintendent
DISPENSARY DIVISION	Henry A. Oltman, Apothecary
PLUMBING DIVISION	Chas. A. Hallgring, Chief
VITAL STATISTICS	Elbert S. Ball
BUREAU OF VENEREAL DISEASES	H. J. F. Wallhauser, M. D., Director

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MONTHLY BULLETIN

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No. 16

PRIVATE DUTY NURSING

By Helen Carol Howes, Superintendent of Nurses, Hospital of St. Barnabas.

The opportunities and attractions offered to the private duty nurse can be covered only very inadequately in a limited space, but possibly a glimpse of one or two of its inducements may be appropriate at this time.

The riches of the opportunities for service can hardly be exaggerated. The real nurse has a chance to shape destinies, to start the infant on the right path, to instruct the young mother in infant hygiene, to be a source of strength and comfort in the hours of great anxiety, to ease the infirmities of the aged; in short, to make herself invaluable to each and every member of the family. PROVIDED she is possessed of those rare qualities of heart and mind which should characterize the true nurse—tact, diplomacy, good judgment, intuition, and a consuming devotion to duty and her profession, without which nursing becomes merely a means of earning a living.

The opportunity to be closely associated in their homes, with people of culture and education, is an advantage which has brought to many young women friendships which have been of inestimable value and great happiness to them. Intimate contact with members of these families whose travel and study have developed in them a keen appreciation of the best in art, music, letters, and science is a liberal education for the young woman who goes about with her eyes open and her mind free from prejudice.



1918 GRADUATING CLASS CITY HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

CARRY ON!

M. F. MASON, Superintendent of Training School, Newark City Hospital.

The Surgeon General of the United States Army requests the services of 30,000 trained women for war work this year. Will you help replace them? We are making a special appeal to our own patriotic young women who are finishing their days of study and are now giving serious thought toward a vocation. The great world war has so changed our lives that all our thoughts are with the boys who have joined the colors and are fighting for the world's freedom. We feel that, as women, we should bend every effort to prepare and give them all the care that is within our power. And what will fit a young woman better than a three-year course in a training school for nursing? If I could only make you realize the wonderful support that you would be giving the United States Government by entering these schools in groups of five or ten, or more, for then we would have a bountiful supply of splendidly trained nurses to care for our sick and wounded soldiers and sailors, and to help the great reconstruction work after as well as during the war.

A WOMAN'S PROFESSION

A. M. KEANE, Instructor Training School, Newark City Hospital.

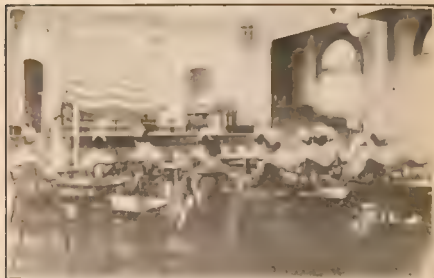
The profession of nursing to day holds a unique place in the world's work, for its duty is not only to care for the sick alone but also to protect the well against disease. According to Dr. Barker, of Johns Hopkins, nursing is the one profession in which both men and women admit women excell men. To the young women of these perilous times comes the call. You want to make your life worth while, and are asking, "what shall I do?" "how can I help?" The answer is simple. The career of a trained nurse is open to you, in which opportunities for service are endless in a life which will bring comfort to many. But you in turn must be prepared. This necessitates a period of training, for it is only by repetition of work that comes the skill and proficiency which distinguishes the trained from the untrained woman. Never shall we revert to the "Sairy Gamp" of former days and never must the boys to-day who are so valiantly fighting for our safety to keep us free from the Hun and his villainess, suffer for want of the care which is purely within the sphere of woman to give in abundance out of her generosity.

The wounded in battle and the sick from the battle front must never in these days endure the hospital conditions of our Civil War when skilled care was unheard of when hospitals were frequently charnel houses, running riot

with 1920, when the death rate in the hospitals was higher than on the first day of the week. A large measure of adequate nursing care.

Some of you will remember vividly for the time pass when we could not do without the "nurse" which will educate us to be a part of the work. Having this opportunity to best meet. The first step is to make training schools where training is wide and varied, one in which the conditions will be original and comfortable. The time is past when general training could be given in training schools and nurses' quarters.

The time is past when general training could be given in training schools and nurses' quarters. The time is past when general training could be given in training schools and nurses' quarters.



LECTURE HALL FOR NURSES CITY HOSPITAL, NEWARK.

services

well-intentioned, careless, and too often sentimental women who volunteered to care for the sick. She saw, and it was her opinion which started the seed to grow, that educational qualifications are an essential requisite in the eventual successful training of the future graduate nurse. To quote her, 'nursing is an art, and if it is to be an art it requires as hard a preparation as any painter or sculptor's work, for what is having to do with dead canvass and cold marble compared to having to do with the living body?' While in training the nurse's education should include an acquaintance with physiology and bacteriology with hygiene and chemistry as well as with the very best application pertaining to nursing practice and procedure. To enter a training school it is necessary to offer a grammar school certificate, together with the credit of one year's High School work or in lieu thereof a Business School Diploma and one year's business experience. All accredited schools insist upon these requirements. These accredited schools entitle the nurse, upon completion, to qualify for State Registration. Every nurse wants recognition from the State, therefore it behoves the prospective candidate to inquire as to the school's educational standing. It would be absurd to say that anyone has too much or too good an education to waste on nursing for the broader the mind, the better the outlook and understanding. The time is past when anyone "was good enough" to care for the sick. For any legal advice for the care of livestock or property the best equipped authority is always sought. We demand licensed engineers for the boilers of buildings, trained chemists, and so on, ad infinitum. Hence for the lives of our dear ones is "good enough" sufficient?

The call for ably trained women was never so loud as it is to-day. Who is going to fill in the depleted ranks of the 3000 trained women for whom the Red Cross asks? The schools need the young women to step in and keep the wheels of this mighty machine going. Our boys will come back to us crippled, maimed and suffering. Shall we let anyone and everybody, the unskilled, and the untrained, be their lot? As women be it our everlasting shame if we do. Rather let us give three years of our time and help. Let us aid in the present and future by acquiring the skill necessary for such serious work. As for hospital nursing, there are many other fields, such as the Department of Public Health with its public hygiene work, the district work among the poor, school nursing, the infant welfare and the industrial worker, as well as the ever necessary private duty field.

Think of the marvelous advantages that are offered in these critical times, and think too of the opportunity offered you in aiding the nation to fight against the inroads of disease as well as to care for the wounded.

How many of you will heed this call to conserve our nation's health and bring comfort to the distressed ones at home as well as those "over there?"

TO-DAY IS THE TIME

THE NURSE AND SOCIAL SERVICE WORK

A. W. McDONOUGH, M. A., Bureau of Associated Charities, Newark, N. J.

It has not been long since nursing in social service work in Newark, New Jersey, was in its infancy. When the social service was first started, nurses were wanted.

When the Visiting Nurse Association was first organized, it seemed almost impossible to persuade the average community physician to the greater service of the nurse. But for some time there have been in this district no physicians to whom such calls are made. The nurse is the person who is called upon to



A DEMONSTRATION. CITY HOSPITAL, NEWARK.

rendered all their patients. These physicians did not realize the value of work of their assistants who, with thorough and unflinching devotion, had to do the heavy work for their patients by getting medicines, attending to such a family, and doing all about the house. There was no influence.

Medical treatment for the patients was not taken or taken irregularly; advice as to diets and regimen was ignored.

The Visiting Nurse Association worked the field with its staff of nurses working under extremely primitive conditions. The nurse associated with the physician. The physician in the district was followed and his directions carried out. Other day management facilities were taught the value of hospital care. They were able to do work with good high standards.

Thanks to the work of such organizations, to public propaganda and to the increased intelligence of the general public, the trained nurse is now considered a necessity. The demand for the nurse is still increasing, as is her opportunity for service. Especially has there been a splendid development of public health nursing. This is indicated by the employment of nurses by Boards of Health in tuberculosis and infant hygiene departments by Boards of Education and by Parochial Schools.

It is evident that the wider development of trained nursing is along the line of public health and social service rather than the narrower line of private medical nursing. Schools of Philanthropy and Nurses' Training Schools are offering basic courses for nurses on social service lines. The future is so attractive that it ought to draw new candidates to the nursing profession and especially should it draw well-trained nurses to the broader profession of public health and social service nursing work. Let us hope the candidates for this field of service may increase in proportion to the need and the opportunity.

THE CALL FOR WOMEN

C. V. CRASTER, M. D., Health Officer, Newark, N. J.

The woman of to-day has entered into her inheritance. She is a voting citizen in many States, and her responsibilities to the community will increase with the years. It is therefore a measure of her value to the country that more and more insistent become the calls for women to occupy posts of responsibility and trust.

To-day the woman must stand with her soldier brother in the battle line at home and over there. The emergency calls for thousands of young girls to help the country in this hour. The urgent need is for nurses, for those who are willing to give up their home ties, their cherished ambitions and, perhaps, their dreams, to help their native land. There can be no more glorious way to serve one's country than in the care of its sick and wounded soldiers, and thereby to aid the nation win the fight against ruthlessness and scientific barbarity. There are thousands of young girls required at this time to enter our hospitals and training schools to become nurses at the end of a three-year course of instruction.

It is a source of satisfaction and pride to be able to say that at no time in the past has the training for the nursing profession been so efficiently conducted as at this time. Modern training schools are commodious and pleasant where every effort is made to make the pupil nurse feel she has lost nothing of care and attention in leaving her home life. The teaching in the wards is carried out by instructors, graduate nurses being in charge of the wards to smooth the way for the beginner in the practical steps. Physicians of repute give lectures upon the related subjects of the work. In this way the nurse is taught

to its limit in the number of its nurses in training as it is for the armaments to be filled with troops for pushing the war to its ultimate issue.

This can only be possible if the young women of the State realize the necessity for the sacrifice. If it is realized that we must come forward to do a patriotic part in swelling the army of trained nurses the response to the appeal for volunteers should be generous. No matter how scientific the physician or how skilled the surgeon their efforts must be fruitless to save unless they can command the services of the highly trained nurse to follow up and guard the results of modern medicine and surgery.

The field of nursing is so wide that few of us stop to consider how the graduate nurse has won her place in a multitude of new activities. The actual nursing work in the hospital and private home still holds its attraction for many women and for those who have a natural aptitude there can be no more satisfactory way of serving one's fellow creatures.

Recent years however have seen an extraordinary development in the part played by the graduate nurse along social service and health lines. Activities formerly regarded as dreams of the enthusiast and the altruist are now seen in actual course of development. Social service alone is a specialized branch in which the graduate nurse is particularly fitted to engage. Many positions in this service are well paid, the work is pleasant and interesting, presenting as it does a succession of problems of social and economic importance for solution. Of vast importance to the community and to the workers of the country is the present era of industrial expansion. The modern conception of a healthy industry includes the healthy worker and to accomplish this end there has been developed the modern science of industrial hygiene. The health of the worker is cared for not only by a supervision of his work place but also by an intelligent knowledge of the place where he makes his home. The supervision of factory health conditions and of those in the dwellings of the worker are particularly the function of the industrial nurse who by her training and experience is familiar with all the ailments of home life as well as with the diseases brought about by an unhealthy environment.

The graduate nurse is in hundreds of places in this country doing the work of the supervision of the health of the industrial worker.

There is also an expanding future for the graduate nurse in the City Department of Health. There are few of its divisional activities in which she cannot be usefully employed. In this direction more than in any other, except in the actual nursing of the sick, is the medical knowledge acquired by the nurses in training of very great advantage to the worker. Every problem of public health as we know it requires some knowledge of medicine and surgery, and upon this foundation alone can be built up a training and experience which is impossible in any other previous preliminary experience.

In child hygiene the prime requisite is a knowledge of the maternal nursing and infant feeding. In tuberculosis the essentials are an extensive knowledge of the care of the sick and the prevention of the spread of the disease by correct nursing methods. The school nurse must be familiar with the ailments of chil-

...with the ... She must be able to ... and cases of ... must have at least one ... and ... diseases and ...

... to the ... with the ... that he ... of ... and ... of ... the ... of ...

'Come from deep glen and from mountain so rocky
The war-pipe and pennon are at Inverlocky.'



ROOM. CITY HOSPITAL, NEWARK

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR NURSES

WHERE TO APPLY

The following are the principal applications should be addressed to the superintendent of Training School for Nurses of the hospital at which it is desired to register

Armstrong Avenue
St. James Hospital, Jefferson and Elm Streets
St. Barnabas Hospital, 586 High Street
Beth Israel Hospital, 651 High Street
Presbyterian Hospital, 137 South Ninth Street
Homeopathic Hospital, 13 Littleton Avenue
Newark Private Hospital, 15 Riverside Avenue
German Hospital, 340 Bank Street

DIVISION REPORTS

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE, APRIL, 1918.

CAUSES	Total Deaths, April, 1917	Total Deaths	Males	Females	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	Under 5 years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Total All Causes	526	668	362	306	98	13	41	202	34	32	134	164	102
Intestinal Parasites	1	1											
Typhoid Fever	1	1		1					1				
Malaria													
Snake Bites													1
Measles	1	35	20	15	8	15	9	32	3				
Scarlet Fever		2		2			1	1	1				
Whooping Cough	3	6		6	3	1	2	6					
Diphtheria	2	11	6	5	1	3	5	9	2				
Influenza		7	4	3	1			1			2	1	3
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)	4	12	6	6		3		7	3	2			
Other Epidemic Diseases													
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)	2	73	57	16					2	9	40	19	3
Tuberculous Meningitis	8	13	6	7	2	4	3	9	3	1			
Other Tuberculosis	6	5	4	1	1			1	2			2	
Cancer, Malignant Tumor	20	27	7	20							6	12	9
Simple Meningitis	5	2	1	1					1	1			
Apoplexy, Softening of the Brain	34	21	5	16								12	9
Organic Heart Diseases	63	64	31	33			2	2	2	3	9	24	24
Bronchitis	16	16	7	9	11	1		12				1	3
Pneumonia Lobar	51	85	49	36	7	14	5	26	1	9	22	19	8
Pneumonia, Broncho	13	30	12	18	8	15	3	26	1		1	1	1
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	11	7	4							1	7	3
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	4	4	1	3	1			2			1		1
Dartnocal Diseases (under 5 years)	6	12	9	3	7	2	3	12					
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	5	8	7	1					3	2	2	1	
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction, Cirrhosis of Liver	1	8	2	6	1			1		1	4	2	
Bright's Disease and Nephritis	1	4	4									4	
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)	73	53	26	27		2	1	3			9	24	17
Puerperal Septicaemia	2												
Other Puerperal Diseases		3		3							2	1	
Congenital Debility and Malformation	3	1		1							1		
Old Age	35	38	20	18	38			38					1
Accident	8	1		1									
Homicide	40	32	8			1	3	4	3	3	16	11	3
Suicide	2	2		2					1		1		
Ill-defined Causes	3	5	5						1		2	2	
All Other Causes	50	68	32	36	5	2	3	10	4	1	14	22	17
Total for April, 1917	526	668	362	306	98	13	41	202	34	32	134	164	102

The death rate for the month of April 1918, of population 111,111 for the previous month. The present population of New York is estimated for these calculations at 115,000. The death rate for the month of April 1917, was 14.8 estimated population 400,000.

DEATHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR, APRIL, 1918.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non-Residents	Unknown	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored	Yellow
Deaths	76	30	44	22	45	24	37	41	39	44	19	39	46	53	18	34	21	31	608	362	306	618	49	1

REPORTABLE DISEASES BY WARDS. APRIL, 1918

DISEASES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria . . .	17	5	10		4	7	6	6	4	5	7	3	6	9	4	10	103	95	73
Scarlet Fever	9	6	7	1	2	5	1	4	7	3	6		11	9	3	3	77	83	62
Typhoid Fever	1			1				2					1				5	8	2
Tuberculosis . .	9	16	27	12	11	11	10	15	12	13	8		10	14	13	13	201	219	200
Pneumonia Lobar	56	17	33	8	22	17	23	25	24	51	10	17	20	39	37	14	413	533	196
Pneumonia Broncho	43	3	6	3	13	6	7	7	3	7	3	13	13	5	7	3	142	206	91
Epidemic Meningitis	2		2		2	2	1	1		2	3		6	2		2	25	11	10
Infantile Paralysis																		4	2
Whooping Cough	8	7	10	4	16	26	5	15	31	8	44	20	28	14	10	34	280	183	156
Measles	146	42	210	30	90	178	86	80	138	38	108	110	262	275	137	164	2114	1455	419
German Measles	7	2	11	5	2	1	2	13	9	3	11	7	6	14	1	10	104	115	638
Chickenpox	4	8	22		10	2	5	5	10	3	4	2	11	6	3	14	111	127	247
Mumps	8	16	28	9	7	10	6	21	61	16	19	12	18	30	19	44	324	386	47
Trachoma																		2	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum							1										1	1	4
Erysipelas		3	10	1	1	4	1				2	2	4			4	32	25	55
Malaria																		2	2
Puerperal Fever . .																		1	
Puerperal Septicaemia	1																1	2	6
Smallpox																		1	
Mental Deficiency													1	1			3		3
Epilepsy								1									1	10	3
Tetanus	1																1		1
Dysentery . . .																	1	3	
Industrial Poisonings																			
Arsenic Poisoning												1					1		2
Lead Poisoning												2		2			4	5	1
Total	312	125	376	74	180	270	153	195	300	169	225	194	397	422	234	317	3443		
Total, Previous Month	270	98	355	90	123	238	227	292	322	125	235	111	245	235	195	316		3477	
Total, Same month last year	195	109	260	64	109	120	114	176	169	81	121	84	154	152	103	210		2221	

DISINFECTING CORPS

Visits to quarantined houses	21	202	Houses disinfected for diphtheria	103
Houses placarded for contagious diseases	449		Houses disinfected for tuberculosis	130
Total disinfections	350		Houses disinfected for scarlet fever	65
			Special disinfections	33

DIVISION OF SANITATION

Number of inspections made from complaint cards	450
" " original inspections made.	7,083
Total number of inspections made.. . . .	7,533
" " " re-inspections made.	2,404
" " " nuisances found.. . . .	1,841
" " " " abated	1,286
" " " " notices served	1,505
Number of cases sent to Law Department.	31
" " hours in court.....	75
" " yards inspected	3,721
" " " found unsanitary	528
" " cellars inspected.	2,744
" " " found unsanitary	445
" " factories inspected	52
" " stables inspected	183
" " manure accumulations found	56
" " tenement houses inspected.. . . .	419
" " living rooms found unsanitary.. . . .	40
" " houses found unfit for habitation.	2
" " full privy vaults.....	25
" " " cesspools	4
Buildings with defective plumbing.	129
" " no city water supply	37
" " insufficient or no toilet accommodations.....	7
Number of days detailed on Spitting Crusade.....	3
" " arrests for violations of Spitting Ordinance.....	1
" " inspections made for licenses.....	132

Plumbing Inspectors

Plumbing inspections made	450
Sewers inspected	55
Special inspections made	72
Water tests made.....	85
Smoke tests made.	39
Plumbing plans approved.....	107

Rabies Inspector

Dog bite complaints investigated.	45
Animals sent to pound	28
Animals sent to pound....	28
Animals examined for rabies.	1
Animals with rabies	0
Clinic cases investigated.. . . .	45
Total investigations.....	189

DETAILED INSPECTORS

Days of inspection at Water Sheds.....	4
Water Samples taken.....	38
Chemical Samples taken	9
Bacteriological Samples taken	29

District Physician

Families visited.. . . .	290	Number of patients sent to hospitals.. . . .	43
Indigent sick prescribed for....	390	Number of deaths.....	3

Parochial School Nurses' Report

Visits to Schools	258	Other visits.....	422
Class inspections made.. . . .	396	Treatments performed	452
Vaccinations secured.....	27	Physical defects found.	558
Pupils Excluded.	58		

City Dispensary.

April, 1918

Number of Patients Treated at the Following Clinics	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year	Hospitals	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Prenatal	3	17	19	City	32	42	36
Medical	260	330	414	St. Michael's	9	9	7
Surgical	392	480	631	St. James ..	6	7	6
Diseases of Skin.....	190	126	109	St. Barnabas	9	9	11
Cases of Syphilis.....	182	213	173	German	12	11	10
Diseases of Children..	131	124	137	Beth Israel ..	12	15	9
Diseases of Women ..	52	30	34	Women and Children	4	2	3
Diseases of G. U. Organs	196	234	185	Babies	14	13	9
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose	166	115	156	Eye and Ear Infirmary	28	29	36
Diseases of the Nervous System	182	168	130	Home for Crippled Children	0	0	5
Cases of Tuberculosis..	339	487	489	Newark T. B. Sanatorium ..	0	0	14
Teeth Extracted	22	21	20	Eighth Avenue Day Nursery	0	0	0
Children Vaccinated ..	53	6	109	Maternity	0	1	...
Orthopedic Cases.....	151	186	396				
Narcotic	73	122	0				
Rectal	0	31	64				
TOTALS	2,392	2,785	3,669	TOTALS	126	138	146
Clinic Prescriptions....	2,861	3,210	3,940	Recapitulation			
District Prescriptions				Patients Treated ..	2,392	2,785	3,669
First District—Dr. Hill	17	51	45	Patients Sent to Hospital	126	138	146
Second District — Dr. Broadnax	29	50	28	Prescriptions Dispensed	3,116	3,586	4,186
Third District — Dr. Bodenmann	42	60	46	Wasserman's .....	...	...	51
Fourth District — Dr. Hirschberg	64	94	50	Blood Examinations....	...	...	14
Fifth District — Dr. Fischer	66	82	42	Urine Examinations ..	...	...	29
Sixth District — Dr. Jedel	37	39	38	Sputum Examinations ..	...	...	19
TOTALS	255	376	246	Exudates and Transudates .....	...	...	123
				Ex. for Trep. Pall.....	...	...	7

Culture Collector's Report

Diphtheria Cultures collected.....	559	Typhoid	28
Tuberculosis sputum.....	238	Catarrhal	49
Wasserman	218	Antitoxin delivered ..	289

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION OF BACTERIOLOGY

1.

	Total	Pre- vious Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria			
Number of Primary Cultures Examined	491	520	630
Number of True Cases	75	64	42
Total Number of Primary and Secondary Cultures Examined	681	742	719
Diphtheria Antitoxin			
Number of Doses on Hand Beginning of Month	315	173	230
Number of Doses Produced During the Month	0	425	19
Number of Doses Distributed During the Month	68	283	194
Number of Doses on Hand at End of Month	247	315	55
Tuberculosis			
Number of Specimens of Sputum Examined	302	363	274
Number of Specimens Containing Tubercle Bacilli	66	57	50
Miscellaneous			
Number of Blood Examinations for Typhoid and Malaria	Pos. 3	Pos. 4	Pos. 0
Number of Doses of Typhoid Vaccine Distributed	80	59	50
Number of Doses of Pertussis Vaccine Distributed	32	19	35
Number of Milk Examinations (City Supply)	132	70	9
Number of Specific Catarrhal Infection Examined	377	1088	340
Rabies	Pos. 22	Pos. 14	Pos. 14
Preventive Treatment to Exposed Persons	83	77	98
Animals Examined for Rabies	0	2	0
Dogs	3	3	0
Cats	0	0	0
Other Animals	0	0	0
Disinfection Tests	0	10	0

CITY WATER SUPPLY.

Date 1918	ORIGIN OF SAMPLE	Bact. per CC	Amount of Sample Causing Fermentation in Glucose Bouillon and Lactose Broth					
			1 20	1 10	1 5	1 2	1 CC	5 CC
April 10	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream	80						+
"	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream	40						
"	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River	50						+
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River	66						+
"	Macopin Intake At Gatehouse	60					+	+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	30						+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	40						
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	30						
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	30						
"	Board of Health Office, Plane and William Sts	25						
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	30						
April 25	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream	350						+
"	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream	250						
"	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River	370					+	+
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River	160						+
"	Macopin Intake At Gatehouse	90						+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	60						+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	80						
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	60						+
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	40						
"	Board of Health Office, Plane and William Sts	30						
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	40						
"	Prudential Insurance Company							
"	City Water before filtration	50						
"	" " after "	50						

REPORT OF CITY CHEMIST

Total number of milks analyzed....	158	Total number of samples below	
Above the Standard for Solids....	152	Standard	6
Average for Solids above Standard..	12.26%	Sealed samples analyzed	62
Average for Fats above Standard..	3.60%	Sealed samples below Standard....	6

CITY WATER

The albumenoid nitrogen in the Echo Lake sample is a little less than last month but still higher than in the rest of the samples. With this exception the various samples are all of the usual quality.

The temperature of the Laboratory sample has risen from 38° to 47° F.

DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS

Clinics

24 children were treated at the clinic during the month. 72 children received the Von Prower test. 41 were positive and 28 showed a negative reaction; 99 adults were treated at the clinic during the month, 24 at the Laryngeal clinic, making a total attendance at the various clinics during the month 339.

Field Work

Miss Meahan made 279 visits during the month, Mrs. Ryan made 250 visits, Miss Munford made 209 visits and Miss Dolan made 92 visits, making a total of 830 visits. Miss Dolan's fewer number of home visits is due to the survey which is being conducted by her. Miss Dolan and Mrs. Knox, in the Third and Fourteenth wards, Miss Dolan visited 1,280 families from April 1st to 15th, and Mrs. Knox visiting 2,917 families during the month.

Reported Cases

Cases of tuberculosis were reported during the month, 64 by Physicians, 58 by Tuberculosis Clinic, 22 by Gen. Gardner Clinic, 20 by Soto Clinic and 1 by hospitals.

Disposition of Cases

During the month the Bureau placed 28 cases in Soto Hospital, 1 in St. Michael's, 1 in the Relief for Crippled Children, referred 12 cases to Gen. Gardner Clinic, 30 cases to the Tuberculosis Clinic, 13 cases were referred to the Bureau of Children, 14 cases of children referred to the open air schools.

Survey Work

A survey of tuberculosis cases being conducted in the Third and Fourteenth wards by this Bureau 89 suspected cases were discovered.

Field Work

Number of visits made.	1,168	Deaths among patients.....	10
Patients on hand at beginning of		Referred to Tuberculosis Clinics....	170
month	692	Referred to other Clinics	4
Patients on hand at end of month ..	726	Referred to Relief Bureaus....	24

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1918.

BIRTHS BY WARDS—SEX AND COLOR—APRIL, 1918.

Ward	Residents																Total	Males	Females	White	Colored	Legal Female
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16						
Birch	94	23	111	15	56	29	33	56	54	68	27	63	85	97	30	65	38,942	18,515	20,427	91	42	9

FOOD AND DRUG DIVISION

	Total	Previous Month
Sealed Chemical Samples Taken.....	86	111
Sealed Chemical Samples Below Standard.....	2	8
Preliminary Chemical Samples Taken.....	87	0
Sediment Samples of Milk Taken.....	..	..
Bacteria Samples of Milk Taken.....	271	174
Bacteria Samples Above the Required Amount.....	68	85
Streptococci or Pus.....	7	11
Total Number of Samples of Milk Taken.....	444	398
Dairies Scored .....	..	..
Dairies Re-scored	108	57
Pasteurizing Plants	3	
Receiving Stations		
Bottling Plants	77	58
Recommendations Sent to Farmers Pertaining to Our Milk Supply.....		
Food and Drug Samples Taken With State Inspector.....	105	
Inspection of Food and Drug Exposures.....	2	
Complaints Investigated	43	15
Complaints Verified	35	11
Notices Served.....	178	37
Restaurants	109	189

Veterinarian and Meat Inspector

Total meat carcasses examined	8,893
" beef " "	1,561
" calf " "	1,063
" lamb and sheep carcasses examined	1,428
" number of inspections of meat establishments.	290
" " " carcasses condemned	18
" " " parts condemned	50

AVERAGE BACTERIAL (1 SAMPLE) AND CHEMICAL (2 SAMPLES) ANALYSIS
AND DAIRY SCORES OF MILK SAMPLES FOR APRIL 1918

A. RAW—100,000 Bacteria Allowed Per C. C.

Dairy	Product	Bacterial Counts	Chemical Analysis		Dairy Score
			T S	Fats	
Leonard H. M., 151 Frankfort St., Newark, N. J.	Own	2,750	6.12½	14.55	79½
Clapham Bros. H. H. & J. N. J.	Stuyvesant	0000	1.20	12.85	81
Eckart Gus. Ave. 1 Newark N. J.	Own	11,000	4.20	13.32½	87
Eckart, Julius, 152 Frankfort St., Newark, N. J.	"	11,750	4.10	12.82½	88½
Krueger Geo. Stuyvesant Ave. Irvington, N. J.	"	12,000	3.45	12.10	81
Howell, Ryerson, Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington, N. J.	Krueger	13,250	3.80	12.50	81
Heide, J., 63 Gotthardt St., Newark, N. J.	Own	14,750	3.45	12.15	82½
Dolan, Patrick, Stuyvesant Ave., Newark, N. J.	"	25,000	3.80	12.77½	73½
Larrington, I. R., 12 Oxford St., New ark, N. J.	"	29,750	3.50	12.20	79½
Crump J. Sandford Ave. Irvington, N. J.	Hastings	33,750	3.10	11.90	73
Krueger Emil 40 Austerlitz Ave., Newark N. J.	Own	38,750	3.50	12.30	76½
Philozer A. 78 Union Ave. Newark N. J.	Phil Feins	43,750	3.50	12.10	73
Winters L. 10 Frankfort St. New ark, N. J.	Own	45,000			77
Dorer, Geo., Liberty Ave., Lyons Farms, N. J.	"	60,000	4.35	13.32½	77½
Sullivan, J., 196 Heller Parkway, Newark, N. J.	"	60,000	3.60	12.90	72½
Martin, J., Munn Ave., E. Orange, N. J.	"	61,250	4.00	12.70	58½
Tomarkin, J., Clairmont Ave., Irving- ton, N. J.	Pure Milk Fms	67,500	3.30	12.02½	57
Grand C. 100 Frankfort Ave. Belk N. J.	Own	71,250	3.60	12.47½	74
H. H. & J. C. 100 Frankfort Ave. New ark, N. J.	Borinski	78,750	3.25	12.92½	83
Huttmacher G. 100 Frankfort Ave., Union N. J.	Own	79,500			77½
Stolcsek J. 100 Frankfort Ave. Union N. J.	"	100,000	3.05	13.35	73½
Frack F. 100 Frankfort Ave. Irvington N. J.	"	100,000			80
Krueger C. 100 Frankfort St. Newark N. J.	"	100,000	3.05	13.12	76
Schmidt, J. H., 80 Boyden Ave., Hil- ton, N. J.	F Jarvis	153,750			69½
W. H. C. 100 Frankfort St. Newark N. J.	Own	100,000	3.05	12.30	75
Weible, M., 119 Garrison St., Newark, N. J.	"	261,250	3.45	12.15	69½
Schmidt, H. H., 99 Irvington Ave., St. Orange, N. J.	L. F. Schmidt	270,000	3.00	12.52½	69½
Week I. 188 Jefferson Ave. Newark N. J.	"	100,000	3.00	12.05½	84½
Chubbuck W. B. 100 Frankfort St. Newark N. J.	"	100,000	3.00	12.35	76
Hendrick, A. B. 100 Frankfort Ave. Newark N. J.	"	100,000	3.15	12.15	78½

A. PASTEURIZED—30,000 Bacteria Allowed Per C. C.

Dealer	Producer	Bacterial Counts	Chemical Analysis		Dairy Score
			T. S.	Fats	
Burgholtz, F., 280 Orange St., Newark, N. J.	Janssen, Whitney Pt., N. Y.	3,000	3.55	12.15	
Schwer, Chas., 237 S 7th St., Newark, N. J.	Stretch, Killowag, N. Y.	3,500	3.40	12.05	
Fairfield Dairy Co., Montclair, N. J.	Own	7,250	3.55	12.22	
Borden Farm Products Co., 63 S. 14th St., Newark, N. J.	Brisben, N. Y.	8,500	3.50	12.02½	
Borden Farm Products Co., 25 Fourth Ave., Newark, N. J.	Branchville, N. J.	15,000			
Becker, H., Roseland, N. J.	Own	60,000	4.40	13.32½	
Alderney Dairy Co., 22 Bridge St., Newark, N. J.	"	66,250	3.40	12.05	
Schoch, John, 87 Chester Ave., Irvington, N. J.	"	83,000	3.30	11.70	
Batke, Adolph, 67 Margaretta St., Newark, N. J.	"	234,250	3.25	11.65	

B. PASTEURIZED—50,000 Bacteria Allowed Per C. C.

Borden Farm Products Co., 25 4th Ave., Newark, N. J.	Papakating, N. J.	1,000	3.65	12.30	
Burgholtz, F., 280 Orange St., Newark, N. J.	Clark, Lebanon, N. J.	57,500	3.30	11.87½	
Seiler Bros., Somerset St., Newark, N. J.	Own	65,000	3.25	11.75	
Bunger, F., 50 Bloomfield Ave., Newark, N. J.	S. Columbia, N. Y.	65,000	3.40	12.02½	
Woodruff, L., 798 Summer Ave., Newark, N. J.	Clark, Lebanon, N. J.	93,250	3.30	12.15	
Tunison, Alex., Lyons Farms, N. J.	Wyckoff, Sunnyside, N. J.	159,750	3.40	11.67½	
Borden Farm Products Co., 25 4th Ave., Newark, N. J.	Pine Bush, N. Y.	316,250	3.55	12.52½	

CERTIFIED—10,000 Bacteria Allowed Per C. C.

Fairfield Dairy Co., Montclair, N. J.	Own	16,250	3.30	11.72½	
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PUT YOUR SCREENS UP EARLY

HOW TO SPELL

FILTHY



IF IT'S FILTHY IT'S HALF FLY

IF YOU LIKE DIRT SORT IT YOURSELF
THE FLY IS CARELESS

SWAT THE FLY!

KEEP YOUR SCREENS UP LATE

DON'T PERMIT FLIES IN YOUR HOME

FLIES ARE A DANGER TO HEALTH

JUNE, 1918

HEALTH BULLETIN



"If we would supplant the opinion and policy of our fathers, we should do so upon evidence so conclusive that even their authority cannot stand." LINCOLN

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

CHARLES P. GILLEN,
Mayor

JOHN J. GILLEN,
Deputy

Department of Health

CHARLES V. CRASTER, M. D., D. P. H., Health Officer

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DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS	.. Dr. T. N. Gray, Director
DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE	.. Dr. Julius Levy, Director
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VITAL STATISTICS.....	Elbert S. Ball
BUREAU OF VENEREAL DISEASES	H. J. F. Wallhauser, M. D., Director

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MONTHLY BULLETIN

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No. 17

TYPHOID FEVER MORTALITY IN NEWARK, N. J.—GREAT SAVING OF LIFE THROUGH ITS PRACTICAL ELIMINATION

The population of Newark has long been largely industrial in character, so much so that Martha Lamb as early as 1876 referred to Newark as the "Manchester of America." Evidently such a city would suffer most intensely economically from a high mortality rate and almost necessarily high illness rate from any preventable or other disease affecting adult lives.

Typhoid fever is just such a disease, and it is preventable as Newark's experience clearly and conclusively demonstrates. In the five-year period, 1887 to 1891, the average annual death rate from typhoid fever per 100,000 of the total population was 70.4. The city water supply was then derived from the sewage polluted Passaic River, and the water was used in its raw, unfiltered state. In 1892 Newark's source of water supply was changed from the Passaic River to the upper reaches of the Pequannock River, a stream then quite free from pollution, and further improved during subsequent years by the gradual removal from its drainage area of practically all possible sources of contamination.

During the five-year period, 1913 to 1917, Newark's average annual death rate from typhoid fever was only 5.4 per 100,000 of the total population. If the typhoid death rate of 1887-1891 had prevailed in Newark during 1913-1917 there would have been 1,300 more deaths from that cause than actually occurred. Of that total excess approximately 654 would have been adult males, ages 15 and over, if we assume that the normal sex and age distribution of typhoid would have obtained.

Conversely, we may reasonably assume that better water supply and other sanitary activities have resulted in a saving to Newark's population during 1913-1917 of about 1,300 lives, 654 of which represent adult males and 646 of which represent both sexes, ages under 15 years and females of adult ages.

The following interesting calculation of the economic or monetary gain by

the saving of these 654 adult male lives has been made by Mr. Arne Fisher of the Statistician's Department of the Prudential Insurance Company

ADULT MALE LIVES SAVED IN NEWARK, N. J. AS THE RESULT OF
TYPHOID FEVER REDUCTION, 1913-1917, AS COMPARED WITH 1887-1891

Ages	No. of lives saved	Average No. of years lived through to age 72 for each life saved	Total No. of years of life saved	Monetary Gain on assumption a year of life is equivalent to a gain of \$750
15-19	95	30	3,420	\$2,565,000
20-24	174	32	3,968	2,976,000
25-29	103	28	2,884	2,163,000
30-34	76	24	1,824	1,368,000
35-39	69	20	1,380	1,035,000
40-44	50	17	850	637,500
45-49	39	13	507	380,250
50-54	29	10	290	217,500
55-59	24	7	168	126,000
60-64	17	4	68	51,000
65-69	15	2	30	22,500
Total	654		15,380	\$11,541,750

In this calculation the conservative assumption is made that a year of adult male life saved has an average net value to the individual, his family and his community during the working period of life, 15 to 69 years, of at least \$750. On this basis the average yearly gain to Newark through the saving of adult males from premature death from a preventable cause—typhoid fever—was approximately \$2,000,000 during 1913 to 1917.

The foregoing figures do not take into account the economic loss that the families and the city would have sustained under the old conditions, through the needless loss of labor power of the excess of decedents by illness previous to death nor does it take into account the loss to the families in medical service, nursing, etc. Again it need hardly be said that the loss to the community from this excessive mortality in any complete audit would require to be extended to include the disabling but non-fatal illness of about 9,200 additional men assuming that approximately only one in fifteen cases of typhoid fever results fatally. It is conservative to assume that these non-fatal cases would be disabled from labor for an average of five weeks each, an aggregate loss of time from useful labor of 888 men for one year. Assuming further that the loss of wages and the cost of medical attendance and nursing service would average \$200 per non-fatal case, we have it that the total monetary loss in these non-fatal cases of preventable disease would have been \$1,962,000 had typhoid fever remained as prevalent among the adult male population of Newark in 1913-1917 as it was in 1887-1891. This estimated economic loss to the city and to its population would, of course, have been still further and considerably increased if we were to take into consideration the excess mortality and non-fatal illness from typhoid fever that would inevitably have occurred at ages under 15 years and among

the adult female population. If preventive means, mainly in the form of a purer water supply, had not been adopted by Newark in 1892

What is true of typhoid fever in Newark is equally true of that disease elsewhere. Thousands of lives have been saved from an untimely cutting off by that disease in hundreds of cities and villages and rural communities through improvement of water supplies and prevention of food contamination by flies, etc.

Newark, N. J. however, is a typical illustration of the great economic advantages that accrue to a city which reduces its mortality from such a disease to a minimum. The present enormous expansion of war industries in our city would have been badly hampered if not made impossible, had the sanitary conditions of twenty-five years ago still prevailed here.

F. S. C.

THE PLAGUE OF DOGS.

This department is in continuous receipt of complaints regarding the number of roaming dogs at large. Repeated attempts have been made in various sections of the city to round up these stray and ownerless animals, but in spite of these efforts of the Pound Keeper and his assistants it appears that the situation remains the same as before.

At no time in our history has it been more necessary to conserve our resources and to see particularly that our food shall not be wasted. This being the case, it would seem an extravagance to have a number of unnecessary mouths to feed, such as dogs around the house.

Many of the complaints about the undue prevalence of dogs is due to a mistaken sense of kindness in most people, especially where children are concerned. The parents think that it is a good thing for children to have dogs as pets, but when they hold such an opinion they disregard the danger of infection in the close company of the playing child and the family house dog. Children also do not know that dogs may be irritated and teased until they become permanently vicious. So far to date this year there has been an unusual number of dog bites reported, and many of these are among children, as well as an increase in the number of vicious dogs complained of. The ratio of biting with the number of ownerless and half-famished dogs must be evident to the most casual observer. It is probable that the high price of food has made dog owners less able to feed the house dog his usual diet. Many of these animals become stray and are driven to search and fight among garbage cans and refuse heaps.

The logical result of the high price of meat and other foods must be to cause dog owners to realize that only one dog, if any, be kept and only if a full

how far such wards can be improved from the sanitary point of view. It has appeared to us that a truly valuable contribution to the present baby saving effort would be that in which our survey could be so extended as to cover most of the housing and environmental conditions which influence mortality, especially among children.

This department has, therefore, worked out a scheme whereby information of this nature can be obtained and recorded in our files. This information covers the condition of housing from its sanitary point of view and the condition of the various members of the family with regard to disease. It covers the presence of disabilities, such as tuberculosis, and it is proposed to have the information so obtained filed by a departmental stenographer, who will index the material obtained and refer to the various divisions any conditions found which require action by the department.

The survey has been started in the first ward and ten inspectors and nurses have been detailed for the work. We expect valuable information will be obtained in this way which will be of great assistance to the department as a definite record of conditions existing in the ward as well as of the prevalence of disease in the population. It is hoped that this survey can be carried through so that the greater part of the city will be eventually covered, and before the end of the year at least the more congested districts of the city can be definitely surveyed.

The results obtained will enable us at least to put our finger upon the more important problems which are affecting the infant mortality in the various wards and will be of value, not only for the activities of our own Child Hygiene Division, but also for the other divisions which are working for the prevention of disease and the conservation of health especially among our children.

C. V. C.

OUR NEW BUREAU OF VENEREAL DISEASES

At the solicitation of the Council of National Defense and with the sanction of Mayor Gillen, a Bureau of Venereal Diseases has been established in connection with the Department of Health. The creation of this bureau is in line with a definite public opinion that in our treatment of venereal diseases as a public health measure prevention is probably more important than in any other disease.

A new conception of the duty of the public in its co-operation with the army authorities has caused legislation to be passed in many States covering the whole problem of venereal diseases, particularly as they affect the soldiers in our cantonments.

We are all of us more or less familiar with the very unusual conditions existing in our camps, whereby great numbers of young men are required to be educated in public health hygiene not only for their own protection but for that of others with whom they come in contact and association.

The Bureau has already established a plan which is working favorably in this direction, such as having circulars distributed and placards placed in and around cantonments as well as in places in the city which are visited by soldiers and young men in general warning them as to the dangers incurred through these

diseases and advising them of the great need of applying immediately for treatment. The establishment of a station for prophylactic treatment is also under consideration.

Regarding the treatment of these diseases, public clinics have been established in the City Dispensary for many years, where every facility is available, and the City Laboratory has made special arrangements to aid in the diagnosis. The Bureau, therefore, found an organization already in working order which under its new control will be developed along the lines which are found to be most effective. One of the first steps to attain this object has been the addition of a male attendant and a female nurse to assist in the clinic work and to follow up cases for investigation and treatment. A female clinic has also been added and Dr. Mary E. Broadnax placed in charge.

Another feature at present being discussed is the inauguration of night clinics for these diseases, it having been claimed that many persons who are afflicted are working for such low wages that they cannot afford to lose the time to come to day clinics, nor can they afford a physician. For this reason they neglect themselves or apply to some quack specialist or dispensing druggist for treatment or possibly resort to patent medicines, the result of which is that the disease is continued and spread, which otherwise would be controlled were they able to attend a night clinic.

The Bureau, realizing that whatever conditions affect the City of Newark affect its neighbors, and vice versa, have consulted with health officers of adjoining and nearby towns, offering them the use of our Laboratory to make examinations for gonorrhoea and syphilis at the cost of a nominal fee, and of our clinics for diagnostic purposes. This co-operation will undoubtedly be of mutual benefit.

An important activity of this Bureau is the supervision of cases reported to us by military authorities, which are investigated, and wherever an infection is located the patient is placed under restriction and treated until such time as danger of infection has passed. This will probably prove an important function of our work, many such cases having been already successfully controlled. This is being done under the direction of the United States Government War Department.

New Jersey has been one of the first States to carry out special legislation, and the result has been the passing of a law in the early part of this year which has placed venereal diseases in the category of the other communicable infections regarding reportability, etc.

It is a guiding principle in all health work that in the control of any communicable disease it is vitally necessary to have precise information as to where the disease exists. Information of venereal disease as it affects the city is just as necessary as in any other infection, and we have finally reached the stage when we should require reporting of venereal diseases to the Department of Health. The Health Officer has drafted an ordinance which will be presented to the City Commission for adoption, requiring the reporting of syphilis and gonorrhoea by physicians in this city, with the proviso that all such information shall be regarded as of a confidential nature and shall not be revealed. Name and address of the person affected will be required. It has been suggested that if venereal diseases are reported to the local department that the State reports go through the same channel, and it is probable that when our ordinance has been adopted we may be able to obtain the consent of the State Department of Health to have such reports recognized as equivalent to a report to the State Department, as required by law.

DR H J F WALLHAUSER

Director of Bureau of Venereal Diseases.

DIVISION REPORTS

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE, MAY, 1918.

CAUSES	Total Deaths, May, 1917	Total Deaths	Males		Females	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	Under 5 years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Total All Causes	524	527	292	235	9		27	31	155	16	17	114	124	101
Infantic Paralysis	1	1	1					1	1					
Typhoid Fever	1	1			1						1			
Malaria														
Smallpox														
Measles	1	28	15	13	8		0	1	27	1				
Scarlet Fever		2	1	1				2	2					
Whooping Cough	3	6	3	3	4		1	1	6					
Diphtheria	7	5	2	3			2	2	4			1		
Influenza	1	3	1	2	2				2					1
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)	4	7	4	3	3		2		5	1		1		
Other Epidemic Diseases		1		1										1
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)	46	61	46	15						1	7	35	15	3
Tuberculous Meningitis	3	5	1	4	2			2	4	1				
Other Tuberculosis	5	8	4	4	1			1	2	1		3	2	
Cancer, Malignant Tumor	42	33	11	22								3	8	12
Simple Meningitis	2	2	1	1			1		1					1
Apoplexy, Softening of the Brain	24	24	8	16								7	10	12
Organic Heart Diseases	62	48	28	20						2	1	11	13	21
Bronchitis	10	8		8	1		4		8					
Pneumonia, Lobar	53	49	28	21	11		2	3	16	3	1	10	12	7
Pneumonia, Broncho	16	10	6	4	2		3	2	7			1	1	1
Other Respiratory Diseases	17	7	4	3	1				1	1		1	3	
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	5	2	1									1		1
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)	16	17	10	7	12		1	4	17					
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	5	5	3	2				1	1	1	1		2	
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	2	7	4	3				1				2	4	
Cirrhosis of Liver	5													
Bright's Disease and Nephritis	50	57	31	26	1							16	22	18
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)	2													
Puerperal Septicæmia	4			4								2	2	
Other Puerperal Diseases	4													
Congenital Debility and Malformation	40	42	20	12	12				42					
Old Age	1	3		3										3
Accident	33	27	2	7	1			2	3	7		14	5	3
Homicide	3													
Suicide	5	3		3										3
Ill-defined Causes														
All Other Causes	56	51	29	22	3		1		4	2	3	12	12	18
Total for May, 1918		524	305	219	82		22	16	120	31	27	113	142	91

Month was 15.2 per 1,000 of population, as against 19.3 for the entire population of Newark as estimated for these calculations at or the month of May, 1917 was 15.7.

DEATHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR, MAY, 1918.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non Residents	Unknown	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored	Yellow
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	11	27	242	235	440	36	1

REPORTABLE DISEASES BY WARDS FOR MAY, 1918

DISEASES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria . . .	3	2	8		4	2	8	2	2	2	4	5	7	4	7	3	63	103	86
Scarlet Fever	4	5	5	1	5	3	1	2	5		4	1	5	8	2	6	57	77	56
Typhoid Fever	1		1			1			1						1		5	5	5
Tuberculosis . . .	16	9	15	16	14	7	11	10	13	13	13	8	8	15	8	9	185	201	220
Pneumonia (Lobar)	37	12	25	4	31	6	14	12	10	27	6	11	9	24	5	8	241	413	216
Pneumonia Broncho	25	3	14	1	26	2	3	2	5	20	1	24	5	20	1	4	156	142	90
Epidemic Meningitis	3		2		1					1		2					9	25	17
Infantile Paralysis														1		1	1		4
Whooping Cough	10	18	18	6	10	18	19	19	24	10	44	7	28	14	15	34	294	280	287
Measles	99	40	104	40	191	45	28	70	94	160	40	367	318	209	65	102	1972	2114	367
German Measles	3	2	17	2	5	6	3	7	4	6	7	3	18	13	3	10	109	104	1082
Chickenpox	6	10	20	1	3	5	4	11	11	4	5	5	18	6	5	17	131	111	207
Mumps	4	5	16	7	5	4	6	8	20	5	7	8	6	11	5	14	131	324	102
Trachoma													1				1		1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			1									1					2	1	2
Erysipelas			3	1	2	1	2	3		1	3	8	3	1		2	30	32	37
Malaria		1															2		
Puerperal Fever		1											1				1		
Puerperal Septicaemia			1												1		2	1	
Smallpox																			1
Mental Deficiency					1					1							2	3	
Epilepsy		1					1							1	1		4	1	4
Tetanus																		1	1
Industrial Poisonings																			
Arsenic Poisoning																		1	1
Lead Poisoning																	4		3
Total	211	109	250	79	298	100	100	146	189	250	134	450	427	327	119	209	3398		
Total, Previous Month	312	125	376	74	180	270	153	195	300	169	225	194	397	422	234	317		3943	
Total, Same month last year	275	94	315	75	131	144	146	178	160	160	148	108	232	237	144	244			2791

DISINFECTING CORPS

Visits to quarantined houses . . . 19,927 Houses disinfected for diphtheria . . . 70

Houses placarded for contagious diseases . . . 820 Houses disinfected for tuberculosis . . . 120

Total disinfections . . . 297 Houses disinfected for scarlet fever . . . 69

Special disinfections . . . 21

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION OF SANITATION.

Number of inspections made from complaint cards	464
" " original inspections made.....	5,950
Total number of inspections made.	6,553
" " " re-inspections made .	2,138
" " " nuisances found .	1,743
" " " " abated	1,190
" " " notices served	1,158
Number of cases sent to Law Department	36
" " hours in court	59 1/2
" " yards inspected	2,897
" " " found unsanitary	327
" " cellars inspected	1,855
" " " found unsanitary	291
" " factories inspected .	44
" " stables inspected	280
" " manure accumulations found	65
" " tenement houses inspected.	352
" " living rooms found unsanitary.....	76
" " houses found unfit for habitation.....	1
" " full privy vaults.	9
" " cesspools	4
Buildings with defective plumbing.	100
" " no city water supply.....	32
" " sufficient or no toilet accommodations	1
Number of days detailed on Spitting Crusade.....	1 1/2
" " arrests for violations of Spitting Ordinance.....	0
" " inspections made for licenses.....	733

Plumbing Inspectors

Rabies Inspector

Plumbing inspections made	378	Dog bite complaints investigated	58
Sewers inspected	42	Animals sent to pound.....	6
Special inspections made.....	70	Animals examined for rabies.....	2
Water tests made.....	98	Animals with rabies.....	2
Smoke tests made.	49	Clinic cases investigated.....	19
Plumbing plans approved.....	146	Total investigations	239

DETAILED INSPECTORS

Days of inspection at Water Sheds.	4 1/2
Water Samples taken.....	38
Chemical Samples taken	8
Bacteriological Samples taken.....	30

District Physician

Patients visited	261	Number of patients sent to hospitals	21
Indigent sick prescribed for	286	Number of deaths	4

Parochial School Nurses' Report

Visits to schools	297	Other visits	443
Cases reported made	3,88	Treatments performed.....	579
Vaccinations secured	121	Physical defects found.....	550
Pupils Excluded.....	132		

City Dispensary.

<i>Number of Patients Treated at the following Clinics</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Previous Month</i>	<i>Same Month Last Year</i>	<i>Hospitals</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Previous Month</i>	<i>Same Month Last Year</i>
Frenatal	20	3	16	City	32	32	41
Medical	234	260	472	St. Michael's	5	9	5
Surgical	141	312	587	St. James	8	6	4
Diseases of Skin	159	190	141	St. Barnabas	6	9	11
Cases of Syphilis	230	182	190	German	7	12	8
Diseases of Children..	129	131	170	Beth Israel	11	12	12
Diseases of Women...	19	52	49	Women and Children..	0	4	7
Diseases of G. U. Organs	195	196	175	Babies	10	14	14
Diseases of Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose	115	100	150	Eye and Ear Infirmary	20	28	41
Diseases of the Nervous System	193	182	185	Home for Crippled Children	0	0	1
Cases of Tuberculosis	507	339	412	Newark T. B. Sanatorium	0	0	14
Teeth Extracted	21	22	21	Eighth Avenue Day Nursery	0	0	0
Children Vaccinated ..	322	53	297	Newark Maternity ...	1	0	0
Orthopedic Cases	132	151	493				
Narcotic	29	73	55				
TOTALS	2,751	2,392	3,452	TOTALS	100	126	158
Clinic Prescriptions	3,167	2,861	4,169				
District Prescriptions				Recapitulation			
First District — Dr. Hrd	36	17	37	Patients Treated	2,731	2,392	3,452
Second District — Dr. Broadnax	18	26	28	Patients Sent to Hospitals	100	126	158
Third District — Dr. Rodemann	32	42	31	Prescriptions Dispensed	3,340	3,116	4,385
Fourth District — Dr. Hirschberg	28	64	40	Wasserman's .....	...	...	67
Fifth District — Dr. Fischer	37	66	30	Blood Examinations..	...	...	14
Sixth District — Dr. Jedel	22	37	30	Urine Examinations	...	...	242
TOTALS	173	255	216	Exudates and Transudates .....	...	...	147
				Sputum Examinations.	...	...	22
				Exam. for Trep. Pall..	...	...	5

Culture Collector's Report

Diphtheria Cultures collected.....	419	Typhoid	43
Tuberculosis sputum	260	Catarrhal	45
Wasserman	161	Antitoxin delivered	165

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION OF BACTERIOLOGY

	Total	Pre-vious Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria			
Number of Primary Cultures Examined	375	491	663
Number of True Cases	41	75	49
Total Number of Primary and Secondary Cultures Examined	545	681	745
Diphtheria Antitoxin			
Number of Doses on Hand Beginning of Month	247	315	55
Number of Doses Produced During the Month	358	0	505
Number of Doses Distributed During the Month	186	68	133
Number of Doses on Hand at End of Month	419	247	42
Tuberculosis			
Number of Specimens of Sputum Examined	281	302	310
Number of Specimens Containing Tubercle Bacilli	59	66	67
Miscellaneous			
Number of Blood Examinations for Typhoid and Malaria	Pos. 3	Pos. 3	Pos. 3
	45	80	68
Number of Doses of Typhoid Vaccine Distributed	13	32	25
Number of Doses of Pertussis Vaccine Distributed	156	132	50
Number of Milk Examinations City Supply	334	377	315
Number of Specific Catarrhal Infection Examinations	Pos. 1	Pos. 22	Pos. 14
	98	83	8
Rabies			
Preventative Treatment to Exposed Persons	0	0	0
Animals Examined for Rabies	Pos. 2		
Dogs	2	3	2
Cats	0	0	0
Other Animals	0	0	0
Disinfection Tests	24	0	0

CITY WATER SUPPLY.

Date 1918	ORIGIN OF SAMPLE	Bact. per CC	Amount of Sample Causing Fermentation in Carboxy Biotin and Lactose Broth				
			1	1	1	1	5
			20	10	5	2	CC
May 16	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream.	100				+	-
"	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream	110					-
"	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River.	120					+
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River	90					+
"	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse.....	170					+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	30					
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	20					
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	60					
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	50					
"	Board of Health Office, Plane and William Sts.,	24					
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	20					
"	Prudential Insurance Company						
	City Water Before Filtration	40					
	City Water After Filtration	34					
	Schwartz Pool, 67 Broome Street	36					
May	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream	250					+
"	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream	130					+
"	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River	28					+
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River	250				+	+
"	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse	200					+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	50					
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse..	70					
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	70					
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	110					
"	Board of Health Office, Plane and William Sts.	50					
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	30					
"	Driven Well, 103-109 Oliver Street	20					
"	Tank, 103-109 Oliver Street	120				+	+

The results in the case of the Oliver street samples suggest that the tank needs attention as the water in the well appears to be above suspicion.

REPORT OF CITY CHEMIST

Total number of milks analyzed	195	Total number of samples below	
Above the Standards for Solids	180	Standard	15
Average for Solids above Standard	12.18%	Sealed samples analyzed	49
Average for Fats above Standard	3.52%	Sealed samples below Standard	6

CITY WATER

There is an unusual variation this month between some of the data on the different samples. The water from Oak Ridge had excessively high Free Ammonia and Nitrates, but was otherwise normal. The Kanouse Brook, Echo Lake and Macopin Intake samples had a high color and Albumenoid Ammonia figure which influence was shown in lesser degree in the City samples.

The Cedar Grove samples were better and about normal, but apparently this source of supply was not being used at the date of inspection.

The turbidities were also somewhat higher than usual and the temperature of the Laboratory sample has increased from 47°F. to 61°F.

DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS

Clinics.

Three hundred and thirty-three children were treated at the clinic during the month, 111 children received the Von Pirquet test, which showed 58 positive and 53 negative reactions, 174 adults were treated at the clinic during the month, 34 attended the Laryngeal Clinic, making a total attendance at the various clinics during the month of 507.

Field Work

During the month Miss Dolan visited 284 patients, Mrs. Whitehead visited 277 patients, Mrs. Ryan visited 255 patients, Miss Mulford visited 223 patients and Miss Meehan visited 201 patients, a total of 1,240 visits. Dr. Fine made 34 visits to patients who were unable to attend the clinic during the month.

Reporting of Cases.

One hundred and eighty-five cases of tuberculosis were reported during the month, 86 by physicians, 53, Tuberculosis Clinic, 21, Glen Gardner Clinic, 17, Soho Clinic, and 8 by hospitals.

Disposition of Cases.

During the month the bureau placed 12 cases in Soho Hospital, 11 in Glen Gardner and 4 in St. Michael's Hospital, referred 3 cases to Verona Clinic, 27 cases to Glen Gardner Clinic, 17 cases to Soho Clinic, 10 cases to the Overseer of the Poor and 9 cases to the Bureau of Charities, 7 children were referred to the open-air schools and 1 case referred to the State Board of Children's Guardians.

Mrs. Knox tendered her resignation from the department, to take effect May 16th, and same was accepted.

Field Work

Number of visits made	1,240	Deaths among patients...	28
Patients on hand at beginning of month	726	Referred to Tuberculosis Clinics	189
Patients on hand at end of month	782	Referred to other Clinics...	12
		Referred to relief Bureaus...	10

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE

Supervised Babies						2,639
Babies under supervision May 1, 1918						155
New babies placed under supervision during May from birth records						
Deaths of Supervised Babies						8
Visited by Division Nurse						1
Before nurse visited baby						
Character of Feeding Supervised Babies						Artificial
Under 6 months of age	Total	Breast	Partial	Artificial		12
Prenatal babies for one month	1,047	1,015	20			0
	38	38	0			
Prenatal Care						640
Expectant mothers supervised May 1, 1918.						75
New cases placed under supervision during May.						
Supervised Mothers Delivered During May						
Attendant at Birth	Mothers Delivered	Living Births	Mothers Who Died	Babies Who Died Under 1 Month	Still Births	Mis-carriages
Total	41	38	0	1	2	0
Midwife ..	36	35	0	1	0	0
Physician ..	4	2	0	0	2	0
Hospital ..	1	1	0	0	0	0
Consultation Stations						2,075
Visits made to homes of mothers by nurses.						483
Visits made by mothers to consultation stations						
Clinics—						
Pre-school examinations.....						76
Sick children.....						23
Whooping cough.....						7
Prenatal.....						13
Puerperal Deaths						4
Cases referred to Division during May.....						1
Cases attended by midwives.....						
Puerperal Septicaemia						1
Cases referred to Division during May.....						1
Cases attended by midwife.....						
Wet-Nurse Registry						1
Wet-nurses supplied.....						
Prevention of Blindness						
Smears Taken by Division Nurses						9
Smears sent to bacteriological laboratory.....						
Results						
Positive.....						2
Very purulent.....						3
Diplo bacillus present.....						1
Numerous cocci and bacilli present.....						2
Negative.....						1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum						
New Cases	Treatment	Condition	Old Cases	Treatment	Condition	
1	2 Home	Improving	2	1 Home	Improving	
	2 Hospital	Improving		1 Home & Disp.	Improving	
Trachoma						
						2
						Dispensary Cured
Blood Tests Taken by Clinic Physicians						
Wasserman tests.....						3
Results						
Negative.....						7
Doubtful.....						1

BIRTHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR, MAY, 1918

Ward	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non-Residents	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored	Illegal	Matr.
Births	8	15	11	12	3	13	11	10	12	8	7	23	65	71	94	3	943	487	456	896	41	14		

HEALTH BULLETIN

FOOD AND DRUG DIVISION

17

		Total	Previous Month
MILK	Sealed Chemical Samples Taken	35	86
	Sealed Chemical Samples Below Standard	5	2
	Preliminary Chemical Samples Taken	187	87
	Sediment Samples of Milk Taken		
	Bacteria Samples of Milk Taken	313	271
	Bacteria Samples Above the Required Amount	113	68
	Streptococci or Pus	2	7
	Total Number of Samples of Milk Taken	355	444
	Dairies Scored	3	...
	Dairies Re-scored	82	108
Pasteurizing Plants		0	3
Receiving Stations		0	..
Bottling Plants		51	77
Recommendations Sent to Farmers Pertaining to Our Milk Supply			
Food and Drug Samples Taken With State Inspector		80	105
Inspection of Food and Drug Exposures		3	2
Complaints Investigated		37	43
Complaints Verified		30	35
Notices Served		198	178
Restaurants		67	109

Veterinarian and Meat Inspector

Total meat carcasses examined	8,280
" beef " "	1,507
" calf " "	18.1
" lamb and sheep carcasses examined.	1,990
" number of inspections of meat establishments	1,264
" " " carcasses condemned	12
" " " parts condemned ..	33

AVERAGE BACTERIAL (1 SAMPLE) AND CHEMICAL (2 SAMPLES) ANALYSIS AND DAIRY SCORES OF MILK SAMPLES FOR MAY, 1918.

A. RAW -100,000 Bacterial Allowed Per C. C.

Dealer.	Producer.	Bacterial Counts.	Chemical Analysis		Dairy Score.
			T. S.	Fats	
Henin, Frank, 65 Clinton Pl., Newark	N. Drake	5,140,000	12.42 1/2	3.65	
Pollack, Harry, 61 Berkshire Pl., Irvington, N. J.	Bornisk	2,053,750	13.25	3.70	83
Arthur Haley, 451 Chandler Ave., Irvington, N. J.	Sonnrog	1,731,250	12.47	3.65	80
John Gard, 38 McVale Pl., Irvington, N. J.	Rabstein	1,612,500	11.62	3.15	41
F. Weiss, Chestnut Ave., H. L. N. J.	J. Feins	1,272,500	13.15	4.15	47 1/2
Ed. Momm, 64 Union Ave., Irvington, N. J.	Scadden	1,083,750	11.82	3.40	69
H. Kolodn, 433 Strivevant Ave., Union, N. J.	M. Levine	825,000	11.47	3.15	74
H. Weinstein, 201 Union Ave., Irvington, N. J.	Pure Milk Farms	725,000	12.00	3.25	67
J. Masionas, Chestnut Ave., Lyons Farms, N. J.	A. Masionas	703,750	12.32 1/2	3.75	73

Dealer	Producer.	Bacterial Counts	Chemical Analysis. I S. Fats	Dairy Score
Tony De Phillip, 685 N 5th St., Newark, N J.	Own	612,500	11.06½	78
Joseph Levy, 191 River Rd., Nutley, N. J.	H. Steinlaub	547,500	11.77½	66½
Geo Hutmacher, Union Ave., Union, N J.	Own	502,500	12.82½	4.00
C Marchionne 400 Chestnut St., Newark, N J.	"	407,500	12.30	3.80
Edw Otto, 116 Berksh.re Pl., Irvington, N. J.	Pure Milk Farms	320,500	12 02½	3.45
J. Greenfield, 117 Prospect Ave., Irvington, N. J.	Schussterman	312,500	11.75	3.35
Ida Naroden, 506 N. 6th St., Newark, N J.	Own	307,500	11 77½	3.40
Gus Kahn, 350 Schuyler Ave., Kearny, N J.	Adams, Augusta, N.J.	296,250	11.95	3.40
Arthur Dorer, Union Ave., Union, N J.	Sonntog	220,000	11 60	3.35
M Fink, 124 Chestnut Ave., Irvington, N J.	L. Borinski	203,750	12.27½	3.60
Abe Feinman, 256 Hillside Ave., Hillside, N J.	Goldberg & Goldstein	200,000	11.92½	3.55
Frank Grand, 612 N 8th St., Newark, N J.	Own	163,250	12.75	3.65
Meyer Koplan, Burnett Ave., Union, N J.	M Levine	152,500	11.97½	3.70
Max Hanapole, 62 Berkshire Pl., Irvington, N J.	Pure Milk Farms	128,750	11.85	3.25
Edw Jagers, 54 Eagle Rock Ave., West Orange, N J.	Others	127,500	11 70	3.45
Jos Wolf, 89 Mt Vernon Ave., Irvington, N. J.	Pure Milk Farms	120,000	12.10	3.40
Geo. Bauer, 320 Lyons Ave., Irvington, N J.	L. Borinski	117,000	12.50	3.55
Peter Ernst, Stuyvesant Ave., Union, N J.	Own	92,500	11.85	3.30
Wm Haley, 450 Chancellor Ave., Irvington, N J.	Phil Feins	85,750	12 42½	3.60
Baer & See, 1, Richmond St., Newark, N J.	Own	80,000	11.90	3.35
Jacob Lentz, Hamburg P. Rd., Newark, N J.	"	67,500	12 20	3 70
Anna Klena, 67 Doremus Ave., Newark, N J.	"	66,250	14 50	5.80
B Sobodyak, 48 34th St., Irvington, N J.	Pure Milk Farms	66,250	11.25	2.90
Abe Lewis, 637 Springfield Ave., Newark, N J.	Own	50,000	10.78½	3.15
Herman Haley, Chancellor Ave., Newark, N J.	Phil Feins	43,750	12.60	3.80
William Owen, 420 Broad St., Bloomfield, N J.	W C Young	43,000	12.00	3.35
Edward Young, 2, Tiffany P., Hilton, N J.	G Hastings	35,000	12.15	3.60
Jacob Cohen, 250 Stuyvesant Ave., Newark, N. J.	Own	28,750	12.10	3.45
Fairfield Dairy Co., Fairfield, N J.	"	25,000	12 02½	3.45
Morris Weiss, 482 Grove St., Irvington, N J.	"	22,500	12.55½	3 70
Geo Dorer, 12 Springfield Ave., East Orange, N J.	"	22,250	13.05	4.30
Jacob Deisler, Paene Ave., Irvington, N J.	"	18,750	12.27½	3.40
Nolde Bros., Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington, N J.	"	16,250	11.82½	3 40

HEALTH BULLETIN

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Dealer	Producer.	Bacterail Counts.	Chemical Analysis		Dairy Score.
			T. S.	Fats.	
Noll, L., 465 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.	Sonntog	15,000	12.67½	4.15	80
M. Schuetz, 468 Chancellor Ave., New- ark, N. J.	Phil Feins	12,500	12.70	3.90	73
Ehrhardt, H., Vaux Hall Rd., Union, N. J.	Own	11,000	12.27½	3.50	
Chapman Bros., Maple Ave., Hillside, N. J.	Wm. Chapman	9,250	12.37½	3.80	60
Melb us, Bernard, 46 Salter Pl., Bloom- field, N. J.	Own	9,000	12.20	3.70	69

P PASTEURIZED—30,000 Bacteria Allowed Per C. C.

Wm. Provost, 16 Nassau St., Newark, N. J.	Own	54,250	11.56½	3.15	
H. Rabstein, 16 Bergen St., Newark, N. J.	Janssen, Whitney Pt., N.Y.	3,250	11.92½	3.35	
Jacob Koplan, Morris Ave., Union, N. J.	Farmers' Exc	810,000	11.85	3.35	
A. Manzo, 10 Calumet St., Newark N. J.	Interstate	517,500	11.95	3.30	
Beardsley, Warren, 50 Second Ave., Newark, N. J.	N'k Milk & Cream Co.	317,500	12.05	3.55	
A. Max, 119 Bergen St., Newark, N. J.	Janssen Whitney Point	313,000	12.12½	3.60	
Fred Fude, Stayvesant Ave., Union, N. J.	Phil Feins	291,250	11.65	3.40	
Geo. Pierce, 4 Earl St., Newark, N. J.	Seiler Bros	280,000	11.67	3.25	
Wm. Provost, 16 Nassau St., Newark, N. J.	Own	231,250	12.02½	3.40	
Chris Bauers, 184 W. Kinney St., New- ark, N. J.	Interstate	208,750	12.27½	3.55	
Ernest Schroeder, 837 Hunterdon St., Newark, N. J.	Farmers' Exc.	171,250	12.00	3.40	
Philip Thiele, 107 Clifton Ave., New- ark, N. J.	Seiler Bros.	145,000	11.80	3.35	
S. Lemmerman, Mill Road, Irvington, N. J.	Own	123,750	12.40	3.65	
Emposimato, August, 41 Monmouth St., Newark, N. J.	Seiler Bros.	107,500	12.02½	3.40	
H. Rabstein, 119 Bergen St., Newark, N. J.	Janssen, Whitney Point	87,000	11.90	3.45	
Wm Freund, 60 Elm Rd., Newark, N. J.	Interstate	85,000	12.15	3.45	
Interstate Milk & Cream Co., 273 Eliza- beth Ave., Newark, N. J.	Own	83,750	11.82½	3.25	
Tunison, John, 13 N. Broad St., Lyons Farms, N. J.	Wyckoff	76,250	11.90	3.42½	
Geo. Schmidt, 582 S. 19th St., Newark, N. J.	Seiler Bros.	67,250	11.47½	3.22½	
Samuel Fee, 270 Chancellor Ave., New- ark, N. J.	Own	56,250	12.25	3.60	
Jacob Greenfield, 117 Prospect Ave., Irvington, N. J.	Interstate	55,000	11.60	3.15	
Newark Milk and Cream Co., 351 Mor- ris Ave., Newark, N. J.	Own	52,500	12.22½	3.55	
Paskowitz, H., 183 Spruce St., New- ark, N. J.	Geo. Robinson, Jutland, N. J.	48,750	11.82½	3.40	
Joe Blazo, 562 Chancellor Ave., Irving- ton, N. J.	Van Natta, W. Portal, N. J.	48,750	11.95	3.45	
Johnson Bros., 15 Evergreen Pl., New- ark, N. J.	Robinson, Jutland, N. J.	27,500	11.62½	3.40	
Heinzman, A., 359 Hawthorne Ave., Newark, N. J.	Robinson, Jutland, N. J.	23,750	11.92½	3.40	
Zimmerman, Robt., 500 Avon Ave., New- ark, N. J.	Robinson, Jutland, N. J.	23,500	12.05	3.50	
Heinrich, H., 712 Bergen St., Newark, N. J.	Van Natta, W. Portal N. J.	21,250	11.92½	3.40	
William N. Stofel, Burnett Ave., New- ark, N. J.	J. Wyckoff	17,750	11.87½	3.35	

PUT YOUR SCREENS UP EARLY

DON'T PERMIT FLIES IN YOUR HOME

HOW TO SPELL
FILTHY



IF IT'S FILTHY IT'S HALF FLY

IF YOU LIKE DIRT SORT IT YOURSELF
THE FLY IS CARELESS —

SWAT THE FLY!

FLIES ARE A DANGER TO HEALTH

KEEP YOUR SCREENS UP LATE

JULY, 1918

HEALTH BULLETIN



"If we would supplant the opinion and policy of our fathers, we should do so upon evidence so conclusive that even their authority cannot stand" LINCOLN

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

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JOHN J. GILLEN,
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MONTHLY BULLETIN

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THE MORTALITY FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 1918

The deaths from all causes for the first six months of 1918 show an increase over the figures for the corresponding period of 1917, there being 3,525, as compared with 3,272 for the previous half year. The average mortality rate amounted to 17 per 1,000 to 16.4 per 1,000 in 1917.

An explanation of the increased death rate will be found under two headings, first, an evident increase in deaths from all the epidemic diseases, especially from measles and pneumonia during the early spring months, and secondly, from the fact that our population estimate cannot be anywhere near the exact figure. On this account it is probably a fact that our increase in deaths is directly concerned with the increased population of the city. We have reason to suppose that our population much exceeds our at present modest calculation of that figure. Another factor required to be taken into account for some measure of the increase in the deaths from all causes must be the unusually severe winter conditions of last year, accompanied as they were by hardships incidental to our wartime economic conditions.

By far the greatest increases in deaths under any one heading are those attributed to measles and the two types of pneumonia, although there are marked increases due to tuberculosis, organic heart disease and diarrhoeal diseases under five years.

Measles

The deaths from measles numbered 113, an increase of 110 over the corresponding six months period of 1917. Measles was epidemic in the city during the spring months, 4,783 cases being reported during the first four months. The fatality of measles in early childhood is well illustrated in the figures from this

cause 108 deaths occurring in children under 5 years of age, 4 deaths from 5 to 14 years, and 1 from 15 to 24 years.

The prevention of mortality from measles is one of our ever-present problems. It is unfortunate that the situation must wait upon a more efficient isolation of contagious cases in families and in schools. If the age limit of measles infection could be raised above 5 years there is reason to suppose its fatality would be cut in half. It is the exposure and infection of the very young that brings about the fatal cases. Among the above number recorded 77 out of 113 were under 2 years of age. A somewhat similar age distribution at death occurs under broncho pneumonia. The following tables shows this analogy. In any period of epidemics some of the deaths from broncho-pneumonia may safely be assigned to the predominant epidemic disease as a primary cause.

Mortality From Measles and Broncho-Pneumonia

Cause	Total	M.	F.	Under 1 yr.	1-2	2-5	Under 5 yrs.	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & Over
Measles.....	113	53	60	30	47	31	108	4	1	0	0	0
Broncho-pneu- monia.....	184	71	113	57	59	29	145	6	0	8	12	13

Pneumonia

The fatality from pneumonia both of the lobar and broncho type has of late years shown a tendency to increase in all large cities. The reason for the increased prevalence of the disease is not quite clear and has not as yet been explained upon any satisfactory basis of immunity. The deaths from the disease for the period under review numbered 600, an increase of 73 over 1917. The age period affected by the two types of pneumonia is well shown in these figures. Of the 108 deaths due to broncho pneumonia 115 were under the 5 years-of-age period; of the 41 deaths due to lobar pneumonia, only 92 were under 5 years, whereas 29 deaths occurred between 15 and 64 years.

Among the deaths from lobar pneumonia there were 68 deaths recorded among colored people. This again shows the susceptibility of the negro to the most fatal of our Northern diseases. It has been observed that the acclimated colored laborer does not contract pneumonia to the same extent as the freshly arrived immigrant, especially if the latter's journey North has been made in the fall or the beginning of winter. Much of this mortality can be averted by proper advice as to clothing and avoidance of chills whilst at work as well as a due regard to the necessity of the special kind of food required to build up the resistance to infection.

Comparative Table of Deaths From Epidemic Diseases in First Six Months of the Years 1917-1918

Diseases	Deaths, 1917	Annual Rate per 100,000	Deaths, 1918	Annual Rate per 100,000
Typhoid Fever	3	1.5	5	2.4
Diphtheria.....	26	13.	42	20.
Scarlet Fever.....	1	0.5	9	4.3
Measles.....	3	1.5	113	54.
Whooping Cough	16	8.	31	14.9
Poliomyelitis.....	3	1.5	4	1.9
Tuberculosis.....	423	211.5	464	223.6
Lobar Pneumonia.....	396	198.	416	200.4
Broncho Pneumonia.....	131	65.5	184	88.6
Epidemic Meningitis.....	19	9.5	29	13.9

Typhoid Fever

The deaths from typhoid fever during the six months numbered five, making an annual rate of 2.4 per 100,000. The rate for the corresponding period of 1917 was 1.5 per 100,000. Four deaths were in females, 3 between 1 and 14 years and 3 between 15 and 24.

Tuberculosis.

There is again an increased prevalence of tuberculosis, as indicated by 464 deaths from all forms of the disease, making an annual death rate of 223.6 per 100,000 as compared with the rate of 211.5 per 100,000 for the corresponding period of 1917. Among the 464 deaths from tuberculosis 323 were in the age period from 25 to 64 years. It is noteworthy, as an indication of the increased colored population, that 45 deaths occurred among negroes.

Whooping Cough

There was an increased fatality from whooping cough during the first half of 1918, 31 deaths, with an annual mortality of 14.9 per 100,000, as compared with 8 per 100,000 for the corresponding period of 1917. Thirty out of 31 deaths were in children under 5 years of age and more than half of them were under 1 year.

The serious nature of whooping cough among children is not as yet sufficiently appreciated. It is too often treated at home as a harmless malady, and in many cases irreparable damage is done before a physician is finally called in. Every case of whooping cough is worthy of serious attention by parents and physicians.

C. V. C.

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE
FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS 1918

CAUSES	Yellow	Colored	White	Total Deaths	Males		Females	Under 1 year		1 and under 2	2 and under 5	Under 5 years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Total All Causes	5 299	3 221	3 525	10 044	15 011	5 669	213 179	961	111	197	721	872	663				
Infantile Paralysis		4	4	8	3	1	1										
Typhoid Fever		5	5	10	1	4											
Malaria																	
Smallpox																	
Measles		104	113	217	53	60	30	47	31	108	4	1					
Scarlet Fever		9	9	18	3	6		5	5								
Whooping Cough		8 23	31	11 20	11	20	10	5	9	30	1						
Diphtheria		2 40	42	23 19	4	12	15	31	10								
Influenza		1 20	21	11	6			6									
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)		3 26	29	1	12	8	8	4	20	4							
Other Epidemic Diseases		1	1		1												
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)		34 362	396	282	114			1	1	5	66	207	101	16			
Tuberculous Meningitis		4 34	38	17	21	8	6	15	29	7	1						
Other Tuberculosis		7 23	30	20	10	2		2	4	6	6	7					
Cancer Malignant Tumor		1 165	166	58	108												
Simple Meningitis		2 11	13	7	6	3	4	1	8	1	2	1					
Apoplexy, Softening of the Brain		1 9 159	169	66	103												
Organic Heart Disease		2 21 3 6	339	173	166	3	2	5	11	20	56	116	131				
Bronchitis		9 80	98	42	56	60	8	4	72	2							
Pneumonia Lobar		68 348	416	259	157	36	40	16	92	11	42	127	100	44			
Pneumonia Broncho		10 108	118	71	113	57	59	29	145	6							
Other Respiratory Diseases		3 46	49	27	22	5	4	1	10	1	1	4	21	12			
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)		2 37	39	25	14	7	1	1	9	1	1	8	5	15			
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)		8 78	86	50	36	69	7	10	86								
Appendicitis and Typhlitis		3 29	32	18	14			2	2	6	7	10	5	2			
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction		3 32	35	17	18	3	3	6	1	1	10	11	6				
Cirrhosis of Liver		2 22	24	22	2												
Bright's Disease and Nephritis		33 338	371	198	173	4	2	3	9	5	6	65	152	134			
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)		1	1														
Puerperal Septicaemia		2 8	10		10												
Other Puerperal Diseases		3 11	14		14												
Congenital Debility and Malformation		16 198	214	126	88	214			214								
Old Age		13	13	51	8												
Accident		1 13 160	180	14	39	5	3	12	20	11	10	78	47	14			
Homicide		1 8	9	9	1				1	1	1	6					
Suicide		25	25	1	8												
Ill-defined Causes																	
All Other Causes		1 13 3 12	319	13	166	27	7	10	44	13	14	66	87	95			

The death rate for the first six months of 1918, based upon a population of 415,000, was 17.3 per 1,000, and the rate for the first six months of 1917, based upon a population of 401,000, was 16.4.

THE MATERNAL MORTALITY IN MIDWIFERY PRACTICE.

It appears that the maternal mortality in Newark among midwife cases is no higher than in the city as a whole, and really lower than in many other cities or countries. In the study of maternal mortality for the Children's Bureau at Washington, Dr. Meigs gives the following rates:

		Puerperal Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births.
Italy	1910-13	2.4 or 1 in 417
Hungary	1908-11	3.6 or 1 in 277
England and Wales	1910-14	3.7 or 1 in 270
New Zealand	1910-14	4.0 or 1 in 250
Australia	1910-12	5.0 or 1 in 200
Ireland	1911-14	5.2 or 1 in 192
Switzerland	1909-12	5.3 or 1 in 188

For the principal cities in the registration area of the United States in 1910 the rate varied from 1 in 500 mothers in Fall River and Worcester to 1 in 178 mothers delivered in Grand Rapids. In Newark in 1914 the maternal mortality was 5.3 per 1,000 births, in 1915, 3.6, and in 1916, 2.2. In other words, in 1914, 1 in every 188 mothers lost her life in childbirth, while in 1916 1 in every 454 mothers lost her life in childbirth. These figures indicate that there has been a considerable reduction of maternal mortality in the three years that the Department of Health has maintained supervision over midwifery and that in 1916, with approximately 50 per cent. of the births attended by midwives, the rate of the city of Newark was among the lowest in the country.

Maternal Deaths in 1916 Per 1,000 Births for Certain Large Cities in the United States.

	Rate Per 1,000 Births.
Newark	2.2 or 1 in 454
Buffalo	3.2 or 1 in 312
Detroit	3.7 or 1 in 270
New York	4.6 or 1 in 217
St. Louis	5.2 or 1 in 192
Cleveland	5.6 or 1 in 180
Boston	6.5 or 1 in 153
Baltimore	6.8 or 1 in 147
Philadelphia	7.0 or 1 in 143

We determined the influence of midwifery practice on maternal mortality in a more direct way. We followed up, until one month after birth, 586 mothers who had received prenatal observation from our Department and then were delivered by midwives. In this group one mother died, showing a record better than that of the city as a whole. We also investigated forty-one puerperal deaths reported by physicians to determine if there was any foundation for the impression that puerperal deaths that occurred in the hospitals or in the practice of physicians are often the result of midwifery incompetence, ignorance and neglect, the cases being referred to hospitals or physicians when all the mischief has been done. Of the forty-one cases it developed that in only ten had a midwife been in attendance at any time, and in no instance did the doctor claim that the midwife was in any way responsible for the result.

When we recall that midwives attend 50 per cent. of all the births and as much as 88 per cent. of some foreign-born groups living in congested quarters, there seems to be little ground for the charge of high maternal mortality among the midwives, at least in Newark.

J. L.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1918 BY MONTHS.

Months	Rate	Births		Deaths	
	1918	1917	1918	1917	1917
January	82.7	84.2	1,052	1,030	87
February	83.5	76.0	949	959	89
March	122.4	84.1	1,070	1,090	113
April	104.0	70.1	912	955	98
May	102.4	91.8	943	893	97
June	88.9	65.1	956	937	85
Total	96.2	79.1	5,912	5,864	464

For the first half of 1918 there has been an increase of 105 deaths under one year over the same period for 1917. When we analyze the deaths under one year by causes we find that 60 of the 105 deaths were due to measles, bronchitis and pneumonia alone. It is very significant that in the first half of 1917 there were no deaths from measles under one year of age, while in 1918 there were 30, in 1917 there were 34 deaths under one year from bronchitis and in 1918 60 and from pneumonia in 1917 77 and in 1918 93. Undoubtedly, the increase in deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia are to be largely explained by the severe epidemic of measles which resulted in a considerable number of deaths, 30 being ascribed directly to that cause.

The deaths from contagious diseases and resulting complications, particularly those from measles in the first year of life, are only partially influenced by general hygienic measures. The Department is seriously handicapped in its efforts to control measles and to obtain proper treatment for the severe cases with complications by the fact that it is unable to place any cases in an institution. The report for the past six months clearly shows this to be one of the great needs of the city to combat this phase of infant mortality.

There has also been a marked increase in deaths under one year from various forms of meningitis. Prompt diagnosis and the early administration of the anti-meningitis serum would save many of the cases.

The reduction in deaths grouped together under "Early Infancy," which includes prematurity, congenital debility, malformation and accidents at labor, is most gratifying, as this is the group of deaths on which impression has been made in the past. The extension of prenatal supervision and improved obstetrical service through supervision of midwives seems to be yielding results and should suggest a rapid extension of this phase of the preventive child hygiene program.

As a result of the deaths from these causes the infant mortality rate for the first half of 1918 is 96.2 while for the same period in 1917 it was 79.1, and it does not appear likely that the city will be able to show as low an infant mortality rate for 1918 as it has in the past.

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1918 BY CAUSES.

Month	Measles		Bronchitis		Pneumonia		Men.ingitis		Diarrhoea		Other Contagious Diseases		Early Infancy Congenital, Debility Prematurity		Al. Others	
	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917
January ...	2	0	16	8	13	18	1	1	14	10	4	1	28	39	9	11
February ..	1	0	8	10	22	10	1	3	9	10	5	3	32	33	11	4
March ...	6	0	16	6	21	20	3	2	12	6	5	1	40	50	10	9
April ..	8	0	11	6	15	10	6	1	8	6	5	1	38	35	7	8
May ..	8	0	4	4	13	9	5	3	12	13	6	4	42	40	7	9
June ..	5	0	5	0	9	10	3	1	18	7	2	6	34	31	9	6
Total ..	30	0	60	34	93	77	19	11	73	52	27	16	214	228	53	46
Infant mortality rate for entire city for first six months of 1918																96.2
Infant mortality rate for supervised babies (placed under supervision since Jan. 1, 1918), visited by nurse usually after first week																46.0
Infant mortality rate for supervised babies (placed under supervision since Jan. 1, 1918), visited by nurse, including babies who died before nurse visited case.																68.5

New York and Boston have reported a similar increase of deaths from measles and respiratory diseases with a corresponding increase in the infant mortality rate.

The infant mortality rate for the babies under the supervision of the Division of Child Hygiene has remained lower than that of the entire city, although it has been considerably affected by the deaths caused by measles and complications. To permit a proper statistical comparison in estimating the infant mortality rate for the babies supervised by the Department we have charged to

the Department the deaths of all babies born in the districts under our supervision who were attended by midwives or delivered in hospitals, even though those deaths occurred in the first hours of life and naturally before the nurse of the Department could have any influence. The infant mortality rate computed in this way was 68.5. If we omit from this estimate the babies that died before the nurse was able to reach the home, which includes practically the deaths in the first week of life, the infant mortality rate was 46.0.

J. L.

HEALTH BULLETIN BABY'S MENU.

The attention of doctors is called to the Baby's Menu, which has just been issued by the Department of Health and is a practical guide in the feeding of infants and children up to 4 years of age. Copies of these diet lists can be obtained from the Department of Health.

J. L.

ICE DURING THE SUMMER

As a result of conferences between the Mayor and a representative of the ice dealers it was thought that it would be unnecessary to issue free ice tickets this year or to open the ice plants on Sundays. It was pointed out that families who are unable or do not wish to pay the increased price for ice directly delivered to the home can obtain sufficient ice for a reasonable price by going to the ice depots for it. A list of the ice depots and ice plants is appended below.

*Union Ice Co. Murray St. and N. J. R. R. Ave.; telephone Waverly 959.

*Union Ice Co. 309 Ogden St.; telephone Branch Brook 1872.

*Union Ice Co. 113 Newark St.; telephone Mulberry 3664.

*Union Ice Co. Boyden St. and D. L. & W. R. R.; telephone B. B. 816.

Lackawanna Ice Co. Boyden St. and D. L. & W. R. R.; telephone B. B. 515.

Lackawanna Ice Co. 66 Hayes St.; telephone Market 3810.

Lackawanna Ice Co. Fifth Ave. Freight Yard; telephone B. B. 3206.

Lackawanna Ice Co. 900 Clinton Ave.; telephone Waverly 853.

Lackawanna Ice Co. 470 South Eleventh St.; telephone Waverly 6481.

George Jaekel, Hamburg Pl. and Pennsylvania R. R.; telephone Market 6162.

George Jaekel, 133 Avon Ave.; telephone Waverly 366.

John Jaekel, 63 Hawkins St.; telephone Market 7274.

*Samuel Alboum, 73 Hayes St.; telephone Waverly 2100.

*Samuel Alboum, 55 Badger Ave.

Samuel Alboum, Peddie St.

Clinton Ice Co. L. V. R. R. and Clinton Ave.; telephone Waverly 37.

Lehigh Ice Co., 99 Frelinghuysen Ave.

M. De Jonge, 112 Washington Ave.; telephone Branch Brook 3618.

A. F. Fier, Hamburg Pl. and Pennsylvania R. R.; telephone Market 8584.

Knickerbocker Ice Co., Foot of Center St.; telephone Market 5444.

Lake Hopatcong Ice Co., St. Charles St. and Central R. R.

C. J. Nisch, 417 Clinton Ave.; telephone Waverly 790.

*North Newark Ice & Ref. Co., 60 Sylvan Ave.; telephone B. B. 4676.

*Orange Mountain Ice Co., Hodden Pl. and Fourteenth St.; tel. B. B. 1100.

*Includes manufactured ice plants.

THE NECESSITY OF SANITARY PLUMBING.

Sanitary plumbing is an art which has done much to build up modern civilization. Experience has shown, however, that to properly install in buildings the necessary pipes, fixtures and other apparatus for furnishing a plentiful supply of good water and removing liquid house waste, such work must be carried on in accordance with sound scientific principles based on natural laws.

We may say that a good system of plumbing is vital to the health and adds much to the comfort and convenience of the occupants of a community. The importance to public health of such a system is not always realized. Any intelligent person, however, can readily conceive what would happen if all buildings in a large city were lacking in necessary plumbing and drainage systems. The insanitary conditions and the resultant nuisances as well as diseases arising from them would cause consternation. Breeding places for flies, mosquitoes and rats and the legion of well known carriers of filth and contagion would literally dominate the city and "the last state of the inhabitants would be worse than the first."

Our homes, public buildings and industrial plants, all habitations of human beings, cannot be operated successfully without a good plumbing system. The removal of waste and dangerous material is of prime importance to public health as well as to the physical, mental and even the moral welfare of the people. These are all intimately associated with and dependent upon sanitary conveniences which are essential to the cleanliness of both home and person.

The attractiveness and simplicity of the modern house fixtures invites their frequent use, the bathtub, the shower for the body, the laundry tray for apparel, and for the hands, by which so many diseases are transmitted by contact with the mouth, conveniently offer ready cleansing and refreshing facilities.

The up-to-date housewife demands a clean kitchen and pans, dishes and food require a properly drained and vented sink with hot and cold water supply.

The drinking fountain has eliminated in large measure the common drinking glass, and the sanitary water closet has removed one of the greatest hazards to man, the germ-producing privy vault and the cesspool breeding places of disease as well as of the fly.

A good plumbing system increases the value of a building far more than the actual cost of installation and the intelligent real estate dealer has recognized this fact, and for this reason the plumbing is usually featured in the prospectus issued to prospective buyers of houses for sale.

Sanitary conveniences are now considered a necessity in hotels, and the

traveling public seeks the rooms supplied with running water even at a greater cost.

None have greater reason for gratitude for the measures adopted and the fixtures manufactured to lighten the labor of housework than the housewife. Washing, cooking and the removal of domestic waste has been simplified and the drudgery of housework reduced. The pumping, lifting and carrying of water from the well or cistern for household uses, even in the country districts, is now but an unpleasant memory. The disposal of household wastes as of yore often resulted in a menace to health through the contamination of water supplies of spring, well or brook. The yard privy, usually located a good distance from the house, to escape its odors, was inconvenient in bad weather and consequently resulted in irregularity and ill health.

There is now a wonderful difference in women's work in the household from what it was a generation or less ago, and most of the hard labor incident to households has been obviated by good plumbing and drainage systems.

A first class plumbing system is an asset in true preventive medicine and prevention is much more desirable than cure. Investigation and experience have shown very clearly the need of sanitary regulations, controlling as they do the installation of all plumbing work. If persons were permitted to install plumbing work according to their personal ideas, confusion would naturally result, and in a short time multiplied and manifold defects would reveal the chaotic nature of such a situation.

The proper plumbing work of to-day can only be installed through the services of trained experts who have been duly examined and licensed in accordance with the City Ordinances which set forth the rules and regulations and provide the standards according to which all plumbing work must be installed. All persons who decry city plumbing ordinances and regulations may safely be assumed "to have an ax to grind." No sound sanitary argument can be advanced to disprove the necessity for standardized plumbing codes as exacted by municipalities and States. A good plumbing code has the effect of eliminating persons interested in plumbing purely from a commercial viewpoint and provides for the most modern and safest sanitary plumbing fixtures and systems, which ultimately always pay valuable dividends in good health.

C. A. H.

DIVISION REPORTS

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE, JUNE, 1918

CAUSES	Total Deaths, June, 1918	Total Deaths	Males		Under 1 year	1 and under 2		Under 5 years	5 to 14		15 to 24		25 to 44		45 to 64		65 and over
				Females			2 and under 5			15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64					
Total, All Causes	410	409	246	163	85	31	24	140	4	16	84	86	66				
Infantile Paralysis.	1	2	1	1	1		1	2									
Yellow Fever	1	2		2			1	1		1							
Malaria																	
Scarlet Fever.	1	14	6	8	5	6	3	14									
Whooping Cough.	8	4	4		1	2	1	4									
Diphtheria	5	4	2	2		1		1	3								
Influenza																	
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)	6	1	1				1	1									
Other Epidemic Diseases.	2																
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)	35	50	32	18					1	6	24	16	3				
Tuberculous Meningitis	4	10	6	4	2	1	5	8	1			1					
Other Tuberculosis.	1	5	3	2			1	1	3			1					
Cancer, Malignant Tumor	28	17	10	7							2	10	5				
Simple Meningitis.	2	1	1		1			1									
Apoplexy, Softening of the Brain	28	22	9	13								1	12	9			
Organic Heart Diseases.	46	36	22	14					2	3	4	12	15				
Bronchitis	5	6	4	2	5			5					1				
Pneumonia, Lobar.	23	29	22	7	4	6	2	12		1	12	4					
Pneumonia, Broncho	9	18	9	9	5	8		13	1		1	2	1				
Other Respiratory Diseases	9	7	5	2	1	2	1	4			1	1	1				
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	4	6	5	1	3			3			2		1				
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)	8	21	11	10	18	2	1	21									
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	2	4	2	2						1	2	1					
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	6	2	2								1						
Cirrhosis of Liver	5	5	5									2	2				
Bright's Disease and Nephritis.	57	27	14	13						1	4	11	11				
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)	3																
Puerperal Septicaemia.		1		1								1					
Other Puerperal Diseases	2	5		5						3	2						
Congenital Debility and Malformation	31	34	21	13	34			34									
Old Age	4	2	2														
Accident	30	24	20	4		1	4	5	1		10	7	1				
Homicide	2																
Suicide	8	3	3									2	1				
Ill-defined Causes																	
All Other Causes.	28	46	23	23	5	2	2	9		3	16	5	13				
Totals for June, 1917	410	409	246	168	61	8	16	85	27	21	84	106	87				

The death rate for the month was 11.8 per 1,000 of population, as against 15.2 for the previous month. The population of Newark is estimated for these calculations at 415,000. The death rate for the month of June, 1917, was 12.1, estimated population, 400,000.

DEATHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR, JUNE, 1918

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non-Residents	Unknown	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored	Yellow
																			246	163	87	307	41	1

REPORTABLE DISEASES BY WARDS FOR JUNE, 1918

DISEASES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria . . .	3	2	6		1	7	5	2	4	2	5	4	3	5	6	5	60	63	73
Scarlet Fever . . .	2		4		2	1	2	2	3	2	2		10	2	1		33	57	60
Typhoid Fever . . .		1						1						1	1		4	5	6
Tuberculosis . . .	13	14	22	9		5	10	3	10	10	7	12	12	16	4	6	163	185	186
Pneumonia (Lobar . . .	16	2	7	2	11	3	6	4	1	19	2	4	1	9	3	4	94	241	107
Pneumonia (Broncho . . .	15	1	7		9		3	3	1	16	1	19	3	5	3		86	156	65
Epidemic Meningitis . . .					1					1					3		5	9	17
Infantile Paralysis . . .								1								1	2	1	4
Whooping Cough . . .	6	11	17		15	10	3	16	18	2	15	8	22	12	7	30	192	294	425
Measles . . .	47	10	62	28	72	20	17	40	27	125	12	114	118	45	16	43	796	1972	243
German Measles . . .	1		4	2		2	2	2	1	1	1		2		1	1	19	109	723
Chickenpox . . .	2	3	14		2	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	9	1	1	13	64	131	156
Mumps . . .		1	3	1	2	1	1	4	5	7		8	2	1	11	1	48	131	135
Trachoma . . .		1															1	1	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum . . .	1		1							1							3	2	2
Erysipelas . . .		1	1	3	2	2	1		1		1	1	3	4			20	30	32
Malaria . . .											1	1					2	2	4
Puerperal Fever . . .																		1	1
Puerperal Septicaemia . . .																		2	3
Smallpox . . .																			
Mental Deficiency . . .	1								1				1	2			5	2	1
Epilepsy . . .																		4	3
Tetanus . . .												1					1		1
Dysentery . . .	1																1		
Industrial Poisonings . . .																			
Lead Poisoning . . .		1															1		5
Total . . .	108	48	148	45	122	50	51	79	86	187	48	173	191	103	57	104	1600		
Total, Previous Month . . .	211	109	250	79	298	100	100	146	189	250	134	450	427	327	119	209		3398	
Total, Same month last year . . .	170	69	235	40	93	61	84	172	148	157	111	125	238	251	101	201			2256

DISINFECTING CORPS

V. S. to quarantined houses . . . 1028, Houses disinfected for diphtheria . . . 26
 Houses placarded for contagious . . . Houses disinfected for tuberculosis . . . 115

V. S. to quarantined houses . . . 229, Special disinfections . . . 11
 244 Houses disinfected for scarlet fever . . . 41

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION OF SANITATION.

15

Number of inspections made from complaint cards.....	415
" " original inspections made.....	5,747
Total number of inspections made....	6,166
" " " re-inspections made ..	1,963
" " " nuisances found .	1,623
" " " abated .	971
" " " notices served .	962
Number of cases sent to Law Department	38
" " hours in court	48
" " yards inspected	2,382
" " " found unsanitary	274
" " cellars inspected	1,610
" " " found unsanitary	263
" " factories inspected	54
" " stables inspected	265
" " manure accumulations found.....	226
" " tenement houses inspected.....	395
" " living rooms found unsanitary.....	107
" " houses found unfit for habitation.....	2
" " full privy vaults.....	4
" " " cesspools	3
Buildings with defective plumbing.....	126
" " no city water supply.....	24
" " insufficient or no toilet accommodations.....	1
Number of days detailed on Spitting Crusade.....	1
" " arrests for violations of Spitting Ordinance.....	4
" " inspections made for licenses.....	278

Plumbing Inspectors

Rabies Inspector

Plumbing inspections made	348	Dog bite complaints investigated	65
Sewers inspected	60	Animals sent to pound	11
Special inspections made	38	Animals examined for rabies	1
Water tests made	95	Animals with rabies	0
Smoke tests made	45	Clinic cases investigated	0
Plumbing plans approved	119	Total investigations	204

DETAILED INSPECTORS

Days of inspection at Water Sheds.....	4½
Water Samples taken.....	42
Chemical Samples taken.....	9
Bacteriological Samples taken.....	33

District Physician

Families visited	186	Number of patients sent to hospitals	19
Indigent sick prescribed for	229	Number of deaths	1

Parochial School Nurses' Report

V.sits to schools	169	Other v.sits	220
Class inspections made	204	Treatments performed	487
Vaccinations secured	12	Physical defects found	299
Pupils excluded			22

City Dispensary.

<i>Number of Patients Treated at the following Clinics</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Previous Month</i>	<i>Same Month Last Year</i>	<i>Hospitals</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Previous Month</i>	<i>Same Month Last Year</i>
Prenatal	10	20	19	City	32	32	38
Medical	237	239	403	St. Michael's	7	5	4
Surgical	361	441	500	St. James	3	8	14
Diseases of Skin ...	116	159	137	St. Barnabas.....	10	6	12
Cases of Syphilis ..	192	231	231	German	9	7	20
Diseases of Children.	82	129	143	Beth Israel.....	4	11	10
Diseases of Women ..	28	19	53	Women and Children	0	0	5
Diseases of G. U. Organs	142	195	197	Babies	14	10	5
Diseases of Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose..	125	115	122	Eye and Ear Infirmary	28	20	40
Diseases of the Nervous System	125	193	203	Home for Crippled Children	0	0	1
Cases of Tuberculosis	510	501	318	Newark T. B. Sanatorium	0	0	16
Teeth Extracted	28	21	11	Eighth Avenue Day Nursery	1	0	0
Children Vaccinated.	147	322	86	Newark Maternity..	1	1	0
Orthopedic Cases	131	137	389	TOTAL	109	100	165
Narcotic Rectal ...	7	29	15	Recapitulation			
TOTAL	2,241	2,751	2,840	Patients Treated	1,731	2,731	2,840
Clinic Prescriptions, 2,614	3,167	3,419		Patients Sent to Hospital	109	100	165
District Prescriptions				Prescriptions Dispensed	2,712	3,340	3,637
First District—Dr. Hill	32	36	26				
Second District Dr. Broadnax	8	18	26				
Third District—Dr. Rodemann	14	32	39				
Fourth District Dr. Hirschberg	16	28	48				
Fifth District Dr. Fischer	9	37	49				
Sixth District Dr. Jode	19	22	30				
TOTAL	98	173	218				

Culture Collector's Report

Diphtheria cultures collected.....	296	Typhoid	38
Tuberculosis sputum	154	Catarrhal	38
Wasserman	123	Antitoxin delivered	184

HEALTH BULLETIN DIVISION OF BACTERIOLOGY

17

	Total	Pre- vious Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria			
Number of Primary Cultures Examined	336	375	375
Number of True Cases	43	41	39
Total Number of Primary and Secondary Cultures Examined	456	545	460
Diphtheria Antitoxin			
Number of Doses on Hand Beginning of Month	419	247	427
Number of Doses Produced During the Month	230	358	0
Number of Doses Distributed During the Month	199	186	331
Number of Doses on Hand at End of Month	450	419	96
Tuberculosis			
Number of Specimens of Sputum Examined	189	281	256
Number of Specimens Containing Tubercle Bacilli	48	59	66
Miscellaneous			
Number of Blood Examinations for Typhoid and Malaria	Pos. 5	Pos. 3	Pos. 3
Number of Doses of Typhoid Vaccine Distributed	65	45	77
Number of Doses of Parvass Vaccine Distributed	40	13	18
Number of Milk Examinations City Supply	91	156	72
Number of Specific Catarrhal Infection Examinations	244	339	259
Rabies	Pos. 20	Pos. 16	Pos. 22
Preventative Treatment to Exposed Persons	8	98	95
Animals Examined for Rabies	0	0	1
Dogs	Pos. 2	Pos. 2	
Cats	2	4	
Other Animals	0	0	1
D disinfection Tests	0	0	0
	27	24	0

CITY WATER SUPPLY.

Date 1918	ORIGIN OF SAMPLE	Bact. per CC	Amount of Sample Causing Fer- mentation in Glucose Bouil- lition and Lactose Bile				
			1	1	1	1	5
			20	10	5	2	CC
June 12th	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream	450	..	+	+	+	+
"	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream	600	..	+	+	+	+
"	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River	450	..	+	+	+	+
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River	250	..	..	..	+	+
"	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse	150	..	..	..	+	+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	40	..	..	..	+	+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	40	..	..	..	..	+
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	70	..	..	..	..	+
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	40	..	..	..	..	+
"	Board of Health Office, Plane and William Sts.	50	..	..	..	..	+
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	70	..	..	..	..	+
"	Prudential Ins Co City Water Before Filtration	70	..	..	..	..	+
"	Prudential Ins Co City Water After Filtration	60	..	..	..	..	..
"	Submarine Boat Corporation Port Newark	70	..	..	..	..	..
June 26th	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream	480	..	..	..	+	+
"	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream	180	..	..	..	+	+
"	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River	380	..	..	..	+	+
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River	140	..	..	..	..	+
"	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse	200	..	..	..	..	+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	120	..	..	..	..	..
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	100	..	..	..	..	+
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	30	..	..	..	..	+
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	30	..	..	..	..	..
"	Board of Health Office Plane and William Sts	30	..	..	..	..	..
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	55	..	..	..	..	..
"	Idylcase Inn, Newfoundland, N. J.	20	..	..	..	..	..
"	Idylcase Inn, Newfoundland, N. J.	18	..	..	..	..	..

HEALTH BULLETIN

REPORT OF CITY CHEMIST

Total number of milk analyzed	161	Total number of samples below the	
Above the Standard for Solids...	160	Standard	1
Average for Solids above Standard	12.3%	Sealed samples analyzed ...	56
Average for Fats above Standard	3.61%	Sealed samples below Standard ..	0

City Water.

The abnormally high free ammonia and nitrates present in the Oak Ridge sample last month have become almost normal though the excess is still noticeable. The other samples are practically normal and of good quality.

The temperature of the laboratory sample has increased from 61 degrees to 66 degrees Fahr.

DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS

Clinics.

Three hundred and thirty-nine children were treated at the clinic during the month, 37 received the Von Pirquet test, which showed 11 positive and 25 negative reactions; 174 adults were treated at the Laryngeal Clinic, making a total attendance for the month of 510.

Reporting of Cases.

One hundred and sixty-three cases of tuberculosis were reported during the month: 81 by physicians, 47 Tuberculosis Clinic, 15 Glen Gardner Clinic, 13 Soho Clinic and 7 hospitals.

Disposition of Cases.

During the month the Bureau placed 15 cases in Soho, 11 in Glen Gardner, 6 in St. Michael's Hospital and 2 in the Babies' Hospital, 27 cases were referred to the Verona Clinic, 23 cases to Glen Gardner Clinic and 9 cases to Soho Clinic, 7 cases were referred to the Overseer of the Poor, 5 cases to the Bureau of Charities, 11 children were referred to the Open-air School and one case to the City Law Department.

Field Work.

Number of visits made	964	Deaths among patients	14
Patients on hand at beginning of month	782	Referred to Tuberculosis Clinics ..	9
Patients on hand at end of month	807	Referred to other Clinics ..	11
		Referred to Relief Bureaus ..	12

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE

Supervised Babies

Babies under supervision May 1, 1918 ..	2,794
New babies placed under supervision during June from birth records ..	195

Deaths of Supervised Babies

Visited by Division Nurse.....	10
Before nurse visited baby.....	4

Character of Feeding of Supervised Babies

	Total	Breast	Partial	Artificial
Under 6 months of age ..	1,021	994	20	17
Prenatal babies for one month	49	48	0	1

Supervised Mothers Delivered During June

	Attendant At Birth	Mothers Delivered	Living Births	Mothers Who Died	Babies Who Died Under 1 Month	Still Births	Mis- carriages
Total	49	49	0	0	0	0	0
Midwife	39	39	0	0	0	0	0
Physician	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
Hospital	4	4	0	0	0	0	0

Consultation Stations

Visits made to homes of mothers by nurses.....	2,485
Visits made by mothers to consultation stations ..	511

Clinics—

Pre-school	56
Sick children	22
Whooping-cough	13
Prenatal	18

Puerperal Deaths

Cases referred to Division during June	5
Cases attended by midwives.....	2

Prevention of Blindness

Smears taken by Division Nurses.....	4
Results reported from City Laboratory—	
Morax Axenfeld.....	1
Unidentified bacteria.....	1
No gonococci or other bacteria.....	2

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

New Cases	Treatment	Condition	Old Cases	Treatment	Condition
3	Home and Dispensary	Improving	3	Home & Hosp Hospital	Cured Improving

Blood Tests Taken by Clinic Physicians

Wasserman Tests ..	1
Result Positive	1

Supervision of Midwifery

Midwifery visits.....	101
Postpartum cases attended.....	30
Complaints received and investigated.....	10
Bottles of silver nitrate distributed to midwives ..	8

Supervision of Unmarried Mothers and Infants

Cases under supervision ..	48
New cases placed under supervision since January 1, 1918 ..	9

Supervision of Boarding Homes

Babies in boarding homes under 1 year of age ..	19
Babies in boarding homes over 1 year of age ..	19
Requests for boarding homes ..	14
Boarding home addresses given.....	6

BIRTHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR, JUNE, 1918

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non-Residents	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored	Illegitimate
Births	92	22	80	18	62	41	50	47	60	63	40	54	90	95	32	65	45	956	494	462	915	41	12

FOOD AND DRUG DIVISION

	Total	Prev.ous
		Month
MILK		
Sealed Chemical Samples Taken	90	55
Sealed Chemical Samples Below Standard	0	5
Preliminary Chemical Samples Taken	81	187
Sediment Samples of Milk Taken	0	0
Bacteria Samples of Milk Taken	243	313
Bacteria Samples Above the Required Amount	62	1.3
Streptococci or Pus	1	2
Total Number of Samples of Milk Taken	414	555
Dairies Scored	298	3
Dairies Re-scored	104	82
Pasteurizing Plants	3	0
Receiving Stations	1	0
Bottling Plants	0	51
Recommendations Sent to Farmers Pertaining to Our Milk Supply		
Food and Drug Samples Taken With State Inspector	31	29
Inspection of Food and Drug Exposures	33	28
Complaints Investigated	28	37
Complaints Verified	22	30
Notices Served	110	198
Restaurants	23	39

Veterinarian and Meat Inspector

Total meat carcasses examined	2,462
“ beef “ “	682
“ calf “ “	843
“ lamb and sheep carcasses examined	722
“ number of inspections of meat establishments	724
“ “ “ carcasses condemned	2
“ “ “ parts condemned	49

AVERAGE BACTERIAL (1 SAMPLES) AND CHEMICAL (2 SAMPLES)
ANALYSIS AND DAIRY SCORES OF MILK SAMPLES FOR JUNE, 1918.

A. RAW—100,000 Bacteria Allowed per C. C.

Dealer	Producer	Bacterial Counts	Chemical Analysis		Dairy Score
			T. S.	Fats	
Chubbick, Wm., Eagle Rock Ave., Rose- land, N. J.	Mattress	2,850,000	12.66	4.00	75
Wolf, Charles, 707 Ferry St., Newark N. J.	Own	550,000	12.57½	3.70	75
Sullivan, James, 190 Helzer Parkway, Newark, N. J.	"	526,250	11.57½	3.30	72½
Irvington, James, 12 Oxford St., New- ark, N. J.	"	431,250	12.27½	3.45	79½
Crump, James, 865 Sanford Ave., Ir- vington, N. J.	Hastings	400,000	12.07½	3.50	73
Irck, Otto, 19 Rodwell Ave. Irvington, N. J.	Own	375,000	12.61½	3.75	87½
Grand, Chas., 55 Florence Ave., Belle- ke, N. J.	"	225,000	12.00	3.40	70
Schmidt, H. H., 80 Borden Ave. Hilton N. J.	Jarvis	208,750	12.09	3.60	75½
Hoffman, W. 45 Chancelor Ave. Ir- vington, N. J.	Borinski	200,000	12.00	3.30	83
Heide, John, 63 Gotthardt St., Newark, N. J.	Own	166,250	12.63	3.70	82½
Philhower, A., 58 Union Ave., Irving- ton, N. J.	P. Feins	160,000	12.38	3.60	73
Howell, Ryerson, 1179 Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington, N. J.	Zmeriski	123,500	11.75	3.50	84
Krueger, Gus., 55 Amsterdam St., New- ark, N. J.	Own	122,500	12.88	3.75	70
Batke, Adolph, 67 Margareta St., New- ark, N. J.	"	111,250	12.60	4.10	70
Harrison, Wm., 987 S. Grove St., Ir- vington, N. J.	N. Drake, Pittstown	97,500	12.80	3.55	
Webb, Martin, 119 Garrison St. New- ark, N. J.	Own	82,500	11.88	3.25	75½
Stefanski, John, Vaux Hat. Rd., Union, N. J.	"	78,750	12.88	4.40	73½
Winters, Louis, 111 Paris St., Newark N. J.	"	65,000	12.74½	3.70	82½
Masonias, Wm., Chestnut Ave., Lyons Farm, N. J.	A Masonias	57,500	11.98	3.60	73½
Rowe, Geo., Upper Broad St., Brook- dale, N. J.	Own	55,000	12.40	3.65	72
Hurd, Edward, 174 Paris St. New- ark, N. J.	"	53,500	12.52½	3.90	81
Martin, John A., 18 N. Main Ave. I. Orange, N. J.	"	53,250	12.50	4.00	85
Dolan, Patrick, 2 Stuyvesant Ave., Newark, N. J.	"	50,000	12.7	3.85	73
Poeker, H. C., Roseland, N. J.	"	47,500	11.75	3.30	81
Eckert, G. S., 1 Ave. I. Newark, N. J.	"	31,600	12.60	4.00	82
Dorner, Geo., 36 Liberty Ave., Lyons Farm, N. J.	Borinski	27,500	12.01	3.45	83
Schmidt, H. H., 599 Irvington Ave., South Orange, N. J.	"	26,750	12.90	3.70	83

Dealer	Producer	Bacterial Counts	Chemical Analysis		Dairy Score
			T. S.	Fats	
Schmidt, Louis, 589 Irvington Ave., South Orange, N. J.	"	25,500	12.34	3.40	83
Krueger, Emil, 46 Amsterdam St., New- ark, N. J.	Own	23,750	12.35	3.50	70
Krueger, Geo., Stuyvesant Ave., Union, N. J.	Kraeger	15,000	12.20	3.60	81
Wolleck, John, 188 Jelliff Ave., New- ark, N. J.	Own	13,250			87
Chapman Bros., Maple Ave., Lyons Farms, N. J.	Sonntag	8,750	12.70	4.00	80
Eckert, Julius, 152 Paris St., Newark, N. J.	Own	5,000	12.71½	4.50	84

A. PASTEURIZED—30,000 Bacteria Allowed per C. C.

Borden Farm Products Co., 25 4th Ave., Newark, N. J.	New Milford, N. Y.	45,250	12.05	3.50	
Alderney Dairy Co., 22 Bridge St., Newark, N. J.	Own	41,250	11.92½	3.45	
Fairfield Dairy Co., Montclair, N. J. ..	"	20,250	11.97½	3.45	
Schwer, Chas., 273 N. 7th St., Newark, N. J.	Stretch	9,250			
Borden Farm Products Co., 14th St., Newark, N. J.	Brisben, N. Y.	9,250			
Burgholtz, F., 290 Orange St., Newark, N. J.	Janssen	4,500			

B. PASTEURIZED—50,000 Bacteria Allowed per C. C.

Borden Farm Products Co., 14th St., Newark, N. J.	Branchville, N. J.	412,500	11.90	3.47½	
Weibersmiller, C., 310 Run on St., Newark, N. J.	Seiler	405,000	11.98½	3.35	
Woodruff, Leslie T., 806 Parker St., Newark, N. J.	Clark	150,000	12.00	3.42½	
Alderney Dairy Co., 22 Bridge St., Newark, N. J.	Own	75,000	11.96	3.40	
Henchowitz, Max., 45 Quitman St., Newark, N. J.	Robinson	72,500	11.49	3.35	
Seiler Bros., 110 Somerset St., Newark, N. J.	Own	50,000	11.92	3.25	
Burger, Fred, 107 Park Ave., Newark, N. J.	Others	45,000	12.03½	3.40	
Borden Farm Products Co., 25 4th Ave., Newark, N. J.	Prin. Blush, N. Y.	40,500	12.33	3.75	
Hacht, Jas., 308 Pesh ne Ave., Newark, N. J.	Van Natta, W., Portal, N. J.	27,500	11.49	3.35	
Tadison, Alex., Liberty Ave., Lyons Farms, N. J.	Wyckoff	17,500	11.82½	3.55	
Ireland, Wm., 601 11m Rd., Newark, N. J.	Van Natta, W., Portal, N. J.	13,750	12.18½	3.40	
Burgholtz, Frank, 290 Orange St., Newark, N. J.	Clark, Lebanon, N. J.	9,500			

CERTIFIED—10,000 Bacteria Allowed per C. C.

Fairfield Dairy Co., Fairfield, N. J.	Own	19,500	12.07½	3.60	
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PUT YOUR SCREENS UP EARLY

DON'T PERMIT FLIES IN YOUR HOME

HOW TO SPEL
FILTHY



IF IT'S FILTHY IT'S HALFY
IF YOU LIKE DIRT SORT IT YOURSELF
THE FLY IS CARELESS

SWAT THE FLY!

FLIES ARE A DANGER TO HEALTH

KEEP YOUR SCREENS UP LATE

AUGUST, 1918

HEALTH BULLETIN



11

"If we would supplant the opinion and policy of our fathers, we should do so upon evidence so conclusive that even their authority cannot stand."—LINCOLN

VENEREAL DISEASE NUMBER

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

CHARLES P. GILLEN,
Mayor

JOHN J. GILLEN,
Deputy

Department of Health

CHARLES V. CRASTER, M. D., D. P. H. Health Officer

ORGANIZATION OF DIVISIONS

DIVISION OF SANITATION	Wm. H. Young, Chief Clerk
DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS.....	Dr. T. N. Gray, Director
DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE.....	Dr. Julius Levy, Director
DIVISION OF FOOD AND DRUGS	Samuel G. Sharwell, Chief Inspector
DIVISION OF DISINFECTION.....	Thomas Mulligan, Chief
LABORATORY DIVISION	Dr. R. N. Connolly, Bacteriologist
DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES	Dr. Edward F. Worrell, Superintendent
DISPENSARY DIVISION	Henry A. Oltman, Apothecary
PLUMBING DIVISION	Chas. A. Hallgring, Chief
VITAL STATISTICS	Elbert S. Ball
BUREAU OF VENEREAL DISEASES	H. J. F. Walhausser, M. D., Director

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MONTHLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY THE

Department of Health, Newark, New Jersey

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Newark, N. J., August, 1918

No. 19

THE PHYSICIAN, THE PUBLIC AND SOCIAL DISEASE.

Public Recognition.

Few have yet realized the momentous change in public opinion upon the subject of venereal disease. It has taken the experience of a great war, with its knowledge that the loss to the fighting units from venereal disease alone ranks in importance with the rates of mortality and morbidity from the actual fighting fronts to crystallize and direct this trend of public opinion along the lines of public health. The result has been the throwing aside of maudlin sentiment by the average citizen with a clearer vision of the ill effects resulting upon any community of unrestricted prevalence of venereal diseases.

Our new vision, however, does not include the baring of unsavory habits or the making public for the benefit of yellow journalism social vices, but a calm and clear recognition of an evil with the determination to eliminate it with the minimum of social disturbance.

The army and naval authorities early recognized the fundamental fact that to eliminate venereal diseases from the cantonments the co-operation of the civil community was a vital necessity. A programme of co-operation by local municipal authorities for the control of these diseases was drawn up by the Council of National Defense. The main points in the programme as submitted included:

1. Establishment of a Bureau or Division of Venereal Diseases of the Department of Health with an adequate personnel and with provisions for free laboratory examinations (including Wassermann test) and for the distribution of arsphenamine (salvarsan) under proper regulations free or at cost.

2. Provision for the suppression of prostitution, for the examination of arrested prostitutes and for the isolation and treatment in public institutions of those infected.

3. Provision for the commitment to institutions of uninfected prostitutes for industrial training and for the commitment of all feeble-minded prostitutes to custodial care.

4. Provision for the reporting of syphilis and gonorrheous infection by physicians (according to regulations which protect both the patient and the public) and for the compulsory and systematic treatment of all infected persons when necessary and for the protection of the public health.

5. Establishment of venereal disease clinics and advisory stations.
6. Provision for the posting of venereal disease placards in men's lavatories, barber shops, Y. M. C. A.'s, hotels, railroad stations, factories, streets and similar places and for the distribution of pamphlets of information.
7. Provision for lectures (with or without stereopticon) and for the display of educational exhibits under the auspices of the Board of Health, the Council of Defense or other agency before business men's organizations, employed men, women, boys and girls, church organizations, women's clubs and other groups.
8. Provision for the elimination of advertising specialists in men's diseases and of the sale of venereal disease nostrums.

Newark Action.

In accordance with this programme the City Health Department established a Bureau of Venereal Diseases and an ordinance requiring the reporting of all cases of venereal diseases within the city to the local health authorities was presented to the City Commission and passed July 18, 1918.

The genitourinary work of the City Dispensary in this direction was augmented by the addition of a woman physician as well as a special investigator and graduate nurse for the follow up work of these clinics.

The use of the Health Laboratory was offered free to physicians for diagnostic purposes, and similar services offered to the health authorities of neighboring communities at a nominal cost.

For the purpose of protecting in cases of venereal disease the physician as well as the individual patient all records are regarded as absolutely confidential and ordinary reporting cards will not be used for this purpose. A special blank will be provided with a stamped envelope which the physician can use for one or more reports.

The city ordinance on venereal diseases as adopted by the Board of Commissioners of the City of Newark is as follows.

1. Every practicing physician shall report in writing to the Bureau of Health in the Department of Public Affairs the name of every patient he or she shall have under his or her professional care or treatment who shall be affected with *uncinarius*, commonly known as hookworm or with *sypilis*, gonorrhoea or chancreoid or their complications, together with the precise locality where such patient may be found, immediately after such physician shall ascertain or suspect the nature of such disease.

2. In cases of *sypilis*, gonorrhoea or chancreoid or their complications the Bureau of Health shall not disclose the names or addresses of any persons reported as suffering from the same. The reports of these diseases shall be sent in sealed envelopes.

3. The penalty to be paid by any person or persons failing to comply with the requirements of this ordinance shall be, on conviction, the payment of fifty dollars.

4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

STATE ACTION

The nation-wide effort to control diseases in the army and navy has resulted in many of the States making very drastic laws concerning the control of venereal infections.

The State of New Jersey by its law passed in 1918 has considerably ex-

tended the powers of the local boards of health. In this act -Chapter 253, 1918—the three venereal diseases, syphilis, gonorrhoea and chancroid, are declared to be infectious and dangerous to the public health. Very wide and complete powers are given to local boards of health where a man or woman is suspected by the army or the naval authorities to be suffering from any venereal disease. The local boards of health are given power to require a medical examination of all suspected persons brought to their attention by the army or naval authorities for the purpose of determining the freedom from venereal diseases.

This act further provides that where a request is made a physician of the same sex as the person being examined must be provided. In Section 2 all prostitutes or other lewd persons are included under the class of suspected persons and may be required to submit to examination by local boards of health at any time. In some cities it has been the practice of physicians to issue a certificate of good health or freedom from venereal disease. Such a practice is specifically forbidden under this act. It is stated in Section 1 that "no certificate of freedom from venereal disease shall be issued by any health officer or physician to any prostitute under any circumstances whatever."

Very wide powers are conferred upon local boards of health by Section 3, which states that any person who refuses to submit to medical treatment or who by reason of his habits or occupation or any other reason is liable to spread disease to others, the local board of health or health officer may in their discretion require such to be isolated in a hospital or in his own home where such isolation can be suitably practiced. In establishing the isolation the said board of health or health officer is given power to define places or limits of areas in which such isolated persons may move.

The Food and Drug acts of the State forbid the handling of food by any person suffering from communicable diseases. This control is further emphasized by Section 4 of the State law, which forbids any person suffering from venereal disease to be engaged in the preparation or handling of milk or other foodstuffs or to be employed in any dairy, creamery, milk depot or other places. An excellent provision in this section is also that which forbids any person having venereal disease to engage in the work of nursing or care of children or of the sick or in any other occupation of a nature in which infection may be transmitted to others.

This law for controlling venereal diseases again places the responsibility for the teaching of precautionary measures upon the physician. In Section 6 it is stated that it shall be the duty of every physician in attendance upon a person having a venereal disease or suspected of having such a disease to instruct the patient in precautionary methods to prevent the spread. Such a person under the treatment of a physician is required to report to said physician for treatment when directed so to do, and where this reporting is not carried out regularly by the patient the physician is required to report this failure to the Department of Health upon which the health officer may deal with him according to his discretion. The definition of an infective case of venereal disease is given in Section 7, where gonorrhoea is stated as being infectious until at least two successive smears are taken at not less than forty-eight hours apart and which

fail to show the presence of the gonococcus. In the case of syphilis it is regarded as infectious as long as lesions of the skin and of the mucous membranes are not fully healed. In case of chancroid the disease is considered infectious as long as there is any lesion not healed. This law forbids any person suffering from venereal disease to remove from one health jurisdiction to another without first securing permission from the local health authorities.

Provision for the free treatment of persons suffering from venereal diseases is contained in Section 9 in which the local board of health is required to provide suitable treatment for patients who are unable to pay for same.

The penalty for violation of this act is from ten to one hundred dollars. Failure to pay a fine imposed renders the convicted liable to sentence in the county jail or workhouse, with or without hard labor.

New Jersey State Law on Venereal Diseases, Chapter 253, 1918.

An act for the control and prevention of infectious venereal diseases

Be it enacted by the Senate and the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. Syphilis, gonorrhoea and chancroid are hereby declared to be infectious and communicable diseases dangerous to the public health. Whenever any local board of health or health officer shall receive a report from the Surgeon General of the United States Army or Navy or from the Commanding Officer of any camp, cantonment or other military or naval organization situated in this State or from any person authorized by the Surgeon General or said Commanding Officer to make such report that any person within the jurisdiction of said board or health officer is or is suspected to be suffering from or infected with any infectious venereal disease, said board or health officer may cause a medical examination to be made of said person for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not such person is in fact suffering from or infected with such disease, and it shall be the duty of every such person to submit to such examination as aforesaid and to permit such specimens of blood or bodily discharges to be taken for laboratory examination as may be necessary to establish the presence or absence of such disease or infection. If a request is made therefor, such examination shall be made by a physician of the same sex as the person being examined.

2. All prostitutes or other lewd persons are hereby included under the class of suspected persons described in section 1 of this act and may be required to submit to examination at any time, but no certificate of freedom from venereal disease shall be issued by any health officer or physician to any prostitute under any circumstances whatever.

3. Any person who refuses to submit to the examination provided for in section 1 of this act, who refuses to submit or permit to be taken the specimens required to be taken, or who, when examination is found to be suffering from any infectious venereal disease, continues to engage in any act by which he may spread the disease to others, may,

in the discretion of said board of health or health officer, be isolated either in a hospital or in his own home, and such isolation continued until such person is determined by suitable examination to be no longer infectious. In establishing isolation, said board or officer shall define the place and the limits of the area within which said person is to be isolated, and no person other than the attending physician or nurse shall enter or leave the area of isolation without the permission of said board or health officer.

4. No person having any venereal disease in the infectious stage shall conduct himself in such a manner as to expose others to infection. No such person shall engage in the preparation, manufacture or handling of milk, milk products or other foodstuffs, nor shall such person be employed or permitted to work in any dairy, creamery, milk depot or other place where milk or its products are produced, manufactured or sold, or in any other place or establishment where foods are exposed or handled. No person having a venereal disease in the infectious stage shall engage in the nursing or care of children or of the sick, or in any other occupation of such a nature that his infection may be transmitted to others.

5. It shall be the duty of all local health authorities to use all reasonable means to ascertain the existence of cases of infectious venereal diseases within their respective jurisdictions, to investigate all cases that are not under the care of reputable physicians and to ascertain so far as is possible all sources of infection and exposure to the same.

6. It shall be the duty of every physician in attendance upon a person having an infectious venereal disease or suspected of having such disease, to instruct such person in the precautionary measures for preventing the spread of the disease and in the necessity for systematic and prolonged treatment, and also furnish to such person printed directions for preventing infection, to be supplied to physicians by the State Department of Health on request. If a person in the infectious stage of a venereal disease shall fail to report to said physician for treatment by the physician when directed so to do, said physician shall report such failure on the part of said person to the local board of health, and such board or its health officer may thereupon require said person to be examined as provided for in section 1 of this act, and if, upon examination, said person is found to be suffering from a venereal disease in its infectious stage and does not present evidence to show that he is being regularly treated by a reputable physician for such disease, he shall be isolated as described in section 3 of this act.

7. Cases of gonococcus infection are to be regarded as infectious until at least two successive smears, taken not less than forty-eight hours apart, fail to show gonococci. Cases of syphilis shall be regarded as infectious until all lesions of the skin and mucous membranes are fully healed. Cases of chancreoid shall be regarded as infectious until all lesions are fully healed.

8. No person having a venereal disease in the infectious stage shall be removed from, nor shall such person move from one health jurisdiction to another without first securing the permission of the local health authorities of the place from which such removal is to be made, or from the Director of Health

of the State of New Jersey. Before such permit shall be granted the person making application therefor must show (1) such removal can and will be made without endangering the health of others, (2) that the patient agrees to place himself under the care of a reputable physician to be named in the application for said permit. The local health authority or director of health issuing such permit shall report to the local health authorities of the municipality to which such person purposes to go the name of such person, the address to which he intends to go and the name and address of the physician by whom he will be treated.

Any person who is suffering from a venereal disease in the infectious stage and who is unable to pay for treatment may make application for care and treatment to the local board of health of the municipality in which said person resides. If said board, after investigation, finds that said person is in fact unable to pay for such treatment, said treatment shall be provided for such person without cost.

10. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this act shall be punishable by a penalty of not less than ten or more than one hundred dollars, to be sued for and recovered by the Director of Health of New Jersey or by the local health officer, local board of health or other board or officer exercising the powers of a local board of health of any local jurisdiction within which such violations may occur.

Every district court in any city or judicial district and every justice of the peace in any county and any police justice or recorder in any city, borough, township or village is hereby empowered, on oath or affirmation made according to law that any person or persons have or may have violated any provision of this act, to issue process at the suit of the director of health or the local health officer, local board of health or other board or officer exercising the powers of a local board of health of any local jurisdiction within which such violation shall have occurred, either in the nature of a summons or warrant, against the person or persons so charged, which process shall when in the nature of a warrant, be returnable forthwith and when in the nature of a summons shall be returnable in not less than and not more than ten entire days, such process shall state what provision of this act is alleged to have been violated and on the return of such process or at any time to which the trial shall have been adjourned, the said court, justice of the peace, police justice or recorder shall proceed to hear the testimony and to determine and give judgment in the matter without the filing of any pleadings, and the said court, justice of the peace, police justice or recorder shall, if judgment be rendered for the plaintiff, forthwith issue execution against the goods and chattels and person of the defendant or defendants and said court, justice of the peace, police justice or recorder is further empowered to cause any such defendant who may refuse or neglect to forthwith pay the amount of the judgment rendered against him, and all costs and charges incident thereto, to be committed to the county jail for any period not exceeding ninety days and said court, justice of the peace, police justice or recorder is further empowered in case any such defendant shall have been convicted within the space of six months of a violation of the same

provision of this act and due proof of same is made, in addition to the payment of the prescribed penalty, to cause said defendant to be imprisoned in the county jail or county workhouse, with or without hard labor, for any number of days not exceeding one for each dollar of the penalty.

No district court, justice of the peace, police justice or recorder shall have jurisdiction of any offenses against this act which shall take place outside of the territorial jurisdiction of such district court, justice of the peace, police justice or recorder as such territorial jurisdiction is now or may hereafter be established by law.

The officers to serve and execute any process issued out of any court or by any magistrate under this act shall be the officers authorized by law to serve and execute process in said courts and before such magistrates and officers as aforesaid, including constables and police officers.

The cost taxable in any such proceedings shall be the same costs as are taxable in other proceedings in such courts or before such magistrates as the case may be.

11. This act shall take effect immediately

Approved March 4, 1918.

The Reporting of Venereal Diseases by Physicians.

The State law requiring the reporting of venereal diseases Chapter 232 of the Laws of 1917 is still in force so that every physician in the city of Newark who is called upon to attend a case of venereal disease or when such comes to his knowledge is required to report to the State Department of Health as well as to the Department of Health of the City of Newark. Blank forms for the local reporting will be sent out to every physician for this purpose. The Department of Health provides free examination in the Department Laboratory for all cases of suspected venereal disease. Gonorrhoeal smears will be examined at any time and Wassermann tests will be received once a week. It is urgently requested that all physicians make use of facilities of the laboratory in any case where there exists doubt as to the nature of a suspected venereal disease. Inasmuch as salvarsan is now being produced under Government supervision and at a price which is a great reduction from the prices heretofore paid there is no reason why the average person should not be able to pay for adequate treatment of his condition.

The Department through its Bureau of Venereal Disease is carrying out a campaign against the venereal disease quack and would welcome any information from physicians concerning the activities of such illegal practitioners. Very active work has been done in the rounding up of suspected persons and the Department will act upon any information sent in concerning such persons. Until such time as arrangements can be made with the State Department to obviate the duplicating of reports such reports must be carried out. The fact that a physician reports venereal diseases to the local Department of Health does not free him from the responsibility of reporting also to the State Department of Health.

REPORTABLE DISEASES BY WARDS FOR JULY, 1918

DISEASES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria . . .	10	2	6	1	1		5	6	1		4	3	8	10	2	6	65	60	44
Scarlet Fever	2	1	2	1			1		2	1	3		8	3			24	33	26
Typhoid Fever					1								1		1	1	4	4	6
Tuberculosis	9	20	21	13	7	9	15	7	9	11	7	8	7	13	11	2	169	163	169
Pneumonia Lobar	22		10	7	8		5	2	5	11	1	2	2	6		2	83	94	64
Pneumonia Broncho	7	1	3	2	5	2	1	6		6	2	7	2	3	1	1	49	86	28
Epidemic Meningitis			1	1	1		1			2		1	2		2	1	12	5	7
Infantile Paralysis																		2	3
Whooping Cough	7	13	20		11	13	11	12	22	5	21	27	24	15	7	39	232	192	697
Measles	17	2	12	8	24	2	2	11	13	25	1	8	13	8		7	155	796	108
German Measles			3	1	1	1			5			1	2	1		3	18	19	67
Chickenpox	3	1	7		1	1			6	5	1	2	8	3		20	63	64	44
Mumps					2	2		5	1		1		1	3	2		18	48	50
Trachoma		1		1													2	1	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum																		3	2
Erysipelas		1		1					1	3		1		1			8	20	17
Malaria						1	2						2	1			5	21	4
Puerperal Fever							1										1		
Puerperal Septicaemia		1										1	1				3		
Smallpox																			
Mental Deficiency																		5	
Epilepsy																			
Dysentery														2	1		2		10
Tetanus														1			1		1
Para Typhoid	1																1		
Industrial Poisonings																	1		
Lead Poisoning		1		1	1							1		2			6	1	3
Total	78	44	85	43	63	31	44	49	65	69	41	62	83	71	31	82	941		
Total Previous Month	108	48	148	45	122	50	51	79	86	187	48	173	191	103	57	104		1600	
Total, Same month last year	112	46	102	31	59	52	66	64	93	73	76	56	171	139	71	142			1353

DISINFECTING CORPS

Visits to quarantined houses 43
 Houses placarded for contacts 121
 Houses disinfected for diphtheria 43
 Houses disinfected for scarlet fever 121
 Houses disinfected for tuberculosis 23
 Houses disinfected for smallpox 23
 Total disinfected 13

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION OF SANITATION

Number of inspections made from complaint cards.	548
" " original inspections made.	4,396
Total number of inspections made	3,144
" " " reinspections made	1,639
" " " nuisances found	2,530
" " " " abated	1,378
" " " notices served	1,145
Number of cases sent to Law Department	37
" " hours in court	47
" " yards inspected	2,175
" " " found unsanitary	265
" " cellars inspected	1,381
" " " found unsanitary	213
" " factories inspected	30
" " stables inspected	245
" " manure accumulations found	73
" " tenement houses inspected	435
" " living rooms found unsanitary	35
" " houses found unfit for habitation.	1
" " full privy vaults	6
" " cesspools	3
Buildings with defective plumbing	169
" " no city water supply	24
" " insufficient or no toilet accommodations	1
Number of days detailed on Spitting Crusade	2
" " arrests for violations of Spitting Ordinance.	2
" " inspections made for licenses	238

Plumbing Inspectors

Rabies Inspector

Plumbing inspections made.....	349	Dog bite complaints investigated.	174
Sewers inspected	59	Animals sent to pound..	32
Special inspections made	32	Animals examined for rabies.	4
Water tests made.	100	Animals with rabies..	3
Smoke tests made.....	30	Clinic cases investigated	1
Plumbing plans approved	127	Total investigations ..	389

DETAILED INSPECTORS

Days of inspection at Water Sheds.....	3
Water samples taken.....	74
Chemical samples taken...	8
Bacteriological samples taken	46

District Physician

Families visited	44	Number of patients sent to hospitals	20
Individuals sick prescribed for	158	Number of deaths.	2

CITY DISPENSARY.

<i>Number of Patients Treated at the Following Clinics</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Previous Month</i>	<i>Same Month Last Year</i>	<i>Hospitals</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Previous Month</i>	<i>Same Month Last Year</i>
Prenatal	7	10	15	City	31	32	33
Medical	234	237	387	St. Michael's	5	5	16
Surgical	313	361	532	St. James	4	3	4
Diseases of Skin....	96	116	157	St. Barnabas	11	10	9
Cases of Syphilis	293	142	141	German	6	9	9
Diseases of Children.	94	82	125	Beth Israel.....	0	4	11
Diseases of Women	69	28	56	Women and Children	0	0	5
Diseases of G. U. Organs	174	142	254	Babies'	18	14	14
Diseases of Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose...	117	125	71	Eye and Ear Infirmary	16	28	38
Diseases of the Nervous System.....	120	125	124	Home for Crippled Children	0	0	0
Cases of Tuberculosis	342	510	282	Newark T. B. Sanatorium	0	0	22
Dental	26	28	23	Eighth Avenue Day Nursery	0	1	0
Children Vaccinated..	10	147	15	Newark Maternity... ..	3	1	0
Orthopedic Cases	171	131	348	Totals	94	109	166
Rectal Narcotic	0	7	25				
Totals	2,021	2,241	2,599				
Clinic Prescriptions..	2,469	2,614	3,217				
District Prescriptions				Recapitulation			
First District — Dr. Hill	13	32	35	Patients Treated	2,021	2,241	2,599
Second District — Dr. Broadnax	13	8	10	Patients Sent to Hospital	94	109	166
Third District — Dr. Rodemann	13	14	34	Prescriptions Dispensed	2,552	2,712	3,376
Fourth District — Dr. Hirschberg	10	16	17				
Fifth District — Dr. Fischer	24	9	35				
Sixth District — Dr. Jade	10	19	28				
Totals	83	98	159				

Culture Collector's Report

Diphtheria cultures collected	304	Typhoid	39
Tuberculosis sputum	161	Catarrhal	118
Wassermann	207	Antitoxin delivered ..	145

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION OF BACTERIOLOGY.

	Total	Pre- vious Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria			
Number of primary cultures examined	337	336	277
Number of true cases	37	43	28
Total number of Primary and secondary cultures examined	466	456	369
Diphtheria Antitoxin			
Number of doses on hand beginning of month	450	419	96
Number of doses produced during the month	0	230	268
Number of doses distributed during the month	147	199	187
Number of doses on hand at end of month	303	450	96
Tuberculosis			
Number of specimens of sputum examined	174	189	234
Number of specimens containing tubercle bacilli	42	48	62
Miscellaneous			
Number of blood examinations for typhoid and malaria	Pos 3	Pos 5	Pos 2
Number of doses of Typhoid Vaccine distributed	71	65	52
Number of doses of Pertussis Vaccine distributed	38	40	4
Number of milk examinations (city supply)	68	99	134
Number of specific catarrhal infection examinations	349	244	293
Rabies	Pos 27	Pos 20	Pos 28
Preventive treatment to exposed persons	130	87	121
Animals Examined for Rabies	Pos 3	0	4
Dogs	9	1	1
Cats	0	0	0
Other animals	0	0	0
Disinfection tests	0	27	0

CITY WATER SUPPLY.

Date 1918	ORIGIN OF SAMPLE	Bact. per CC	Amount of Sample Causing Fer- mentation in Glucose Bo- lon and Lactose Boile					
			1	1	1	1	1	5
			20	10	5	2	CC	CC
July 11	Oak Ridge Stream, above Clinton Stream	850						+
	Clinton Stream, above Oak Ridge Stream	450					+	+
	Kanouse Creek, above Pequannock River.	320		+	+		+	+
	Echo Lake Stream, above Pequannock River	150						+
	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse	200					+	+
	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	100						...
	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	30						+
	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	50						+
	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	30						+
	Board of Health Office, Plane and William Streets	10						+
	Laboratory faucet, City Hospital	30						+
	Prudential Ins. Co. City Water before filtration.	30						+
	Prudential Ins. Co. City Water after filtration	20						...
	City Water, Submarine Boat Corp., Port Newark	50						...
July 23	Oak Ridge Stream, above Clinton Stream.	75					+	+
	Clinton Stream, above Oak Ridge Stream	50					+	+
	Kanouse Creek, above Pequannock River....	100		+	+		+	+
	Echo Lake Stream, above Pequannock River.	500					+	+
	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse	300					+	+
	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse.	150					+	+
	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse.	40						+
	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse.	90						+
	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	50						+
	Board of Health Office, Plane and William Streets	50						...
	Laboratory faucet, City Hospital	10						+

REPORT OF CITY CHEMIST

Total number of milks analyzed	215	Total number of samples below the	
Above the Standard for Solids	204	Standard	11
Average for Solids above Standard	12.12%	Sealed samples analyzed	56
Average for Fats above Standard	3.27%	Sealed samples below Standard	2

City Water

There has been little change in the character of the water from that of last month. The color is slightly less and the average solids a little more. The quality is good for all samples. The temperature of the laboratory sample has risen from 66 degrees Fahr. to 72 degrees Fahr.

DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Clinics.

Two hundred and eight children were treated at the clinic during the month. 31 received the Von Pirquet test and 11 showed a positive reaction. 134 adults were treated at the clinic, 45 being treated at the Laryngeal clinic, making a total attendance for the month of 342.

Reporting of Cases.

One hundred and eleven cases of tuberculosis were reported during the month, 53 by physicians, 29 Tuberculosis clinic, 14 Glen Gardner clinic, 10 Soho clinic and 5 hospitals.

Disposition of Cases.

During the month the bureau placed 10 cases in Soho, committed 2 cases to Soho, 1 case in Glen Gardner, 5 in St. Michael's Hospital, 20 cases were referred to the Verona clinic, 10 cases to Glen Gardner clinic and 11 cases to Soho clinic, 4 cases were referred to the Overseer of the Poor, 6 cases to the Bureau of Charities, 1 case to the Babies' Hospital and 1 case to the Home for Crippled Children.

Field Work.

Number of visits made	908	Deaths among patients ..	21
Patients on hand at beginning of month	864	Referred to Tuberculosis Clinics. . .	71
		Referred to other Clinics.	18
Patients on hand at end of month...	854	Referred to Relief Bureaus. . .	2

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE

Supervised Babies

Babies under supervision in July 1, 1918	2,985
New babies placed under supervision during July	182

Deaths of Supervised Babies

Visited by Division Nurse	10
before nurse visited baby	0

Character of Feeding of Supervised Babies

	Total	Breast	Partial	Artificial
Under 6 months of age	1,075	1,048	15	17
Prenatal babies for one month	31	31	0	0

Prenatal Care

Expectant mothers under supervision June 1, 1918	78
New cases placed under supervision during June	4

Supervised Mothers Delivered During July

Attendant At Birth	Mothers Delivered	Living Births	Mothers Who Died	Babies Who Died Under 1 Month	Still Births	Miscarriages
Midwife	26	25	0	0	1	
Physician	6	6	0	0	0	
Hospital	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	32	31	0	0	1	2

Consultation Stations

Visits made to homes of mothers by nurses	2,095
Visits made by mothers to consultation stations	3,3

Clinics

Pre-school	31
Sick children	26
Whooping-cough	1
Pre-natal	4

Puerperal Deaths

Cases referred to Division during July	2
Cases attended by midwives	0

Prevention of Blindness

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

New Cases	Old Cases	Treatment	Condition
5	3	Home and Dispensary	Cured
	1	Hospital	Improving

Blood Tests Taken by Clinic Physician

Wasserman tests (result negative)	1
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Supervision of Midwifery

Midwifery visits	101
Postpartum cases attended	35
Complaints received and investigated	1
Bottles of silver nitrate distributed to midwives	10

Supervision of Unmarried Mothers and Infants

Cases under supervision	47
New cases placed under supervision since January 1, 1918	34

Supervision of Boarding Homes

Babies in boarding homes under 1 year of age	12
Babies in boarding homes over 1 year of age	31
Sickness	1
Requests for boarding homes	18
Boarding home addresses given	6
Impossible to separate baby from parent no boarding home address given	9
Referred case to Red Cross	3
Referred to Children's Aid Society	1
Placed baby in hospital	1

BIRTHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR, JULY, 1918.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non Residents	Totals	Males	Females	White	Colored	Miscellaneous
Births	2	32	1	20	1	29	2	34	5	93	28	68	82	109	38	50	42	1026	530	496	983	43	12

HEALTH BULLETIN

FOOD AND DRUG DIVISION

17

	Total	Previous Month
MILK		
Sealed Creamed Samples Taken	15	9
Sealed Creamed Samples Below Standard	2	0
Preliminary Chemical Samples Taken	176	81
Sediment Samples of Milk Taken	0	0
Bacteria Samples of Milk Taken	326	243
Bacteria Samples Above the Required Amount	121	62
Streptococci or Pus	0	1
Total Number of Samples of Milk Taken	533	414
Dairies Scored	20	298
Dairies Re-scored	39	104
Pasteurizing Plants	6	3
Receiving Stations	0	1
Bottling Plants	11	0
Reasons and Orders Sent to Farmers Pertaining to Our Milk Supply	1	0
Food and Drug Samples Taken With State Inspector	49	31
Inspection of Food and Drug Exposures	11	33
Complaints Investigated	42	29
Complaints Verified	29	22
Notices Served	27	110
Restaurants	75	23

Veterinarian and Meat Inspector

Total meat carcasses examined	2,218
“ beef “ “	766
“ calf “ “	655
“ lamb and sheep carcasses examined	571
“ number of inspections of meat establishments	918
“ “ “ carcasses condemned	0
“ “ “ parts condemned	41

AVERAGE BACTERIAL (4 Samples) AND CHEMICAL (2 Samples) ANALYSIS AND DAIRY SCORES OF MILK SAMPLES FOR JULY, 1918.

A. RAW—100,000 Bacteria Allowed Per C. C.

Dealer	Producer	Bacterial Counts	Chemical Analysis		Dairy Score
			T. S.	Fats	
George Dorer, 12 Springdale Ave., E Orange N. J.	Own	2,000	13.91	5.30	81
Chapman Bros., Maple Ave., Lyons Farms N. J.	Sonntag	11,250	12.47	3.85	81
Nolde Bros. Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington N. J.	Own	12,500	12.02	3.50	72
Meibius, B., 46 Salter Pl., Bloomfield, N. J.	“	20,000	12.07	3.60	69
Dorer, A. F., Union Ave., Union N. J.	Sonntag	34,000	11.90	3.35	81
Haley, William, 451 Chancellor Ave., Irvington N. J.	P. Feins	34,740	11.89	3.30	73
Klenna, Anna, 57 Doremus Ave., Newark, N. J.	Own	40,000	12.54	4.30	66½
Weiss, Morris, 482 Grove St., Irvington, N. J.	“	40,250	11.46½	2.95	77½
Nol, Leroy, 465 Chancellor Ave., Irvington, N. J.	Sonntag	43,750	12.25	3.60	80

Dealer	Producer	Bacteri- a. Counts	Chemical Analysis		Dairy Score
			T. S.	Fats	
Jaggers, E., 54 Eagle Rock Ave., West Orange, N. J.	Others	46,250	11.55	3.50	65
Wirasneck, Chas. J., 205 Hillside Ave., Lyons Farms, N. J.	Heisler	55,000	12.16	3.45	63
Haley, Arthur, 451 Chancellor Ave., Irvington, N. J.	P. Feins	57,250	11.81½	3.05	80
Schuch, Michael, 618 Chancellor Ave., Irvington, N. J.	"	61,250	12.54	3.70	73
Haley, Herman, 468 Chancellor Ave., Irvington, N. J.	"	65,000	12.10½	3.52½	73
Young, Ed. J., 1 Bany P., Irvington, N. J.	Hastings	66,250	11.90	3.30	73
Bier, L., 17 Richmond St., Newark, N. J.	Own	68,750	12.21½	3.55	78
DeSler, Jacob, Paine Ave., Irvington, N. J.	"	73,750	12.30	3.25	83
Fairfield Dairy Co., Fairfield, N. J.	"	77,750	12.05	3.20	95
Koplan, M., Burnett Ave., Union, N. J.	Levine	81,250	12.52½	4.00	81
Hutmacher, Geo., Union Ave., Union, N. J.	Own	90,250	11.95	3.45	77
Weinstein, H., 291 Union Ave., Union, N. J.	"	91,250	11.70	3.25	
Hartlaub, F., 79 Franklin Ter., Irving- ton, N. J.	P. Feins	94,750	12.30	3.60	85
DePhillipo, Tony, 685 N. 5th St., New- ark, N. J.	Own	99,000			78
Ernst, Peter, Stuyvesant Ave., Union, N. J.	"	112,500	12.60	4.05	68
Oachs, Wm., 929 Broad St., Bloom- field, N. J.	Young	116,250	11.95	3.40	90
Bank, Max, 124 Chestnut Ave., Irving- ton, N. J.	Pure Milk Farms	117,500	12.12½	3.40	83
Masonias, J., Chestnut Ave., Irvington, N. J.	A Masonias	125,000	12.63½	4.10	73
Grand, Frank, 612 N. 8th St., Newark, N. J.	Own	128,750	12.00	3.70	64
Cohen, Jacob, 250 Stuyvesant Ave., Newark, N. J.	"	130,000	11.75	3.50	79
Greenfield, J., 117 Prospect Ave., Ir- vington, N. J.	Others	148,750	11.75	3.35	84
Weiss, F. J., Chestnut Ave., Hillside, N. J.	J. Fein	148,750	12.58½	4.05	77
Levin, A., 100 Hillside Ave., Lyons Farms, N. J.	Goldberg & Goldstein	162,500	12.07½	3.65	62
Levin, A., 100 Hillside Ave., Lyons Farms, N. J.	Own	184,500	11.83½	3.50	83
W. J., 183 Hillside Ave., Lyons Farms, N. J.	Pure Milk Farms	202,500	11.95	3.55	67
Lentz, J., Hamburg Pl. Rd., Newark, N. J.	Own	220,000	12.54	4.22	61
Pollack, H., 61 Berkshire St., Newark, N. J.	Borinsky	220,000	12.11	3.40	83
W. J., 183 Hillside Ave., Lyons Farms, N. J.	Own	227,000	12.10	3.60	81
W. J., 183 Hillside Ave., Lyons Farms, N. J.	Pure Milk Farms	227,000	11.95	3.00	67
W. J., 183 Hillside Ave., Lyons Farms, N. J.	Own	227,000	12.11	3.40	83
W. J., 183 Hillside Ave., Lyons Farms, N. J.	Borinsky	227,000	12.11	3.40	83

Dealer	Producer	Bacterial Counts	Chemical Analysis		Dairy Score
			T S.	Fats	
Hanapole, Max, 62-66 Berkshire Pl., Irvington, N. J.	P. Feins	325,000	12.38½	3.85	67
Maanen, Edw., 64 Union Ave., Irvington N. J.	C. Sedden	490,000	12.20	3.55	70
Otto, Edw., 116 Berkshire Pl., Irving- ton, N. J.	Pure Milk Farms	532,500	11.68	3.37½	67
Naroden, Ida, 806 N. 11th St., Newark, N. J.	Own	535,000	11.71½	3.25	56
Kolodin, Harr., 4-3 Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington N. J.	M. Levine	850,000	11.62½	3.12½	81
Kahn, Gus., 350 Schuyler Ave., Kearny, N. J.	Adams & Rich	1,138,750	11.51	3.32½	78
Hennin, F., 65 Clinton Pl., Newark, N. J.	N. Drake	1,383,750	12.12½	3.30	95
Levy, I., 191 River Rd., Nutley, N. J.	Steinlaub	1,000,000	12.09	3.45	66½

A. PASTEURIZED—30,000 Bacteria Allowed Per C. C.

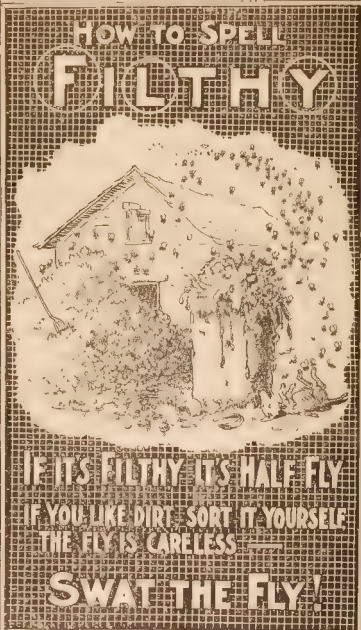
Rabstein, M., 119 Bergen St., Newark, N. J.	T. W. Janssen	8,750	11.77½	3.45	
Provost, Wm., 10-16 Nassau St., New- ark, N. J.	Others	342,500			

B. PASTEURIZED—50,000 Bacteria Allowed Per C. C.

Paskowitz, Wm., 189 Livingston St., Newark, N. J.	Robinson	16,170	11.62½	3.50	
Manzo, A., 10 Calumet St., Newark, N. J.	Interstate	28,750	11.70	3.22½	
Freund, Wm., 60 Elm Rd., Newark, N. J.	"	35,000	12.11½	3.60	
Zimmerman, R., 500 Avon Ave., New ark, N. J.	Robinson	51,000	11.67½	3.60	
Garb, John, 38 Melville Pl., Irvington, N. J.	Van Natta	63,750	12.07½	3.45	
Beardsley, W., 50 Second Ave., Newark, N. J.	Jersey M. Co.	79,500	12.11½	3.15	
Interstate Milk and Cream Co., Eliza- beth Ave., City	Others	92,500	12.21	3.75	
Peter, Chris., 184 West Kinney St., Newark, N. J.	Interstate	132,500	11.67½	3.25	
Henzman, A., 329 Hawthorne Ave., Newark, N. J.	Robinson	144,750	11.80	3.50	
Pierce, Geo., 4 Earl St., Newark, N. J.	Seiler Bros	146,250	11.60	3.20	
Stapfe, Wm., N. Burnett and Morris Aves., Union	Wyckoff	146,250	11.74	3.55	
Hennrich, 112 Bergen St., Newark, N. J.	Van Natta	177,250	11.85	3.55	
Provost, Wm., Nassau St., Newark, N. J.	Others	178,750	11.55	3.30	
Ther, Philp., 10, Clifton Ave., New- ark, N. J.	Seiler	230,000	11.73½	3.35	
Paskowitz, H., 184 Spruce St., Newark, N. J.	Robinson	292,500	11.62½	3.50	
Empossimato, A., 41 Monroe St., New- ark, N. J.	Seiler	462,500	11.99½	3.35	
Lemmerman, S., Mill Road, Irvington, N. J.	Others	638,750	12.01	3.45	
Schroeder, Ernest, 837 Hunterdon St., City	Farmers' Ex	738,000	12.14	3.65	
Rabstein, M., 119 Bergen St., Newark, N. J.	Janssen	801,000	12.45	3.85	
Hayler, I. I., 230 Newark Ave., Bloom- field, N. J.	Van Wagrade	1,050,000	12.37½	3.70	
Max, A., 138 Hunterdon St., Newark, N. J.	Newark Milk Co.	1,500,000	12.80	4.55	
Koplan, Jacob, Morris Ave., Union, N. J.	Farmers' Ex	1,862,000	12.36	3.75	

PUT YOUR SCREENS UP EARLY

DON'T PERMIT FLIES IN YOUR HOME



FLIES ARE A DANGER TO HEALTH

IF IT'S FILTHY IT'S HALF FLY
IF YOU LIKE DIRT SORT IT YOURSELF
THE FLY IS CARELESS
SWAT THE FLY!

KEEP YOUR SCREENS UP LATE

SEPTEMBER, 1918

HEALTH BULLETIN



"If we would supplant the opinion and policy of our fathers, we should do so upon evidence so conclusive that even their authority cannot stand"—LINCOLN

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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Mayor

JOHN J. GILLEN,
Deputy

Department of Health

CHARLES V. CRASTER, M. D., D. P. H. Health Officer

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MONTHLY BULLETIN

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No. 20

SPANISH INFLUENZA

Since the early months of the year we have heard rumors of a new form of influenza which was reported to have spread from Spain into Switzerland and thence to Germany, Belgium, Holland, France and the British Isles.

The symptoms of this Spanish Influenza were said to resemble Russian influenza or the old fashioned "Grippe," particularly in the resulting weakness and disability following the attack. There were, however, some doubts as to its identity with the old disease inasmuch as the characteristic bacteria of influenza the "Pfeiffer bacillus" has not been recognized in the secretions from all infected persons. Spanish Influenza spread rapidly through the armies of the various belligerents, and is reported to have worked havoc in those of Britain, France and Germany. The American army in France has so far escaped infection.

Within the last few weeks cases of "Spanish Influenza" were reported to have been found on ships arriving in the port of New York and cases and deaths have been reported from various cities and localities since then.

It is important to know if we really have to deal with a new infection, and to determine whether "Spanish Influenza" is in any way related to our old-fashioned "Grippe." In the first place the reports of the symptoms of Spanish Influenza resemble "Grippe." There is a coryza, running of the eyes and nose, a high temperature, pains in the head and limbs, followed by a more or less pronounced prostration, in some cases extreme and prolonged. Fatal cases are due to the onset of a secondary pneumonia either lobar or bronchial in type. The picture, as described, may well be that of the usual "Influenza" which we have experienced in epidemic ways since the great pandemics of 1889 and 1890 and which originated in Russia spreading thence over the whole civilized

world. Although the American bacteriological studies of the new Spanish type of influenza have not as yet been completed, there is sufficient evidence to show that in the majority of cases we are not dealing with a new disease in this instance. It is stated that the influenza bacillus of Pfeiffer has been isolated from 80 per cent of the cases and in the remainder a new form of gram-negative streptococcus has been identified. More recently Pfeiffer's influenza bacillus has been isolated from cases of influenza occurring in Philadelphia by Dr. Paul A. Lewis, Director of the Laboratories of the Phipps Institute in that city.

We have every reason to believe that the Spanish Influenza is in the majority of cases the old form of "Grippe." If the minority of cases are due to a new form of infection sufficient information to combat the infection will be quickly forthcoming.

However, the occurrence of any type of influenza in our midst is of sufficient importance for us to "sit up and take notice." The disease can be stamped out at the onset if sufficient intelligence is brought to bear upon the means of spread and the necessary precautionary measures which can be taken to safeguard the family are observed. The infective agent, the bacillus of influenza of Pfeiffer and Kitasato, is present in the respiratory passages and frequently in the nose and throat of carriers and recovered cases. It is the passing of this infection from a passive to an active stage that produces the disease. Exposure to infection is followed usually forty-eight hours later by the disease symptoms. All persons suffering from symptoms of "cold" should stay at home until fever and catarrhal symptoms have abated and all coughing or respiratory irritation has disappeared. Other members of the family should be kept away from the sick person during the acute stages of the disease and a stay of at least one week at home should be a routine measure.

Treat all handkerchiefs, towels, bed linen or other things likely to be contaminated as possibly infected with the contagion and which should be handled carefully and boiled immediately.

A physician should be called where the symptoms are severe, especially where there is much respiratory embarrassment or high fever.

Antiseptic mouth washes or gargles of formalin solutions or phenols are necessary and wise precautions.

Influenza is the most rapidly spreading of all epidemic diseases for the reason that the early stages resemble the ordinary cold which few people regard as of any particular menace.

AS A GENERAL PRECAUTION WHEN COUGHING OR SNEEZING USE A HANDKERCHIEF AND AVOID DROPLET INFECTION.

Avoid overcrowded rooms, meeting places, street cars or theaters.

DO NOT SPIT IN PUBLIC PLACES.

Be patriotic as well as healthy and keep your house five degrees cooler this winter than last, 65 degrees instead of the usual 70 degrees.

C V C

DEATHS FROM AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS DURING FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1918 BY AGE PERIODS

	First 6 months, 1918.			First 6 months, 1917		
	5-19 yrs	20-59 yrs	60 yrs and over	5-19 yrs	20-59 yrs	60 yrs and over
January .....	..	1	..	2	..	..
February .....	..	1	..	2	4	1
March .....	..	1	..	1	3	..
April	2	3	1	4	2	..
May	3	4	..	3	1	5
June	1	4	..	3	3	..
Totals	7	14	1	15	13	6

The deaths from automobile accidents during the first six months of 1918 in the City of Newark numbered 25 as compared with 34 reported during the corresponding period of 1917.

The fatal results were most numerous between the age of 20 and 59 years, and least frequent at 10 years and over. There were twenty males killed to five females. The decrease in deaths as compared with 1917 marked the 19-year-old age period and under as well as in that for 60 years and over. The first half of the year includes the cold weather months, and inasmuch as the winter of 1918 was unusually severe so that for considerable periods of time snow and ice prevented the use of automobiles upon the streets this condition may possibly have had some bearing upon the decrease in the fatalities. From this cause we may look forward to a further reduction in the deaths from motor accidents if the gasless Sunday becomes a permanent feature of our week ends. In any case, whatever the cause of the decrease in automobile accidents may be ascribed to it is extremely satisfactory to record for the reason that these deaths are frequently preventable and in many instances are due to joy riding or carelessness.

E. S. B

HEALTH INSTRUCTIONS THROUGH DRAFT BOARDS

Washington, D. C. Sept. 23 -Provost Marshal General Crowder to-day called attention to a circular of instructions prepared by the United States Public Health Service for registrants declined in the draft because of physical disability. The circular, copies of which have been placed in all the local draft boards throughout the country, is the result of a recommendation made to General Crowder by Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the United States Public Health Service. The Surgeon General points out that in the first draft about one-third of the men examined were rejected for physical disabilities, and that hundreds of thousands will be added as a result of the examinations to be made of the new registrants.

"It is highly desirable," said Surgeon General Blue, that the men found to be disqualified for military service by the examining physicians of the local draft boards should receive definite instructions as to the meaning of their disabilities and that a strong appeal be made to them to correct these disabilities as far as possible. But the object of this measure is not only to

reclaim men for military service or for such service as they can perform, but to lessen the burden of illness and disability among those engaged in essential industrial work. It is hoped that the instruction in this circular, which is really a primer of the physical defects of the nation, will reach far beyond the draft board and be utilized by all agencies interested in improving the public health to instruct the people with regard to their physical deficiencies and the ways and means by which they can be remedied."

According to the United States Public Health Service experience everywhere shows that the proportion of persons with physical impairments is considerably greater in persons between 30 and 40 than in those between 20 and 30 years of age. This waning vitality at ages over 30 so commonly accepted as inevitable, can be postponed to a large extent. In this connection, it is pointed out that 60 per cent. of the physical defects found in the last draft were of a preventable or curable nature.

In addition to furnishing all the local draft boards throughout the country with a sufficient number of the circulars to supply one to each registrant rejected because of physical disability arrangements have been made to furnish specimens of the circular to life insurance companies, fraternal organizations, labor unions, employers of labor and others who desire to reprint the circular in its present official form for wider distribution.

"The United States Public Health Service will be glad to furnish specimens of this circular on application and urges all organizations that can reach large groups of people to reprint and distribute the circular and thus contribute materially to the public welfare and the national defense."

The circular issued by the United States Public Health Service is entitled "Information for Guidance and Assistance of Registrants Disqualified for Active Military Service Because of Physical Defects." It is a four-page leaflet, containing specific information relating to the commoner causes of rejection or deferred classification e. g. Defective Eyesight, Teeth and Disease, Feet, Underweight, Overweight, Hernia, Hemorrhoids, Varicocele, Varicose Veins, Bladder, Kidney and Urinary Disorders, Ear Trouble, Heart Affections, High Blood Pressure, Lung Trouble, Rheumatism, Venereal Disease, Alcohol, Nervous and Mental Disease and Miscellaneous Conditions. The information is presented in simple form and has been approved by the highest medical authorities. At the end is a striking quotation from President Wilson: "It is not an Army we must shape and train for war; it is a Nation." This is followed by the following personal appeals:

Do not go through life with handicaps that may be easily removed. Do not shorten your life, reduce your earning capacity and capacity for enjoying life, by neglecting your bodily condition."

While other men are cheerfully facing death for the cause of democracy do not shrink from facing a little trouble and expense to make yourself strong, healthy and fit."

Over a million copies of the leaflet have been sent out to the draft boards. Requests for specimen copies should be addressed to the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

RESULTS OF MIDWIFERY SUPERVISION IN NEWARK, N. J.

The results of midwifery practice in Newark may seem sufficiently favorable to permit a short statement of what has been accomplished during the three years that the Department of Health has maintained supervision.

In 1914 there were ninety-nine midwives, of whom seventeen were practicing without a license, thirty reported births late, twenty frequently failed to report births at all, sixteen carried instruments contrary to law, such as uterine forceps, hypodermic syringes, hard rubber catheters, specula; nine carried drugs, such as laudanum, strychnine, arsenic, seventy admitted that they did not send for a physician when presented with slight abnormalities during pregnancy or labor, twenty admitted that they did not use silver nitrate in the eyes of the new-born, twenty-five midwives did not carry thermometers, but claimed that they were quite competent to determine the temperature by taking the pulse, thirteen were suspected of being abortionists.

It was also learned from the records that ten of the midwives delivered more than 50 per cent of all the midwife cases, three, delivered twenty a month; two, more than thirty cases a month, and one delivered as many as fifty cases a month.

With these facts in hand we set about through conferences, lectures and personal visits to the midwives and to their cases to inform the midwife of what she may do under the law and how she should conduct herself and her cases to the best interests of herself and her patients.

A few contrasting figures will be sufficient to indicate what has been accomplished and also, I suppose, what still remains to be accomplished.

In 1917 we had ninety-six practising midwives, instead of ninety-nine, of whom two are unlicensed instead of seventeen. These two midwives have been practising over twenty-five years, are of good repute and attend only a few cases each year. All midwives carry silver nitrate in their bags and from all reports and observations use it in the eyes of every new born baby. Of course, it is difficult to be positive about this, but the small number of ophthalmia cases in midwifery practice seems to bear out this report. In 1916, of eighteen cases reported, midwives had been in attendance at any time in five cases only. When we recall that they attend 50 per cent of all the births and practice especially in the families where ophthalmia is most likely to occur, this record bears out the previous statement. The number of ophthalmia cases reported in 1916 showed a reduction of 40 per cent over those reported in 1914 and during this period not a single case of blindness has occurred.

Our records show that about ten midwives are still disposed not to call a physician promptly in abnormal cases and that seven do not carry thermometers. This, however, is an improvement over 1914, when the records showed that seventy did not send for physicians and twenty-five did not carry thermometers.

In 1917 no midwife to our knowledge, carried any drug or surgical instrument, not even a soft rubber catheter. Two midwives, however, used hypodermic injections for anemia in pregnancy and gave pituitrin to hasten labor. In this, I fear, they were but following in the steps of some busy practitioners, without, however, the warrant of law.

In 1917, four licenses were revoked by the State Board of Medical Examiners upon our recommendation, three for malpractice and one for incompetence and neglect though the midwife had been in practice over forty-two years, delivered over 7,000 women and received a gold medal after delivering 5,000 cases.

In the three years there has been considerable improvement in the reporting of births by midwives. I mention this because the prompt and complete reporting of births is essential for accurate vital statistics and effective preventive child hygiene work. In 1916 of 5,414 births attended by midwives only twenty-nine were unreported, for the two year period of 10,990 births 262 births were reported late, or 2.4 per cent. and forty-two or 0.3 per cent. not reported, while physicians attended 8,731 births and reported late 725 or 8.3 per cent., and failed to report 56, or 0.6 per cent.

When we recall the homes in which the midwife works, the housing, social and economic conditions under which her families live, I see little reason for condemnation or elimination of the midwife or the establishment of costly hospitals to care for all maternity cases. Our experience rather justifies our faith in their usefulness under proper supervision and co-operation. J. L.

INFANT MORTALITY IN MIDWIFERY PRACTICE.

If the midwife is the cause of much infant mortality, Newark should have a high infant mortality rate for midwives attend 50 per cent. of all our births and from 55 to 88 per cent. of foreign born mothers. In 1916 the infant mortality rate in Newark was 89.6, New York 93.1, St. Louis 84, Philadelphia 101, Boston 104, Cleveland, 106.9, Pittsburgh, 109.2; Detroit 112.8; Buffalo 113.9 and Baltimore, 118.1.

Infant Mortality Rate by Attendant at Birth.

Midwives	70.7 per 1000 Births
Physicians	74.3 per 1000 Births
Hospitals	97.4 per 1000 Births
Deaths Under One Month per 1000 Births by Attendant at Birth.	
Midwives	25.1
Physicians	38.2
Hospitals	57.3

The lower mortality rates reported for mothers and infants attended by midwives is to be partly explained by the fact that the proportion of first births among whom there is a greater risk is much higher among the group of mothers attended by doctors and in hospitals and also by the fact that mothers who have had difficulty in their first births are likely to engage doctors or go to hospitals for their later births.

Percentage of Births Attended by Midwives, by Nativity of Mother.

Nativity of Mother	Percentage Primipara	Percentage Attended by Midwife for Each Nativity of Mother
Italian	15.1	89.2
Russian	23.6	48.6
Austrian	27.7	75.8
United States	39.5	21.8

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION REPORTS

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE AND SEX,
AUGUST, 1918

CAUSES	Total Deaths	Males		Females		Under 1 year		1 and under 2		2 and under 5		Under 5 years		5 to 14		15 to 24		25 to 44		45 to 64		65 and over	
Total, All Causes.....	449	250	196	106	106	27	1	144	18	25	72	108	82										
Infantile Paralysis.....																							
Typhoid Fever.....	3	2																					
Malaria.....																							
Small pox.....																							
Measles.....				1	1							1											
Scarlet Fever.....	1																						
Whooping Cough.....	6	1	5	2				1	1														
Diphtheria.....	5	2	3					1	1		4												
Influenza.....		1						1															
Epidemic Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal).....		4	1			2	1	4															
Other Epidemic Diseases.....																							
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption).....	37	24	13									2	13	11	11								
Tuberculous Meningitis.....	2		2									1	1										
Other Tuberculosis.....	1		1																				
Cancer, Malignant Tumor.....	53	12	21																				
Simple Meningitis.....		3						1				1											
Apoplexy, Softening of the Brain.....	25	14	11																				
Organic Heart Diseases.....	46	22	24									1	4	9	16	16							
Bronchitis.....		3	1			2				3													
Pneumonia, Lobar.....		5	2							2													
Pneumonia, Broncho.....		4	2							3													
Other Respiratory Diseases.....	6	4	2																				
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted).....	3	1	2							2													
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years).....	64	34	30	52	10	2	64																
Appendicitis and Typhlitis.....	8	4	4					1	1	1													
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction.....		2	2	1						1	1												
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	3	2																					
Bright's Disease and Nephritis.....	39	22	17																				
Diseases of Women (not Cancer). Puerperal Septicaemia.....	2		2																				
Other Puerperal Diseases.....																							
Congenital Debility and Malformation.....	32	20	12	32						32													
Old Age.....	1		1																				
Accident.....	30	24	6	1	2	3	6	6	4	9	4	1											
Homicide.....	1	1																					
Suicide.....	1	1																					
Ill-defined Causes.....																							
All Other Causes.....	64	38	26	8	3		12	1	3	7	19	22											
Totals for August, 1917.....	539	222	316	27	19	186	25	26	104	126	72												

The death rate for the month was 125 per 1 000 of population, as against 134 for the previous month. The present population of Newark is estimated for these calculations at 430 000. The death rate for the month of August, 1917 was 158, estimated population 415 000.

DEATHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR, AUGUST, 1918

DEATHS BY WARD																	Non-Residents	Unknown	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored
Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16							
Deaths	33	26	20	16	20	16	18	20	26	28	21	27	36	38	16	23	31	14	449	250	199	422	27

REPORTABLE DISEASES BY WARDS FOR AUGUST, 1918.

DISEASES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria	10	1	8	1	2	1	2	4	1	1	2	3	5	6	1	2	49	65	32
Scarlet Fever	1					1	2		1				1			1	7	24	12
Typhoid Fever	2	1		1		9	1		2			1		1		1	20	4	19
Tuberculosis	18	6	18	5	6	13	12	9	5	11	8	9	2	14	10	13	159	169	159
Pneumonia lobar	6	6	2	4	1	3		1				1	4	6	1		41	83	52
Pneumonia Broncho	5		1	2		4				3	1	1	4	1	2		33	49	38
Epidemic Meningitis	1		1		2		1					3	1			2	11	12	12
Infantile Paralysis									1	1		1	1			2	6		4
Whooping Cough	12	6	14	5	5	7	7	6	11	7	14	15	33	10	5	22	179	252	174
Measles	9	1		3	7	3		2	1	3	2	1	2	3		2	39	155	64
German Measles						1			1					1		1	4	18	19
Chickenpox	1				1			5	1	3			1			5	20	63	16
Mumps												1				1	2	18	36
Trachoma																		2	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			2														2	2	2
Erysipelas	1	1	2		1	2		2						2			11	8	9
Malaria					2	1			1				1		1		6	5	1
Puerperal Fever												1					3	1	
Puerperal Septicaemia			1							1		1					3	3	
Smallpox	1																1		
Mental Deficiency		2	1					1		1					1		6		2
Epilepsy				1													1		6
Dysentery											1				1		2	2	
Tetanus																		1	1
Syphilis										1							1		
Para Typhoid																		1	
Industrial Poisonings																			
Lead Poisoning		1										1					2	6	2
Total	67	25	50	22	32	45	28	31	23	37	28	43	55	46	21	52	605		
Total, Previous Month	78	44	83	43	63	31	44	49	65	69	41	62	83	71	31	82		941	
Total Same month last year	83	50	84	30	43	56	57	74	66	57	42	73	132	87	56	73			1063

DISINFECTING CORPS

Visits to quarantined houses.	5,133	Houses disinfected for diphtheria.	54
Houses placarded for contagious		Houses disinfected for tuberculosis.	83
20		Houses disinfected for scarlet fever.	22
190		Special disinfections	22

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION OF SANITATION

11

Number of inspections made from complaint cards	568
" " original inspections made	4,427
Total number of inspections made	5,045
" " " reinspections made	2,111
" " " nuisances found	1,522
" " " " abated	1,189
" " " notices served	1,198
Number of cases sent to Law Department	33
" " hours in court	36
" " yards inspected	2,090
" " " found unsanitary	198
" " cellars inspected	1,605
" " " found unsanitary	180
" " factories inspected	45
" " stables inspected	220
" " manure accumulations found	63
" " tenement houses inspected	458
" " living rooms found unsanitary	51
" " houses found unfit for habitation	2
" " full privy vaults	3
" " cesspools	3
Buildings with defective plumbing	91
" " no city water supply	46
" " insufficient or no toilet accommodations	1
Number of days detailed on Spitting Crusade	1
" " arrests for violations of Spitting Ordinance	0
" " inspections made for licenses	133

Plumbing Inspectors

Rabies Inspector

Plumbing inspections made	300	Dog bite complaints investigated	55
Sewers inspected	56	Animals sent to pound	3
Special inspections made	8	Animals examined for rabies	1
Water tests made	89	Animals with rabies	1
Smoke tests made	17	Clinic cases investigated	0
Plumbing plans approved	89	Total investigations	179

DETAILED INSPECTORS

Days of inspection at Water Sheds	2
Water samples taken	49
Chemical samples taken	8
Bacteriological samples taken	41

District Physician

Families visited	152	Number of patients sent to hospitals	24
Indigent sick prescribed for	155	Number of deaths	2

HEALTH BULLETIN

CITY DISPENSARY.

Number of Patients Treated in Out-patient Clinics	Treat	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year	Hospitals	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Prenatal	4	7	17	City	42	31	51
Medical	263	234	350	St. Michael's	6	5	14
Surgical	358	323	411	St. James	7	4	11
Diseases of Skin	98	96	124	St. Barnabas	7	11	6
Cases of Syphilis	241	293	246	German (Newark Memorial)	9	6	6
Diseases of Children	82	94	161	Beth Israel	0	0	18
Diseases of Women	46	66	61	Women and Children	0	0	2
Diseases of G. U. Organs	319	174	241	Babies	18	18	21
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat & Nose	88	117	76	Eye and Ear Infirmary	5	16	7
Diseases of the Nervous System	129	120	161	Home for Crippled Children	0	0	0
Cases of Tuberculosis	268	342	173	Newark T. B. Sanatorium	0	0	5
Teeth Extracted				Eighth Avenue Day Nursery	0	0	0
Dental	20	26	30	Newark Maternity	0	3	0
Children Vaccinated	30	10	30	TOTAL	94	94	141
Orthopedic Cases	42	129	318	Recapitulation			
Rectal	0	0	29	Patients Treated	2025	2021	2788
TOTAL	2025	2021	2788	Patients Sent to Hospital	94	94	141
Clinic Prescriptions	2398	2469	3410	Prescriptions Dispensed	2461	2552	3586
District Prescriptions							
First District — Dr. Hill	10	13	43				
Second District — Dr. Brennan	2	13	28				
Third District — Dr. Rodman	13	13	24				
Fourth District — Dr. Hirschberg	17	10	31				
Fifth District — Dr. Fisher	15	24	37				
Sixth District — Dr. Jedel	7	10	15				
TOTAL	63	83	178				

Culture Collector's Report

Diphtheria cultures collected	314	Typhoid	66
Tuberculosis sputum	142	Catarrhal	98
Wassermann	150	Antitoxin delivered	125

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION OF BACTERIOLOGY.

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	Total.	Pre- vious Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria			
Number of primary cultures examined.	351	336	285
Number of true cases...	35	43	23
Total number of Primary and secondary cultures examined	455	456	348
Diphtheria Antitoxin			
Number of doses on hand beginning of month	450	419	184
Number of doses produced during the month	0	230	"
Number of doses distributed during the month	299	199	71
Number of doses on hand at end of month	151	450	113
Tuberculosis			
Number of specimens of sputum examined	159	189	238
Number of specimens containing tubercle bacilli	50	48	79
Miscellaneous			
Number of blood examinations for typhoid and malaria	Pos. 14	Pos. 5	Pos. 6
Number of doses of Typhoid Vaccine distributed	334	65	101
Number of doses of Pertussis Vaccine distributed..	51	40	34
Number of milk examinations (city supply)...	45	99	163
Number of specific catarrhal infection examinations	380	244	354
Rabies	Pos. 18	Pos. 20	Pos. 23
Preventive treatment to exposed persons	115	87	84
Animals Examined for Rabies	2	0	1
Dogs	Pos. 1		Pos. 1
Cats	1	1	2
Other animals	0	0	1
Disinfection tests	0	0	0
	22	27	0

CITY WATER SUPPLY.

Date 1918	ORIGIN OF SAMPLE	Bact. per CC	Amount of Sample Causing Fer- mentation in Glucose Boui- llon and Lactose Bile					
			1	1	1	1	1	5
			20	10	5	2	CC	CC
Aug 9	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream	300						+
	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream	140						
	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River	600	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River	200						+
	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse	100					+	+
	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	10						
	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	100						+
	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	80					+	+
	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	240						
	Board of Health Office, Pine and William Sts	20						
	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	8						
	* Prudential Ins. Co. (Before Filtration)	250						
	Prudential Ins. Co. (After Filtration)	40						
	Hospital, Submarine Boat Corp., Port Newark	1						
Aug 28	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream..	1800						+
	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge Stream	400					+	+
	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River	1500					+	+
	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River	300					+	+
	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse	350						
	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse.	80						
	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	100						
	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse.	90						
	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse..	70						
	Board of Health Office, Pine and William Sts	60						
	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	50						
	Drvien Well, Almshouse, Ivy Hill	20						
	Storage Tank, Almshouse, Ivy Hill	20						

*Specimen in bad condition Full of reddish deposit

REPORT OF CITY CHEMIST

Total number of milk samples analyzed	234	Total number of samples below the	
Above the Standard for Solids.....	55	Standard	14
Average for Solids above Standard	12.15%	Sealed samples analyzed	.. 56
Average for Fats above Standard	3.60%	Sealed samples below Standard	1

City Water.

The chemical quality of the City Water remains remarkably uniform and there is little change in the data on the various samples taken as compared with those of July.

The Clinton Reservoir sample which contained more than its average solids and hardness in July is again normal and the entire supply is of good quality.

The temperature of the Laboratory sample has increased from 72 degrees Fahr. to 75 degrees Fahr.

Clinics.

146 children were treated at the clinic during the month, 39 received the Von Pirquet test and 21 showed a positive reaction, 122 adults were treated at the clinic, 31 being treated at the Laryngeal clinic, making a total attendance for the month of 268.

Reporting of Cases.

159 cases of tuberculosis were reported during the month, 76 by physicians, 39 tuberculosis clinic, 21 Glen Gardner clinic, 14 Soho clinic and 9 by hospitals.

Disposition of Cases.

During the month the Bureau placed 15 cases in Soho, committed 1 case to Soho, placed 6 cases in Glen Gardner, 6 in St. Michael's Hospital, 2 in the City Hospital, referred 19 cases to Verona clinic, 17 cases to Glen Gardner clinic and 1 case to Soho clinic. Referred 6 cases to the Food and Drug Division for investigation, 3 cases to the Sanitary Division and 9 cases to the Bureau of Charities.

Field Work.

Number of visits made.....	891	Deaths among patients	1
Patients on hand at beginning of		Referred to Tuberculosis Clinics	149
month	854	Referred to other Clinics..	5
Patients on hand at end of month	484	Referred to Relief Bureaus	2

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE

15

Supervised Babies

Babies under supervision August 1st, 1918	3,171
New babies placed under supervision during August	172

Deaths of Supervised Babies

Visited by Division Nurse	6
Before nurse visited baby	1

Character of Feeding of Supervised Babies

	Total	Breast	Partial	Artificial
Under 6 months of age	1,042	1,008	18	16
Prenatal babies for 1 month	35	35	0	0

Supervised Mothers Delivered During August

Attendant At Birth	Mothers Delivered	Living Births	Mothers Who Died	Babies Who Died Under 1 Month	Still Births	Mis- carriages
Total	35	35	0	0	0	1
Midwife	28	28	0	0		
Physician	6	6	0	0		
Hospital	1	1	0	0		

Consultation Stations

Visits made to homes of mothers by nurses	1,990
Visits made by mothers to consultation stations	275
Clinics—	
Pre-school	54
Sick children	31
Prenatal	6

Prenatal Care

Expectant mothers under supervision August 1st, 1918	831
New cases placed under supervision during August	52

Puerperal Septicaemia

Cases referred to Division during August	1
Cases attended by midwives	0

Puerperal Deaths

Cases referred to Division during August	4
Cases attended by midwives	0

Prevention of Blindness

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	
New Cases	2
Treatment	At Home
Condition	Improving
Old Cases	1
Treatment	At Home
Condition	Improving
Smears taken by Division Nurses	3
Results reported from City Laboratory	
Gonococcus present	1
Very purulent	1
Numerous pus cells	1

Supervision of Midwifery

Midwifery visits	55
Postpartum cases attended	25
Complaints received and investigated	7
Bottles of silver nitrate distributed to midwives	5

Supervision of Unmarried Mothers and Infants

Cases under supervision to date	42
New cases placed under supervision since January 1, 1918	38

BIRTHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR, AUGUST, 1918

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non-Residents	Totals	Males	Females	White	Colored	negro	male
Births	10	30	40	10	4	50	7	4	60	74	30	91	81	14	35	20	48	1,077	558	519	1,036	47	13	

FOOD AND DRUG DIVISION

	Total	Previous Month
Scaled Chemical Samples Taken.	63	75
Sealed Chemical Samples Below Standard	85	2
Preliminary Chemical Samples Taken	69	1,6
MILK Sediment Samples of Milk Taken	100	0
Bacteria Samples of Milk Taken	381	321
Bacteria Samples Above the Required Amount	111	121
Streptococci or Pus	0	0
Total Number of Samples of Milk Taken	6,9	533
Dairies Scored	0	20
Dairies Re-scored	0	34
Pasteurizing Plants	2	6
Receiving Stations	0	0
Bottling Plants	0	11
Recommendations Sent to Farmers Pertaining to Our Milk Supply	0	0
Food and Drug Samples Taken With State Inspector.	17	49
Inspection of Food and Drug Exposures	26	11
Complaints Investigated	35	42
Complaints Verified	21	29
Notices Served	101	27
Restaurants	52	75

Veterinarian and Meat Inspector

Total meat carcasses examined	3,415
“ beef “ “	518
“ calf “ “	546
“ lamb and sheep carcasses examined	1,168
“ number of inspections of meat establishments	1,117
“ “ “ carcasses condemned	1
“ “ “ parts condemned	27

AVERAGE BACTERIAL (91 SAMPLES) AND CHEMICAL (2 SAMPLES) ANALYSIS
AND DAIRY SCORES OF MILK FOR AUGUST, 1918.

A. RAW—100,000 Bacteria Allowed Per C. C.

Producer	Bacterial Counts	Chemical Analysis		Dairy Score
		T. S.	Fats	
Rose, Geo., Upper Broad St. Brook 44 th , N. J.	Own	11,250	12.12	3.40
Kennel, Anna, 57 Dorcas Ave., New ark, N. J.	"	12,500	13.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.85
Nol, LeRoy, 405 Chancellor Ave., New- ark, N. J.	Sonntag	19,000	11.94	3.40
Eckart, J., 152 Paris St., Newark, N. J.	Own	20,000	12.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.90
Krueger, Geo., Stuyvesant Ave., Union N. J.	Dworin	20,000	12.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.65
Krueger, Emil, 40 Amsterdam St., New- ark N. J.	Own	28,750	12.10	3.35
Wass, M., 482 Grove St. Irvington N. J.	"	28,750	11.80	3.65
Proctor, Adam, 58 Union Ave. Irv- ington N. J.	P. Feins	28,750	12.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.30
Hess, R. E., 179 Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington N. J.	Zimeriski	35,000		
Frank, Corbina, 19 Redwood Ave. Irv- ington N. J.	Own	37,500	12.52	3.60
Wass, Joseph, Jr., 89 Mt. Vernon Ave. Irvington N. J.	Pure Milk Farms	43,750	12.75	3.40
Grand, Charles, 58 Florence Ave., Belleville N. J.	Own	45,000	12.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.60
Schmitt, John, 196 Heller Parkway Newark N. J.	"	60,750	12.55	3.95
W. H. L. Martin, 119 Garrison St., New ark N. J.	"	61,205	11.72 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.90
Farhead Dairy Co., Montclair N. J.	"	65,750	11.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10
Ernst, Peter, Stuyvesant Ave., Union N. J.	"	66,250	11.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.60
Winters, Louis, 106 Frankfort St., New- ark, N. J.	"	73,750	12.37	3.70
DePhillipo, Tony, 685 N. 5th St., New- ark, N. J.	"	77,500	12.44	3.80
Ivan, Patrick, 27 Stuyvesant Ave., Newark N. J.	"	78,750	11.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.35
Schmidt, J. H., 89 Boyden Ave. Hinton, N. J.	Jarvis	78,750	12.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.70
Baer, Emanuel, 17 Richmond St., New ark, N. J.	Own	83,750	12.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.30
Schmidt, H. H., 599 Irvington Ave., South Orange, N. J.	Borinski	86,250	11.79	3.30
Martin, John, 158 N. Munn Ave., East Orange N. J.	Own	90,000	12.80	3.85
Masonias, J., Chestnut Ave., Lyons Farms, N. J.	A. Masonias	90,000	12.00	3.60
Marchionne, Chris., 400 Chestnut St., Newark N. J.	Own	96,250	12.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.30
Cubbeck, William, Eagle Rock Ave., Roseland, N. J.	Others	102,500	12.55	4.10
Hoffman, Walter, 403 Chancellor Ave., Irvington N. J.	Borinski	103,750	12.01	3.15
Schuetz, M. L., 322 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.	P. Feins	105,000	12.50	3.60
Levy, A., Chestnut St., Hillside, N. J.	Own	108,750	12.10	3.08
Pollack, Harry, 61 Berkshire Pl., Irv- ington, N.	Borinski	120,000	12.56	3.80
Hae, Bros., 451 Chancellor Ave. Irv- ington, N. J.	P. Feins	123,750	11.83	3.55
Wess, Frank J., Chestnut Ave., Hill- side, N. J.	J. Feins	138,750	12.52	3.70

	Producer	Bacterial Counts	Chemical Analysis		Dairy Score
			T S	Fats	
Naroden, Ida, 806 N. 6th St., Newark, N. J.	Own	170,000	11.85½	3.45	71½
Stetesk, J., Vaux Hal. Rd., Union, N. J.	"	187,500	12.63	4.05	73½
Bower, Geo., 320 Lyons Ave., Irving- ton, N. J.	Borinski Pure	210,000			
Otto, Edward, 116 Berkshire Pl., Ir- vington, N. J.	Milk Farms	210,000	12.93	3.22	71½
Owens, Wm., 920 Broad St., Bloomfield, N. J.	W. C. Young	223,500	12.48	4.00	84
Fennell, Ato, 250 Htside Ave., Lyons Farms, N. J.	Goldberg & Goldstein	227,500	11.75	3.30	
Krueger, Gus, 55 Amsterdam St., New- ark, N. J.	Own	228,750	12.75½	3.70	70
Fee Samuel, 270 Chancellor Ave., New- ark, N. J.	"	242,500	11.10	3.50	83
Kolodin, Harry, 433 Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington, N. J.	M. Levine	275,000	11.32½	3.90	81
Schmidt, L. F., 589 Irvington Ave., South Orange, N. J.	Borinsky	287,750	11.93½	3.90	83
Heide, J., 63 Gotthardt St., Newark, N. J.	Own	325,000	12.85	3.90	82½
Grand, Frank, 612 N. 8th St., Newark, N. J.	"	394,500	12.07½	3.45	64½
Crump, James, 803 Sandford Ave., Ir- vington, N. J.	Hastings	412,500	11.85	3.35	73½
Wiraschek, C., 215 Htside Ave., Lyons Farms, N. J.	Heisler	787,500	12.07	3.30	63½
Levy, J., 28 King St., Nutley, N. J.	Steinlauf	1,197,500	11.92½	3.60	80½
Becker, Frank, 416 Union Ave., Irving- ton, N. J.	Own	1,362,500	12.72½	3.80	70
Hennin, Frank, 65 Clinton Pl., Newark, N. J.	N. Drake, Pittsoun	2,112,500	2.23	3.40	
Weinstein, Harry, 291 Union Ave., Ir- vington, N. J.	Pure Milk Farms	2,325,000	11.94½	3.40	71½

A. PASTEURIZED—30,000 Bacteria Allowed Per C. C.

	Creamery	Bacterial Counts	Chemical Analysis	
			T. S.	Fats
Borden Farm Products Co., 25 4th Ave., Newark, N. J.	Washing- tonville	1,250	11.93	3.55
Burgholz, F., 290 Orange St., Newark, N. J.	Janssen, Whit- ney Point, N. Y.	39,250	12.46	3.90
Schwer, Chas., 273 N. 7th St., Newark, N. J.	Others	138,750	12.11	3.75
Rabstein, Max, 119 Bergen St., Newark, N. J.	Janssen, Whit- ney Point, N. Y.	154,500	12.35	3.82½

B. PASTEURIZED—50,000 Bacteria Allowed Per C. C.

		Bacterial Counts	Chemical Analysis	
			T. S.	Fats
Paskowitz, Harry, 183 Spruce St., New- ark, N. J.	Robinson, Lutland	23,750	11.97½	3.40
Borden Farm Products Co., 25 4th Ave., Newark, N. J.	Water Co., N. Y.		12.18½	3.75
Freund, Wm., 60 Elm Road, Newark, N. J.	Van Natta, West Portal	34,000	11.47½	3.10
Garb, John, 28 Melville Pl., Irvington, N. J.	"	55,000	11.85	3.45
Newark Milk Co., 353 Morris Ave., Newark, N. J.	"		12.44	3.00
Levy, J., 28 King St., Nutley, N. J.	West Portal	65,000	11.76½	3.45
Borden Farm Products Co., 25 4th Ave., Newark, N. J.	Branchville Clark,	73,750	12.06	3.65
Woodruff, L., 806 Parker St., Newark, N. J.	Lebanon	76,750	11.87½	3.40

HEALTH BULLETIN

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	Creamery	Bacterial Counts	Chemical Analysis	
			T. S.	Fats
Paskowitz, Wm., 189 Livingston St. Newark, N. J.	Robinson, Jutland, N. J.	126,000	11.75	3.65
Webersmiller, C., 310 Runyon St., Newark, N. J.	Newark Milk Co.	142,500	11.56½	3.60
Slobodanyk, Basil, 48 39th St. Irving- ton, N. J.	Pure Milk Farms	147,500	11.99½	3.35
Greentield, J., 117 Prospect Ave., Irv- ington, N. J.	Interstate	158,750	11.90	3.45
Bower, Chas., 184 W. Kinney St., New- ark, N. J.	"	232,500	12.07	3.25
Beardsley, Warren, 50 Second Ave., Newark, N. J.	Newark Milk Co.	234,250	12.50	3.90
Max, A., 138 Hunnerton St., Newark N. J.	"	306,250	12.45	3.85
Thie, Philip, 10, Clifton Ave., New- ark, N. J.	Seiler Bros. Own	322,500	11.68	3.58
Bunger, F. D., Park Ave., Newark, N. J.	Clark, Lebanon	380,000	12.30	3.75
Huyler, J. J., 239 Newark Ave., Bloom- field, N. J.	Lebanon Farmer's Exc., Three Bridges	380,000	11.77	3.07½
Koplan, Jacob, Burnett Ave., Union, N. J.	Three Bridges	446,250	12.21	3.65
Schmidt, G. P., 582 S. 19th St., Newark, N. J.	Seiler Bros.	462,500	11.98½	3.60
Zimmerman, R., 500 Avon Ave., New- ark, N. J.	Robinson	466,250	11.45	3.20
Rabstein, Max, 119 Bergen St., Newark, N. J.	Janssen	611,250	12.52½	3.95
Hardman, F., 278 Broad St., Newark, N. J.	Clark Clark, Lebanon, N. J.	631,250	12.77½	4.15
Burgholz, F., 290 Orange St., Newark, N. J.	Lebanon, N. J.	810,000	11.86	3.35

- THE SOURCE OF TROUBLE -

Infantile Paralysis
Influenza, Grip, Catarrh,
Colds.



ARE YOU A SPRINKLER?
SNEEZE BUT DON'T SCATTER.

OCTOBER, 1918

HEALTH BULLETIN



"If we would supplant the opinion and policy of our fathers, we should do so upon evidence so conclusive that even their authority cannot stand — LINCOLN

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

CHARLES P. GILLEN,
Mayor

JOHN J. GILLEN,
Deputy

Department of Health

CHARLES V. CRASTER M. D. D. P. H. Health Officer

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DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS	
DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE	Dr. Julius Levy, Director
DIVISION OF FOOD AND DRUGS	Samuel G. Sharwell, Chief Inspector
DIVISION OF DISINFECTION	Thomas Mulligan, Chief
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DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES	Dr. Edward E. Worl, Superintendent
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PLUMBING DIVISION	Chas. A. Hallgring, Chief
VITAL STATISTICS	Elbert S. Ball
BUREAU OF VENEREAL DISEASES	H. J. F. Wallhauser, M. D., Director

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this will be gradual from day to day although there may be slight intermission during which there will be a rise in reported cases.

As far as we were able to obtain the records of disease prevalence by age groups it would appear that all ages are susceptible to infection by Spanish Influenza. The highest incidence however was between 20 and 40 years of age, although cases were reported under 5 years and between 70 and 80 years. The greater incidence seems to be among males.

Mortality

The total deaths from the disease up to October 19th, including the mortality from the pneumonia which must be calculated reached 636. This places the death rate at 3.1 on reported cases. This rate is probably too high for the reason that many milder cases of the disease are never reported.

The average and more correct case mortality will probably be in the neighborhood of 3. The highest peak of mortality was reached on October 14th when 73 deaths were reported, 25 being due to pneumonia alone. By far the greater mortality from influenza was recorded between 20 and 50 years of age. It was comparatively slight between 10 and 20 although quite a number of deaths were reported up to 10 years of age.

The susceptibility of the male sex to infection by influenza was also paralleled in the fatality which was also excessive for males.

Upon looking over the fatality lists there does not seem to be any age period absolutely immune from fatal cases.

The Type of Disease

The type of the disease as experienced in Newark is one which conforms to the description elsewhere. There is the sudden onset, with a three or four-day fever terminating by crisis. Any complicating symptoms are in the vast majority of cases indicative of the presence of pneumonia either of a lobar or bronchial character. Reports indicate this pneumonia to be generally of a serious type resembling edema of the lungs accompanied by rapid symptoms of respiratory distress with cyanosis. The case fatality of pneumonia in this epidemic has been high. The percentage of instances developing pneumonia as a complication has so far been 7 per cent of the reported cases.

Preventive Measures

Procedures to prevent the spread of infection included all those advocated on former occasions, such as the discouraging of public assemblies which might bring about undue personal contact. Several novel features have been introduced into the present fight against influenza.

Thus a determined campaign was started to educate the people against coughing and sneezing in public without the use of handkerchiefs, and the sanitary offense of spitting in public places. An entirely new feature has been the prominence given by authorities to the method of influenza's spread by droplet infection resulting in the logical use of masks by all those brought into inti-

mate contact with the disease, such as physicians, nurses, attendants upon the sick, etc. For the further protection of the public along these lines barbers were requested to use masks in the performance of their trade, and this advice was also sent to the dentists, all of whom have cheerfully complied with the suggestions of this department.

Vaccination as a Prophylaxis

There is every reason to suppose that where ordinary precautions were taken in families the spread of the disease was satisfactorily controlled. It is apparent that there is no condition or bodily state which will insure the average person immunity against attack. In the recent epidemic at Camp Dix the strong and the weak were equally infected and many of the fatal cases were in robust subjects. This general prevalence of the disease suggested the possibility of a vaccine treatment as a prophylaxis. A vaccine accordingly has been prepared by this department and has been in use for a little while and apparently the results are satisfactory. It is yet too early to definitely state what measure of protection can be obtained through the use of such a vaccine which is composed of 16 strains of influenza bacilli obtained from the New York Department of Health.

It is a logical procedure, however, to assume that the form of prevention found of value in other epidemic diseases may be applied to Spanish Influenza, and even if only a slight immunity is conferred by the vaccine it may at least tide very many persons over the period when they are most exposed to danger. The general use of influenza vaccine is to be commended at this time. The various committees which have been appointed to investigate the subject of vaccination against influenza have not as yet had sufficient data to make encouraging reports upon its use.

Report of Vaccine Commissions

In two special committees appointed by Commissioner E. R. Kelly of Massachusetts, one to inquire into the therapeutic use of vaccine and one to inquire into its value from a statistical point of view, the first committee reported as follows: "The evidence from the present epidemic, though meagre, suggests that the incidence of the disease amongst the vaccinated is smaller than amongst the non-vaccinated."

The second committee reported as follows: "The statistical evidence as far as it goes indicates a possibility that the use of this influenza vaccine has some prophylactic value."

The Journal of the American Medical Association in comment stated that "these reports are conservative and offer to other health commissioners and communities a reliable guide as to procedure that should be adopted before subjecting to or trying on the public any method of prevention or treatment that may be offered."

We can not as yet, of course, definitely come out with the statement that this vaccine would protect against influenza in every case, but there is every

reason to suppose that a sufficient amount of immunity will be established after the third dose to protect the individual for a period of time

It is interesting to note that according to a report published in the press of 10,000 soldiers vaccinated at Camp Dix not one developed pneumonia. We would naturally suggest a conservative attitude to be taken in connection with vaccine under ordinary circumstances, but the present situation would seem to justify the adoption and indicate the necessity of the use of this vaccine as a routine measure, and when asked an opinion as to whether a person should or should not take the treatment the reply should be 'Immunize and immunize!'

No Let-Up in Safeguards

At the present moment of writing there are no indications that we should let up on any of our safeguards against infection. It is advisable for every person to abstain from unnecessary assemblies to protect themselves from the cougher and the sneezer, and safeguard the family at home by proper isolation of the patient.

It has been the experience of various epidemics of this character that the most contagious condition of an influenza patient is that where a pneumonic complication ensues. In this case the infective period is much prolonged and continues during the whole period of the pneumonia. Such being the case, a pneumonia complication should be handled as one of great contagion, and the measures taken to protect the family should be concrete and absolute. There is no disease condition which requires the services of skilled assistants more than in pneumonia, and it is advisable, wherever possible, to remove such cases to hospitals. Not only will such a course do much to give the patient a fighting chance, but will also protect the family and the public from further infection.

C. V. G.

THE COLD APARTMENT HOUSE

There has been quite a general belief that for the purpose of conserving coal the Fuel Administrator has ordered no furnace to be lighted before November 1st. This impression has resulted in many instances of hardship in which persons in apartment houses with sick members in their families have been unable to obtain heat.

We have consequently taken up this question with Mr. Hines, the Local Fuel Administrator, who states that no such order has been sent out from his office, and that in the conservation of fuel nothing should be done which would harm the health or interfere with the comfort of the citizen."

The present situation in which we have so many cases of influenza has brought to our attention the impossibility of obtaining sufficient heating so necessary for the proper treatment of these sufferers. The reason usually given for failure to supply heat is that it is necessary to conserve fuel in apartment and tenement houses.

That such a state of affairs is not in accordance with the wishes of the State Fuel Administrator, Mr. Richard C. Jenkinson, is shown in a letter he has written

to the County and District Administration on October 8th, 1918, reading as follows:

"In a letter I suggested several days ago that owing to the prevalence of influenza and pneumonia, you have the doctors in your districts report to you any cases of this kind where they are short of fuel, and that you make an effort, even at great expense, to give these householders some fuel in order to carry them over the period of sickness, also where there are young children and aged people to be taken care of "

It is, therefore, not the desire of the Fuel Administrator to conserve fuel at the expense of health, and all owners of apartment houses and tenement houses are asked to provide heat at once when such is desired where sickness is present.

The unusually cold October has brought about conditions of great discomfort in many of our households. All householders seem willing and anxious to help the Government conserve the coal supply, and yet do not know how well to carry out their conservation ideas. The saving of fuel is not to be restricted to any particular time, and can be carried out throughout the winter by cutting down in our excessive heat without unduly exposing tenants to privation by putting off the lighting of the furnace to a later date than the climatic conditions call for. All occupants of apartments and tenements are entitled to sufficient heat to prevent discomfort, and owners of apartment houses should see to it that such heat is furnished.

This department will take action in any instance where it is assured that a condition of things exists that is a menace to the health of families.

W. H. Y.

THE DOG MUZZLING ORDER IN NEWARK, 1918

Although the number of dog bites recorded in the city had been unusual during the early summer months of 1918, the necessity for some action to control the situation was brought forcibly to the attention of the Department of Health and the public by the following incident which is unique in our records of dog bites and rabies.

On July 3d of this year an unknown mongrel ran wild in the streets of Newark. It was finally killed, and the autopsy showed that the animal was rabid. The territory traversed by this animal covered several miles of city streets and resulted in the biting of thirty-seven persons, some of them very severely. All immediately received Pasteur Treatment at the Health Laboratory with effective results.

In addition to individuals a number of dogs were bitten by this animal. As many as possible were caught and destroyed to prevent a further development of rabies.

As in all contagious diseases, the best way to prevent rabies in dogs and persons is to eliminate dog bites. To accomplish this end, it was recommended to the Mayor, as head of the Department of Health, that a proclamation be

issued requiring all dogs to be muzzled or held in leash. This proclamation, made public July 10th, while generally meeting the approval and obedience of dog owners, was opposed by a few individuals who expressed their views through the public press.

When we consider as shown by the above instance the extent of ground covered by a rabid dog in its wanderings, especially in densely populated cities, we can readily grasp the significance and effect of the muzzling order, as the following comparison will visualize to all who have given the matter more than casual thought

RESULTS OF LABORATORY EXAMINATION OF
SUSPECTED RABIES IN DOGS FOR FOUR
MONTH PERIOD OF 1917 AND 1918.

Month.	1918.		1917.	
	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.
July	3	1	2	5
August ..	1	0	2	2
September	1	0	5	2
October	0	1	3	1
Totals	5	2	12	10

There is a very marked decrease in the number of positive examinations for rabies for the four months of 1918 as compared with 1917, as well as in the number of dogs sent to the laboratory for examination. It is evident that the muzzling order has done its work and the reduction in rabies cases is so marked as to bring out again the urgency of such a means when dog bites are on the increase. Much may be said on the side of the dog, but there is no good reason why the people of this city should be exposed to bites, many of them causing ugly and disfiguring face wounds.

So far this year 42 persons have been bitten by dogs and cats. Whilst the muzzle is par excellence the best way to fight rabies and dog bites an alternative allowed in the ordinary figure eight leather strap which while not as effective is a wire muzzle still has a tendency to discourage biting. The former can easily be removed, and to it also the license tag could be attached thus obviating the using of a collar.

The recent city ordinance regarding the licensing of dogs by the City Clerk will also do much to reduce the number of ownerless animals. Since July 30th when licensing began 518 dogs have been licensed. The licensing of dogs will also tend to reduce the number of dogs owned as many people will rather surrender their dogs than pay a license fee. Chapter 74 Laws of 1916, makes it lawful for any person to kill any dog not numbered or registered with the City Clerk where such is found straying off its owner's premises.

The City P. and Waste has removed from the city streets 1915 dogs since January 1st. Over 40 of this number were sent to Lakhurst, N. J., and to the military authorities at Washington, D. C.

The Department of Health looks for the co-operation of all dog lovers in its efforts to suppress dog bites and rabies. Such an attitude will do much to give the dog not only a better reputation but to justify his existence within the city limits.

C. F. G.

DIVISION REPORTS

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE,
SEPTEMBER, 1918.

CAUSES	Total Deaths	Males	Females	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	Under 5 years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Total All Causes	444	241	203	81	17	24	121	10	33	95	106	79
Influenza Paratyphoid												
Epidemic Fever	3	2						1		1		1
Malaria												
Smallpox												
Measles												
Scarlet Fever												
Whooping Cough	2		2			1	2					
Diphtheria	1	1	2			8	9	2				
Infantile	1	1	1						2		2	
Epidemic Meningitis Cerebro Spinal												
Other Epidemic Diseases												
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)	42	27	15			1			5	7	16	3
Tuberculous Meningitis	2	1		1			2					
Other Tuberculosis	3	2			1		1				1	
Cancer, Malignant Tumor	24	11	13							5	14	4
Simple Meningitis	8	9	3		3		5				2	
Apoplexy, Softening of the Brain	25	4	21							3	12	11
Organic Heart Diseases	40	31	28						4	8	10	18
Pericarditis	3	1	2	1	1		2					
Endocarditis	10	5		1	1	2	4		2			3
Pneumonia Bronchitis	19	6	13	2	3		6			3	1	
Other Respiratory Diseases	4	3	1			2	2			1	1	
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	4	2	2	1			1			2		1
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)	48	29	19	41	2	5	48					
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	2		2					2	1			
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	2			1	1					1	3	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	4	4									4	
Bright's Disease and Nephritis	4	2	1	1					3	6	16	15
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)												
Puerperal Septicaemia												
Other Puerperal Diseases	6		6						1	5		
Congenital Deformity and Malformation	28	14	14	28			28					
Old Age	3	2										
Accident	36	25	11		1	2	3	4	10	6	7	3
Homicide	1	1										
Suicide	3	2	1								3	
Undefined Causes												
All Other Causes	47	23	24	21	1	1	4		3	14	10	16
Totals for September 1918	432	230	202	95	27	17	139	13	27	100	85	68

24 per 1,000 of population, as against 12.5 for the year 1917. The figures for 1918 are estimated for these calculations at 41.6 per 1,000 of population, as against 12.5 for the year 1917.

DEATHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR, SEPTEMBER, 1918

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non-Resident	Unknown	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored
Deaths	20	7	39	13	31	20	14	33	3	19	18	28	29	31	14	27	25	15	441	247	197	411	134

REPORTABLE DISEASES BY WARDS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1918.

DISEASES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria . . .	28	7	8	4	3	3	4	4	2	1	5	3	14	5			91	49	54
Scarlet Fever			2		1	1		1			3		7	1	1		17	7	19
Typhoid Fever	3	3	1		2	5	1		1		2		1				19	20	25
Tuberculosis .	9	12	20	9	9	4	12	22	10	12	3	8	5	19	5	24	181	159	120
Pneumonia Lobar	11	8	6	4	10	3	3	4	4	17	3	2	2	2	1	8	93	41	52
Pneumonia Broncho	3	3	4	2	5	2	6	3	1	4		2	2	5	1	2	45	33	38
Epidemic Meningitis																		11	
Infantile Paralysis																		6	
Whooping Cough	1	1	14	1	7	2		2	6	1	1	3	6	4	2	10	61	179	376
Measles		1			1	2				2			1	3			10	39	29
German Measles								1	1								2	4	
Chickenpox	1	2	1								1	1				1	8	20	13
Mumps		1						1		2						1	5	2	32
Trachoma													1						
Ophthalmia Neonatorum										2							2	2	2
Erysipelas						1			1	2				1	2		7	11	9
Malaria		1		1					1							3	6	6	2
Puerperal Fever	1																1		
Puerperal Septicaemia																		3	
Smallpox																		1	
Mental Deficiency																		6	2
Epilepsy.							1		1				1				3	1	
Dysentery.																		2	1
Syphilis								1									1	1	
Para Typhoid	1																1		
Tetanus																		1	
Influenza	12	19	24	8	15	25	4	40	24	16	14	10	44	1		8	334		
<i>Industrial Poisonings</i>																			
Lead Poisoning . .																	0	2	3
Picric Acid. . . .		1															1		
Arsenic													1						
Total	70	59	80	29	53	49	30	80	51	59	32	31	88	79	20	82	892		
Total, Previous Month	67	25	50	22	32	45	28	31	23	37	28	43	55	46	21	52		605	
Total, Same month last year	86	45	63	25	37	24	40	73	38	40	30	57	109	64	32	34			797

DISINFECTING CORPS

Visits to quarantined houses	5,613	Houses disinfected for diphtheria	53
Houses placarded for contagious diseases	51	Houses disinfected for tuberculosis	63
Total disinfected	135	Houses disinfected for scarlet fever	6
		Special disinfectors	8

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION OF SANITATION

11

Number of inspections made from complaint cards.....	372
" " original inspections made.....	4,028
Total number of inspections made.....	4,401
" " reinspections made.....	2,005
" " nuisances found.....	1,594
" " " abated.....	1,041
" " " notices served.....	1,033
Number of cases sent to Law Department.....	27
" " hours in court.....	46½
" " yards inspected.....	2,115
" " " found unsanitary.....	297
" " cellars inspected.....	1,521
" " " found unsanitary.....	192
" " factories inspected.....	44
" " stables inspected.....	219
" " manure accumulations found.....	68
" " tenement houses inspected.....	548
" " living rooms found unsanitary.....	73
" " houses found unfit for habitation.....	5
" " full privy vaults.....	8
" " cesspools.....	0
Buildings with defective plumbing.....	121
" " no city water supply.....	45
" " insufficient or no toilet accommodations.....	1
Number of days detailed on Spitting Crusade.....	1
" " arrests for violations of Spitting Ordinance.....	1
" " inspections made for licenses.....	70

Plumbing Inspectors

Rabies Inspector

Plumbing inspections made.....	289	Dog bite complaints investigated.....	39
Sewers inspected.....	53	Animals sent to pound.....	6
Special inspections made.....	66	Animals examined for rabies.....	1
Water tests made.....	55	Animals with rabies.....	1
Smoke tests made.....	40	Clinic cases investigated.....	0
Plumbing plans approved.....	86	Total investigations.....	161

DETAILED INSPECTORS

Days of inspection at Water Sheds.....	2
Water samples taken.....	31
Chemical samples taken.....	8
Bacteriological samples taken.....	23

District Physician

Families visited.....	154	Number of patients sent to hospitals.....	18
Indigent sick prescribed for.....	189	Number of deaths.....	0

Parochial School Nurses' Report

Visits to Schools.....	229	Other Visits.....	581
Class Inspections Made.....	351	Treatments Performed.....	489
Vaccinations Secured.....	429	Physical Defects Found.....	406
Pupils Excluded.....	34		

City Dispensary.

September, 1918.

<i>Number of Patients Treated at the following Clinics</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Previous Month</i>	<i>Same Month Last Year</i>	<i>Hospitals</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Previous Month</i>	<i>Same Month Last Year</i>
Pre-Natal	7	4	18	City	26	42	29
Medical	253	263	289	St. Michael's	3	6	5
Surgical	25	355	589	St. James	5	1	5
Diseases of Skin	10	98	67	St. Barnabas	5	7	9
Cases of Syphilis	22	24	165	German Newark Memorial	5	9	8
Diseases of Children	70	82	122	Beth Israel			
Diseases of Women	52	46	61	Women and Children			4
Diseases of Genito-Urinary Organs	238	319	250	Babies	8	18	15
Diseases of Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose		88	104	Eye and Ear Infirmary	2	5	2
Diseases of the Nervous System	148	12	146	Home for Crippled Children	0	0	
Cases of Tuberculosis	23	38	23	Newark T. B. Sanatorium	0	0	1
Teeth Extracted (Dental)	24	20	28	Eighth Avenue Day Nursery	0	0	
Children Vaccinated	152	30	118	Newark Maternity	1		0
Orthopedic Cases	66	42	239	TOTAL	66	94	104
Retard		33					
TOTAL	1,924	2,025	2,518				
Cumulative Prescriptions	2,469	2,398	3,268				
District Prescriptions.				Recapitulation.			
First District — Dr. Hill	2	10	19	Patients Treated	1,924	2,025	2,518
Second District — Dr. Brodsky		2	20	Patients Sent to Hospital	66	94	104
Third District — Dr. Rosenberg	11	13	17	Prescriptions Dispensed	2,540	2,461	3,400
Fourth District — Dr. Hershberg	15	17	35				
Fifth District — Dr. Hershberg		13	35				
Sixth District — Dr. Hershberg	18	6	12				
TOTAL	1	63	138				

Culture Collector's Report

Diphtheria cultures collected	353	Typhoid	43
Tuberculosis sputum	184	Cholera	68
Wassermann	83	Anti-toxin administered	218

HEALTH BULLETIN DIVISION OF BACTERIOLOGY.

13

	Total	Pre- vious Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria			
Number of Primary Cultures Examined	382	351	403
Number of Trac Cases	62	35	49
Total Number of Primary and Secondary Cultures Examined	468	455	490
Diphtheria Antitoxin			
Number of Doses on Hand Beginning of Month	151	450	13
Number of Doses Produced During the Month	189	0	3.8
Number of Doses Distributed During the Month	340	294	1.3
Number of Doses on Hand at End of Month	126	151	318
Tuberculosis			
Number of Specimens of Sputum Examined	182	159	228
Number of Specimens Containing Tubercle Bact.	47	50	51
Miscellaneous			
Number of Blood Examinations for Typhoid and Malaria	Pos. 11	Pos. 14	Pos. 14
Number of Doses of Typhoid Vaccine Distributed	91	334	110
Number of Doses of Paratyphoid Vaccine Distributed	71	51	15
Number of Doses of Pertussis Vaccine Distributed	56	45	114
Number of Milk Examinations (City Supply)	252	380	284
Number of Specific Catarrhal Infection Examinations	Pos. 22	Pos. 18	Pos. 25
Rabies	100	115	80
Preventive Treatment to Exposed Persons		2	1
Animals Examined for Rabies			
Dogs	Pos. 1	Pos. 1	Pos. 1
Cats	1	1	1
Other Animals			Pos. 1
Disinfection Tests	17	22	

CITY WATER SUPPLY.

Date 1918	ORIGIN OF SAMPLE	Bact. per CC	Amount of Sample Causing Fer- mentation in Glucose Bouil- lon and Lactose Bro					
			1 20	1 10	1 5	1 2	1 00	5 CC
Sept 1	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream	1,500	+	+	+	+	+	+
"	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge	780	+	+	+	+	+	+
"	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River	430				+	+	+
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River	350				+	+	+
"	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse	613				+	+	+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	123				+	+	+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	150					+	+
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	180					+	+
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	100						+
"	Board of Health, Plane and William Streets	20						++
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	30						++
"	Submarine Boat Company	20						++
Sept 25	Oak Ridge Stream, Above Clinton Stream	750				+	+	+
"	Clinton Stream, Above Oak Ridge	260	+	+	+	+	+	+
"	Kanouse Creek, Above Pequannock River	550		+				+
"	Echo Lake Stream, Above Pequannock River	120				+	+	+
"	Macopin Intake at Gatehouse	270				+	+	+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	130					+	+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	90						+
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	70						+
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	80						++
"	Board of Health, Plane and William Streets	40						++
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	60						+

HEALTH BULLETIN

REPORT OF CITY CHEMIST

Total number of milk analyzed	182	Total number of samples below the	
Above the Standard for Solids.....	143	Standard	9
Average for Solids above Standard	12.36%	Sealed samples analyzed	151
Average for Fats above Standard	3.69%	Sealed samples below Standard	1

City Water.

The uniformly good quality of the city water has been maintained during the month. The samples from Macopin Intake, Cedar Grove and Belleville Reservoirs and the Laboratory Faucet are all of the general soft character of the water from Clinton Reservoir, but the special sample from that source seems to be more like the water from Oak Ridge Reservoir. The temperature of the Laboratory sample has decreased from 75 degrees to 71 degrees Fahr.

DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS

Clinics

132 children were treated at the clinic during the month, 31 received the Von Pirquet test and 19 showed a positive reaction. 107 adults received treatment at the clinic during the month, 39 attending the Laryngeal clinic. Total attendance for the month at all clinics numbered 239.

Reported Cases

183 cases of tuberculosis were reported during the month; 85 by physicians, 44 tuberculosis clinic, 25 Glen Gardner clinic, 18 by Soho Clinic and 11 by hospitals.

Disposition of Cases

During the month the Bureau placed 18 cases in Soho, 14 in Glen Gardner, 7 in St. Michael's Hospital and 5 in the City Hospital. Referred 15 cases to Soho Clinic, 19 cases to Glen Gardner Clinic. Referred 3 cases to the Food and Drug Division, where tuberculosis existed among patients who were handling food; 7 cases were referred to the Bureau of Charities, and 2 cases to the Sanitary Division.

Field Work.

Number of visits made.....	816	Deaths among patients.	10
Patients on hand at beginning of		Referred to Tuberculosis Clinics	46
month	984	Referred to other Clinics	5
Patients on hand at end of month	1,051	Referred to Relief Bureaus	11

FOOD AND DRUG DIVISION

	Total	Previous Month
Sealed Chemical Samples Taken	160	13
Sealed Chemical Samples Below Standard	2	85
Preliminary Chemical Samples Taken	160	69
MILK Sediment Samples of Milk Taken	55	100
Bacteria Samples of Milk Taken	224	387
Bacteria Samples Above the Required Amount	67	11
Streptococci or Pus	3	
Total Number of Samples of Milk Taken	249	673
Dairies Scored	6	0
Dairies Re-scored	2	0
Pasteurizing Plants		3
Receiving Stations	0	0
Bottling Plants	0	0
Recommendations Sent to Farmers Pertaining to (or Milk Supply	0	0
Food and Drug Samples Taken With State Inspector.	6	1
Inspection of Food and Drug Exposures...	3	26
Complaints Investigated	26	35
Complaints Verified	24	21
Notices Served	36	100
Restaurants ...	128	52

Veterinarian and Meat Inspector.

Total meat carcasses examined	4,780
" beef " "	1,039
" calf " "	954
" lamb and sheep carcasses examined.....	1,934
" number of inspections of meat establishments	1,119
" " " carcasses condemned	4
" " " parts condemned	40

**AVERAGE BACTERIAL (1 SAMPLES) AND CHEMICAL (2 SAMPLES) ANALYSIS
AND DAIRY SCORES OF MILK FOR SEPTEMBER, 1918.**

A. RAW—100,000 Bacteria Allowed Per C. C.

	Producer	Bacterial Counts	Chem. Analysis		Dairy Score
			T S	Fats	
Blair, C. F., 320 Lyons Ave., Irvington, N. J.	Borinski	50,000	11.60	3.15	83
Chapman Bros., Maple Ave., Lyons Farms, N. J.	Own	56,500	12.87½	4.15	73½
Hanapole, Max, 62 Berkshire Pl., Irvington, N. J.	Ph. Feins	72,500	12.07½	3.45	69
Hoffman, Walter, 463 Chancellor Ave., Irvington, N. J.	Borinski	366,250	12.33	3.40	83
Becker, Frank J., 416 Union Ave., Irvington, N. J.	Own	690,000	12.75	4.05	80½

A. PASTEURIZED—30,000 Bacteria Allowed Per C. C.

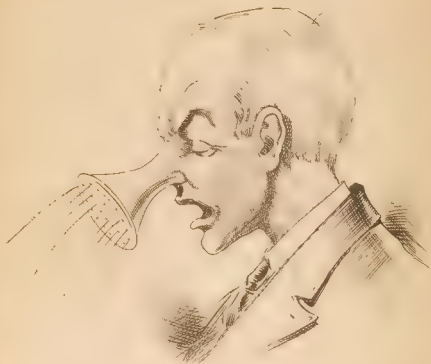
Rabstein, L., 119 Bergen St., Newark, N. J.	Janssen, Whitney Pt.	81,375	13.80	5.05	
---------------------------------------------	-------------------------	--------	-------	------	--

B. PASTEURIZED—50,000 Bacteria Allowed Per C. C.

Newark Milk Co., 351 Morris Ave., Newark, N. J.	Lemon, Pa.	7,250	12.90	4.15	
Hecht, Jos., 323 Jerliff Ave., Newark, N. J.	Van Natta, W. Portal	17,500	12.33	3.80	
Newark Milk Co., 351 Morris Ave., Newark, N. J.	Groton, N. Y.	14,125	12.31	3.65	
Schroeder, Ernest, 837 Hunterdon St., Newark, N. J.	Farmers' Exc	122,500	12.15	3.70	
Rabstein, L., 119 Bergen St., Newark, N. J.	Janssen, Whitney Pt.	206,250	12.80	3.90	

- THE SOURCE OF TROUBLE -

Infantile Paralysis
Influenza, Grip, Catarrh,
Colds.



ARE YOU A SPRINKLER?
SNEEZE BUT DON'T SCATTER.

NOVEMBER, 1918

HEALTH BULLETIN



"If we would supplant the opinion and policy of our fathers we should do so upon evidence so conclusive that even their authority cannot stand" LINCOLN

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

had prepared and was using in an effort to combat the epidemic of "Spanish Flu," that was then prevailing around New York City.

Through the kindness of Dr. Park and his assistants, Drs. Williams and Krumwiede, we learned that the vaccine they were using was prepared from a mixture of sixteen strains of influenza (Pfeiffer) bacilli which had been obtained from cases at Military and Naval Hospitals, also from cases of the disease at Willard Parker Hospital and other places in New York City.

Each strain of the bacilli was grown separately and in pure culture on glycogen agar to which concentrated horse blood was added in proportion of one to ten, incubated for 16 to 24 hours, emulsified in carbolicized distilled water (1/4 of 1 per cent), tested for purity and then the bacilli were killed by heat in a water bath for one hour at 53 degrees C.

The emulsion was then standardized and diluted with 1/4 of 1 per cent carbolicized distilled water in such a manner that two different dilutions were obtained, the first containing 700 million dead bacilli in each C. C. (about 15 drops), which constituted the first dose, and the other dilution containing 1,000 million dead bacilli per C. C. which constituted the second and third doses respectively.

Cultural tests and animal injections were made to insure safety before the vaccine was used in human beings.

It was recommended by the New York authorities that three subcutaneous injections be given 48 hours apart, beginning with the smaller doses of 700 million bacterial bodies, and the second and third doses consisted of 1,000 million each.

On October 15, 1918, the local laboratory was in position to place at the disposal of the Health Officer a supply of the vaccine amounting to 7,000 doses that had been tested on animals and on volunteer human beings. There were no dangerous results, even when used in enormous doses in experimental animals.

The demand for the vaccine exceeded our expectations, clearly illustrating the state of mind produced by the prevailing epidemic, though every effort was made to explain to physicians and others that the remedy was recommended only on the basis of Dr. Leary's experiments at Tufts College (which command respect because of Dr. Leary's well-known ability), but had not been confirmed by others. Consequently the remedy has had to pass through a series of tests in the hands of different observers before it could command scientific standing.

In spite of the unconfirmed evidence of Dr. Leary and probably because of the failure of the great variety of other suggested remedies to prevent the frightful mortality that occurred, the influenza vaccine was freely used in and

around Boston, also in New York City and when the local Department of Health provided a supply of the vaccine the medical profession found many ready and willing to use the remedy.

The following figures will serve to show the extent to which the vaccine was used in this community:

The local laboratory prepared approximately 28,000 doses of the vaccine, and distributed to physicians for their ordinary practice and for immunizing employees of industrial plants 20,000 doses. The laboratory staff injected 280 applicants, making over 500 injections.

The ages of the persons injected ranged from 3 years to over 60. Males and females appeared to be about equally represented.

In the cases that came under our personal observation we have had opportunity to note the immediate results of the injections, and the writer's personal conviction is that the average person need have no fear of the results of the vaccine. Neurotic and rheumatic individuals, however, appeared to be sensitive to the vaccine, while children take it with less disturbance than adults.

It should be impressed upon applicants for treatment that it probably requires at least eight days to acquire immunity, that is to say, three treatments 48 hours apart, making four days, and then it takes at least four days to produce the antibodies that give immunity, making eight days in all.

Regarding the value of the vaccine as a protective agent it is too early to attempt to draw conclusions, because preventive measures can easily be made to assume any complexion that an advocate or an opponent may desire. Therefore, while theoretically and logically this remedy seems well worth an extended trial, yet until sufficient data have been collected covering a long period of time and a great number of cases, it is best to avoid positive convictions for or against the use of the vaccine.

The Pfeiffer Bacillus is so closely related to the Bacillus of Whooping Cough that it is very probable we will find with experience that we have been too conservative in the size or number of doses we have used in trying to produce immunity in influenza. It has been found by those who use Pertussis Vaccine that the best results have been obtained when the doses originally recommended were increased by three or four fold.

R. N. C.

TUBERCULOSIS AS A SEQUEL TO INFLUENZA

The epidemic of influenza which has just abated suggests strongly the danger of tuberculosis following in its wake. It is well known that the ravages of influenza and ailments of a like nature frequently prepare the soil for such a succeeding condition.

This being the case it is as well to say at the outset that tuberculosis, recog-

nized early, is curable without much difficulty. Its early detection is, however, seldom made possible, for it is well known to physicians that fifty per cent. of the patients who present themselves for examination and treatment do so only after early symptoms have been evident for six months or more.

The thoroughness of a physical examination is all-important so that when you go to your physician insist upon a complete examination—have your clothes removed. Above all do not put your faith in patent medicines—they will not improve your condition. Such medicines are put up with catch phrases, only meant to deceive, and in the majority of cases simply cloak and obscure the active symptoms and give a false sense of well being and security, until the next heavy cold or influenza attacks you.

Medicines will not cure your consumption. This can only be done by fresh air, good food, rest and proper management.

It is a well established fact that most people are infected with the tubercle bacillus during childhood. While one's health stays good the infection will remain dormant and may never develop and the person feel entirely well. When, however, bodily resistance is lowered through an attack of influenza or pneumonia the germs of tuberculosis at once become active and may very rapidly bring on the disease.

Do not neglect a cold. Colds have a tendency to settle in certain parts generally the weakest part. Influenza also has this tendency and after recovery takes place leaves the system in a weakened condition. Influenza and colds and all respiratory affections attack people without distinction of age, sex, occupation or social station. There is almost always a congestion of the lungs and a general catarrh of the mucous membranes causing bronchitis. When such conditions manifest themselves they require immediate attention, not by drowning them in the deep of patent medicine but through the services of a competent physician. Such a course will prove cheapest in the end and results frequently in preserving life and usefulness.

We have just passed through a severe epidemic of Spanish Influenza. It has spared hardly a family, the weak and the strong, the poor and the rich, all have felt its havoc. Death as a rule claimed those cases which developed pneumonia and whose vitality was low. Those that have successfully withstood the onslaught of influenza have come out of the siege with a lowered general health and are less able to resist the dangers of infection with other diseases, especially tuberculosis.

It is generally a sure and safe indication that further attention is needed after recovery from a severe cold or influenza in such symptoms as loss of appetite, constant feeling of exhaustion and weakness persist. When either of these states

are experienced repeated examination of the lungs and the entire respiratory tract should be made and the utmost care and vigilance exercised. All forms of dissipation and everything that may overtax the strength should be absolutely avoided.

Watson and Curtin call attention to the fact that in certain epidemics many chronic catarrhal diseases in which the lungs are involved resemble closely and were often mistaken for tuberculosis, all symptoms of which were present except the areas of dullness.

This liability to a mistake in diagnosis shows how important it is to have all the symptoms proven by a careful examination, for it may be "grippe," but it may also be tuberculosis manifesting itself in an obscure form.

It is noteworthy that in epidemics a great many of the old cases of tuberculosis are carried off, this again showing the close casual relation existing between epidemics such as influenza, and the onset of tuberculous complications which are so frequently described as bronchitis, chronic catarrh, etc. Tuberculosis loses none of its dangerous character no matter by what name it is called.

The necessity of medical advice where there is a possibility of obscure tuberculosis very frequently comes to our attention. It is found, for instance, that there may be an active lesion of tuberculosis of the incipient type in the lung which under proper rest and management may be totally cleared up or at least arrested. Such a case may be attacked with influenza, and although the actual symptoms of the disease may clear up in a few days, it is found that the tuberculous condition has become so active that its progress is very rapid, so much so that in some cases home treatment can not arrest it and sanatorium treatment must be carried through.

Thus it is seen that the danger is not so much from tuberculosis, but from a mixed infection usually brought about by a new infection such as influenza.

The lesson for us is that in our fight against tuberculosis, the slightest cold or respiratory trouble should not be for an instant neglected. There is no need for excessive fear or timidity for any tuberculous person, but common sense and a due appreciation of the possibility of additional infection should be the guide for daily habits and conduct. Tuberculosis is curable and may be arrested when detected in time.

The following points can not be too frequently insisted upon.

Do not neglect a cold or a run-down condition.

Do not put your faith in patent medicines.

See a doctor as soon as symptoms are present, viz. Fatigue on slight exertion, slight cough, loss of appetite, loss of weight, fever, etc

An examination in the nude is essential to permit of a proper analysis of the signs in the chest. Demand such of your physician.

Cultivate confidence, but do not become reckless. You must at all times co-operate with your physician.

Keep your windows open, rest, eat wholesome food, avoid crowded places and lead a careful life.

If you can not afford the services of a doctor attend the Free Clinics of this Department which are held every day at 5 o'clock except Saturdays.

M. J. F.

THE UNNECESSARY CUSPIDOR

There has been a greater change for the public good in the habits of the people of recent years than in the elimination of the promiscuous spitter in public places. Not many years ago chewing tobacco was almost a national custom. Cuspidors or spittoons were found everywhere. Public buildings shone with more or less ornate receptacles into which the public was implored to deposit its tobacco and not on the floors about the bases of marble columns.

So widespread was the habit of chewing which brought about the need for the cuspidor that the earlier writers stated that the habit had produced visible changes in the American physiognomy as shown in the national tendency to thin lips and square jawed effects.

Now that chewing tobacco is unpopular it would seem to us that the cuspidor has outlived its usefulness, a relic of former grandeur so to speak, an mechanism which by its mere presence encourages the heedless to spit for no reason at all.

The cuspidor by its very function is a nuisance and a hazard to health in more ways than one. There is no doubt that the fly infested cuspidor is a spreader of disease by itself, especially is this so of tuberculosis. Few cuspidors were ever kept thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. Such receptacles are difficult to clean. Even when there are facilities for flushing and thoroughly cleansing the persons employed in the cleaning are themselves exposed to considerable danger of contracting disease. Even when thorough cleansing is assured cuspidors are a health hazard by reason of the insanitary surroundings they tend to create upon floors and nearby walls. Having lost its strictly utilitarian characteristics it is far content in that the cuspidor is ready for the scrap heap.

It has frequently been reported to the Department of Health that owners and janitors of buildings allow employees to clean cuspidors in street gutters. It is needless to say that this practice will not be tolerated by this Department.

and in any instance where we find such violation immediate action is taken that this dangerous practice be discontinued. The most important method for the elimination of the cuspidor is to discontinue spitting in public places.

The City of New York was the first city in America to take definite steps against indiscriminate expectoration. The city of Newark subsequently took action along these lines when an ordinance was passed in the year 1899. This ordinance can be found in the Sanitary Code of the city of Newark page No. 25 under sections 1,125, 1,126 and 1,127, as follows.

1,125. No person shall spit, expectorate or deposit any sputum, saliva, mucus or any form of sputum, saliva or mucus upon the floor or upon any part of the interior, steps or platform of any street railway car or other public conveyance, or upon the floors, stairways or any part of the interior of any public building or upon the steps giving access thereto from the exterior, or upon the sidewalks or crosswalks of any street, alley, lane or public place in the city of Newark.

1,126. Any person who shall violate the provisions of section 1,125 shall upon conviction pay a penalty of not less than two dollars (2) nor more than ten dollars (\$10) in the discretion of the magistrate imposing the same.

1,127. Officers in charge or control of street railway cars or other public conveyances or of any public building shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place one or more printed notices of the provisions of section 1,125 and 1,126 prohibiting expectoration and the conductor or conductors of any such cars or other public conveyances and the janitor or persons in charge of any such buildings shall call the attention of all violators of these sections to such notice and shall report any violations thereof. A description of the persons offending shall immediately be given to the Department of Health of the said city and any such person failing to post the notices required by this section and to make the report herein provided for, for failure to do so shall forfeit and pay a fine of five dollars (\$5).

The Department of Health has in recent years taken very definite action to control indiscriminate spitting in public. Inspectors have been detailed in various business sections in the city to arrest violators of our spitting ordinance. For the last three years the number of arrests has diminished rapidly so that in the two previous months, August and September 1918, no arrests were made at all by inspectors detailed for this service. This would indicate that the citizens of Newark have at last become educated to the fact that expectorating in public is a sanitary nuisance as well as a crime that is punishable by legal proceedings.

It is our hope that this unseemly practice will finally become unpopular, not only because it is bad manners but because of the new outlook of civic responsibility in the control of epidemic diseases. The habit is unnecessary, unsightly and dangerous, and it is because of the latter characteristic that the Department will take very definite steps to make it most unpopular.

DIVISION REPORTS

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE,
OCTOBER, 1918.

CAUSES	Total Deaths	Males	Females	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	Under 5 years	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over
Total, All Causes	1077	1075	962	185	300	137	352	48	308	831	242	146
Infantile Paralysis												
Typhoid Fever	3	3							1	1	1	
Malaria												
Scarlet Fever												
Whooping Cough												
Diphtheria	7	2	5	1	2	1	4	2				1
Influenza	97	53	46	23	36	64	23	2	105	260	71	21
Epidemic Meningitis, Cerebro Spinal												
Other Epidemic Diseases												
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consumption)	28	34	24				1	1	10	19	22	5
Tuberculous Meningitis	2						1					1
Other Tuberculosis	1	6	1			1	2	1	2	1	1	
Cancer, Malignant Tumor	24	2	22							2	2	11
Simple Meningitis	2		2	1	1		2					
Apoplexy, Softening of the Brain	22	8	14						1	2	6	13
Organic Heart Diseases	66	13	26	1		1	2	2	2	11	27	25
Bronchitis	33	18	15		8	8	22	1	1	3	3	3
Pneumonia, Lobar	331	166	165	9	10	15	34	18	68	74	29	8
Pneumonia, Broncho	128	74	84	14	24	26	1	2	7	6	10	7
Other Respiratory Diseases			1	3	1					3		
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)		5	2	2		1	4				1	2
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 years)	26	3	16	19		4	23					
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	4	3	1					1	3			
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	8	4	4	1			1		1	4		2
Cirrhosis of Liver	6	4	2							1	3	2
Bright's Disease and Nephritis	48	25	23								21	22
Diseases of Women (not Cancer)	2		2							1	1	
Puerperal Septicaemia												
Other Puerperal Diseases	5		5									
Congenital Debility and Malformation	4	21	27	4			47					
Old Age	4	1	3									2
Accident	28	27	11	2	1	3	6	6	3	13	6	4
Homicide	5	4	1	2			2		1	1	1	
Self-slaughter	5	2	4						2	2	2	
Ill-defined Causes												
All Other Causes	20	25	30	4	1	1	6	5	3	12	14	19
Totals for October, 1917	47	253	181		22	10	163	12	23	72	112	95

for the month was 55.2 per 1,000 of population, as against 12.4 for the
 population of Newark is estimated for these calculations at
 for the month of October, 1917, was 12.2 estimated population.

DEATHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR (OCTOBER, 1918)

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non Residents	Unknown	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored			
Deaths	4	8	1	7	5	13	5	7	3	1	5	11	5	9	186	159	171	75	121	85	30	1977	1015	962	1861	116

REPORTABLE DISEASES BY WARDS FOR OCTOBER, 1918

DISEASES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria . . .	14	2	7	3	5	0	3	5	4	3	3	3	21	8	0	8	87	91	114
Scarlet Fever	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	23	17	57
Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	17	17
Tuberculosis . .	9	6	8	11	3	3	8	10	5	2	7	7	11	10	3	3	122	163	175
Pneumonia . . .	91	124	145	47	106	131	77	63	69	100	44	123	117	164	47	100	153	93	115
Pneumonia . Broncho	86	49	87	23	70	84	38	74	34	64	42	104	94	83	35	52	1047	45	68
Epidemic Meningitis	1								1						1	1	3	0	1
Infantile Paralysis																	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	2		6		4	7	1	1	4			6	3	6	2	5	46	61	231
Measles . . .			1			1	1	1		3		2	3				11	10	72
German Measles . .	1																4	2	17
Chickenpox . . .		2		1	1		2	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	2		19	8	71
Mumps . . .	1										1	1	1				3	5	198
Trachoma				1													3	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2			1													3	2	3
Erysipelas . . .	2		1							1				2	1	2	8	7	11
Malaria . . .																	0	6	2
Puerperal Fever	1																1	1	0
Puerperal Septicæmia																	1	0	0
Smallpox . . .																	0	0	0
Mental Deficiency																	1	0	0
Epilepsy . . .																	1	0	0
Tetanus . . .																	0	1	3
Para Typhoid																	0	1	0
Syphilis . . .																	0	1	0
Gonorrhœa . . .																	0	1	0
Influenza . . .	1																0	0	0
Industrial Poisonings	1144	777	2185	472	1107	1600	831	1495	1220	1310	899	2164	2826	2129	886	1931	22976	334	0
Compressed Air . .																	2	6	0
Anthrax . . .	1																1	0	0
Picric Acid . . .																	0	1	0
Arsenic . . .																	0	1	0
Lead . . .																	0	0	4
Total	1356	971	2444	559	1299	1829	961	1655	1362	1490	1000	2407	3085	2472	978	2109	25927	892	1166
Total, Previous Month	70	59	80	29	53	49	30	60	51	59	32	31	88	79	20	82			
Total, Same month last year . .	127	47	80	35	44	58	53	153	53	62	42	50	107	170	40	65			

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION OF SANITATION

Number of inspections made from complaint cards	430
" " original inspections made	4,735
Total number of inspections made.	5,165
" " " reinspections made	1,600
" " " nuisances found	1,414
" " " " abated	604
" " " notices served	984
Number of cases sent to Law Department	23
" " " hours in court	39
" " " yards inspected.	2,084
" " " found unsanitary	218
" " " cellars inspected..	1,200
" " " found unsanitary	100
" " " factories inspected	27
" " " stables inspected	103
" " " manure accumulations found	42
" " " tenement houses inspected	570
" " " living rooms found unsanitary	80
" " " houses found unfit for habitation	1
" " " full privy vaults	10
" " " cesspools	3
Buildings with defective plumbing	151
" " " no city water supply	10
" " " insufficient or no toilet accommodations	1
Number of days detailed on Spitting Crusade	5
" " " arrests for violation of Spitting Ordinance	0
" " " inspections made for licenses	12

Plumbing Inspectors

Plumbing inspections made	325
Sewers inspected	50
Special inspections made	146
Water tests made.	50
Smoke tests made	26
Plumbing plans approved	82

Rabies Inspector

Dog bite complaints investigated. . . .	33
Animals sent to pound	2
Animals examined for rabies.	1
Animals with rabies.....	0
Clinic cases investigated	0
Total investigations	104

DETAILED INSPECTORS

Days of inspection at Water Sheds	3
Water samples taken	43
Chemical samples taken.....	8
Bacteriological samples taken	35

District Physician

Families visited	227	Number of patients seen at hospitals	40
Indigent Sick prescribed for	258	Number of deaths	8

Parochial School Nurses' Report

Visits to Schools	73	Other Visits	225
Class Inspections Made	102	Treatments Performed	158
Vaccinations Secured	21	Physical Defects Found	104
Pupils Excluded	10		

CITY DISPENSARY

Number of Patients Treated at the Dispensing Clinics	1st	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year	Hospital	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Pre-Natal	13	7	13	Ctr.	63	25	28
Maternal	350	250	4, 8	St. Michael's		5	6
Surgical	154	75	5, 35	St. James	4	5	14
Diseases of Skin	90	92	87	St. Barnabas	8	5	10
Cases of Syphilis	224	220	216	German (Newark Memorial)	5	5	3
Diseases of Children . .	70	70	114	Beth Israel	8	0	6
Diseases of Women . . .	53	52	45	Women and Children . .	0	1	4
Diseases of Genital Organs	268	238	22	Babies'	15	8	11
Diseases of the Ear, Throat, Nose	73	117	141	Eye and Ear Infirmary . .	6	12	21
Diseases of the Nervous System	94	145	105	Home for Crippled Children	0	0	0
Cases of Tuberculosis . .	135	239	258	Newark T. B. Sanatorium	0	0	0
Tumors Excised	20	24	34	Eighth Avenue Day Nursery	0	0	2
Children Vaccinated . .	30	152	177	Newark Maternity	3	1	
Orthopedic Cases	68	66	297	Total	129	66	105
Rectal	0	0	22				
Total	1,951	1,924	2,579	Recapitulation.			
Chronic Prescriptions . .	2,452	2,469	3,180	Patients Treated	1,951	1,924	2,579
District Prescriptions.				Patients Sent to Hospital	129	66	105
First District — Dr. Hill	50	2	17	Prescriptions Dispensed	2,737	2,540	3,296
Second District — Dr. Broadman	31	1	18				
Third District — Dr. Rodemann	71	14	23				
Fourth District — Dr. Lowis	51	13	19				
Fifth District — Dr. Coffey	63	17	21				
Sixth District — Dr. Rothseid	19	18	18				
Total	285	71	116				

Culture Collector's Report

Diphtheria cultures collected	416	Typhoid	18
Tuberculosis sputum	146	Catarrhal	93
Wassermann	162	Antitoxin delivered	289

DIVISION OF BACTERIOLOGY

	Total	Pre- vious Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria			
Number of Primary Cultures Examined	464	382	634
Number of True Cases	45	62	85
Total Number of Primary and Secondary Cultures Examined	620	468	849
Diphtheria Antitoxin			
Number of Doses on Hand Beginning of Month	126	151	318
Number of Doses Produced During the Month	341	189	243
Number of Doses Distributed During the Month	309	214	339
Number of Doses on Hand at End of Month	158	126	222
Tuberculosis			
Number of Specimens of Sputum Examined	151	182	263
Number of Specimens Containing Tubercle Bacilli	21	47	64
Miscellaneous			
Number of Blood Examinations for Typhoid and Malaria	Pos 1 3	Pos 11 91	Pos 12 71
Number of Doses of Typhoid Vaccine Distributed	14	71	27
Number of Doses of Pertussis Vaccine Distributed	8	56	62
Number of Milk Examinations for Supply	127	252	202
Number of Specific Catarrhal Infection Examinations	Pos 22 97	Pos 22 100	Pos 40 110
Rabies			
Preventive Treatment to Exposed Persons	0	0	4
Animals Examined for Rabies		Pos.	Pos.
Dogs	1	1	4
Cats	0	0	0
Other Animals	0	0	0
Disinfection Tests	26	17	17

DISINFECTING CORPS

Visits to quarantined houses	31	Houses disinfected for diphtheria	99
Houses precarded for contagious diseases	53	Houses disinfected for tuberculosis	66
Total disinfections	225	Houses disinfected for scarlet fever.	18
		Special disinfections	41

CITY WATER SUPPLY

Date 1918	ORIGIN OF SAMPLE	Bac. per cc	Amount of Sample Causing Fermentation in Glucose Bouillon and Lactase Broth					
			1	1	1	1	1	5
			20	10	5	2	0	0
Oct. 9	Oak Ridge Stream above Clinton Stream	125						+
"	Clinton Stream above Oak Ridge Stream	150						+
"	Kanouse Brook above Pequannock River	120						+
"	Echo Lake Stream above Pequannock River	100						+
"	Macopin Intake, Inside Gatehouse	81						
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outside Inlet Gatehouse	60						+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outside Outlet Gatehouse	61						
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inside Inlet Gatehouse	70						
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outside Outlet Gatehouse	60						
"	Board of Health, Office Faucet	40						...
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	30						+
"	Butler Water Company, at Intake	40						+
"	Butler Water Company, at Reservoir	31						+
"	Submarine Boat Company	30						...
Oct. 23	Oak Ridge Stream above Clinton Stream	80						+
"	Clinton Stream above Oak Ridge Stream	90						+
"	Kanouse Brook above Pequannock River	81						+
"	Echo Lake Stream above Pequannock River	50						+
"	Macopin Intake, Inside Gatehouse	60						+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outside Inlet Gatehouse	70						+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outside Outlet Gatehouse	20						+
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inside Inlet Gatehouse	30						
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outside Outlet Gatehouse	20						
"	Board of Health, Office Faucet	20						
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	40						
"	Butler Water Company Intake Pipe, before junction with Newark Main, below Macopin Intake	130						+
"	Butler Water Company Reservoir	40						+
"	Prudential Ins. Co., City Water before Filter	20						
"	Prudential Ins. Co., City Water after Filter	12						

HEALTH BULLETIN

REPORT OF CITY CHEMIST

Total number of milks analyzed	210	Total number of samples below the	
Above the Standard for Solids. . .	211	Standard	5
Average for Solids above Standard	12.33	Sealed samples analyzed . .	156
Average for Fats above Standard	3.70	Sealed samples below Standard	3

City Water

With the exception of somewhat higher chlorine, the analytical data are very similar to those of last month and the quality of the water remains good.

The temperature of the laboratory sample has decreased from 77° F to 61° F.

DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS

Clinics.

Ninety-one children were treated at the clinic during the month, 17 received the Von Pirquet test and 11 showed a positive reaction; 44 adults received treatment at the clinic, 21 attending the Laryngeal clinic. Total attendance at the clinics during the month, 136. The unusually small attendance at the clinics during October was due to the influenza epidemic which prevailed throughout the city during the entire month.

Reported Cases.

One hundred and twenty-five cases of tuberculosis were reported during the month, 58 by physicians, 31 Tuberculosis clinic, 16 Glen Gardner clinic, 12 Soho clinic and 8 by hospitals.

Disposition of Cases.

During the month the Bureau placed 11 cases in Soho, 9 in Glen Gardner, 12 in St. Michael's Hospital, 8 in the City Hospital, referred 13 cases to Soho clinic, 11 cases to Glen Gardner clinic, 1 case to the Food and Drug Division and 2 cases to the Sanitary Division for investigation, referred 4 cases to the Bureau of Charities and 1 case to the Red Cross.

Field Work

Number of visits made.....	356	Deaths among patients...	9
Patients on hand at beginning of month	1,051	Referred to Tuberculosis Clinics....	30
Patients on hand at end of month..	918	Referred to other Clinics	1
		Referred to Relief Bureaus	7

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE.

Supervised Babies—

Babies supervised up to October 1, 1918	3,520
New babies placed under supervision during October	180

Deaths of Supervised Babies—

Visited by Division nurse	2
Before nurse visited baby	3

Character of Feeding of Supervised Babies	Total	Breast	Partial	Artificial
Under 6 months of age	1,061	1,039	14	8
Postnatal babies for one month	43	43	0	0

Prenatal Care—

Expectant mothers supervised up to October 1, 1918	946
New cases placed under supervision during October	42

Supervised Mothers Delivered During October

	Mothers Delivered	Living Births	Mothers Who Died	Babies Who Died Under One Month	Still- borns	Miss- carriages
Total	44	43	0	1	1	2
Midwife	29*	29	0	1	0	
Physician	7	6	0	0	1	
Hospital	8	8	0	0	0	

*One mother delivered of twins.

Consultation Station—

Visits made to home of mothers by nurses	1,634
*Visits made by mothers to consultation stations	38

*Consultation stations closed during month on account of influenza epidemic.

Puerperal Deaths—

Cases referred to Division during October	3
Cases attended by midwives	1

Prevention of Blindness—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum—

New Cases	Treatment Home	Condition Improving	Old Cases	Treatment Home and dispensary	Condition Improving
Smears taken by Division nurses					2
Purulent					1
Negative					1

Supervision of Boarding Homes—

Babies in boarding homes under 1 year of age	7
Babies in boarding homes over 1 year and under 3 years	13
Requests for boarding homes	22
Boarding home addresses given	8
Inadvisable to separate baby from parent, no boarding home address given	4
Referred to Overseer of the Poor	3
Referred to Bureau of Associated Charities	3
Referred to Catholic Children's Aid Society	1
Referred to Civilian Relief (Red Cross)	1
Referred to Municipal Employment Bureau	1

Respectfully submitted,

J. LEVY, M. D.,
Director

BIRTHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR (OCTOBER, 1918).

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non-Resident	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored	Illegitimate
Births	90	24	90	27	86	31	37	70	47	68	17	59	89	113	23	64	32	985	519	466	948	37	7

FOOD AND DRUG DIVISION

	Previous	
	Total	Month
MILK		
Sealed Chemical Samples Taken	166	106
Sealed Chemical Samples Below Standard.	2	2
Preliminary Chemical Samples Taken	66	160
Sediment Samples of Milk Taken .	191	55
Bacteria Samples of Milk Taken.	146	224
Bacteria Samples Above the Required Amount	54	67
Streptococci or Pus.....	0	2
Total Number of Samples of Milk Taken	323	546
Dairies Scored.....	0	0
Dairies Re-scored.....	22	72
Pasteurizing Plants..	3	0
Receiving Stations...	1	1
Bottling Plants.....	9	
Recommendations Sent to Farmers Pertaining to Our Milk Supply	0	0
Food and Drug Samples Taken With State Inspector.....	3	9
Inspection of Food and Drug Exposures.....	0	9
Complaints Investigated	41	26
Complaints Verified.....	29	24
Notices Served.....	107	30
Restaurants	200	178

Veterinarian and Meat Inspector

Total meat carcasses examined	4 924
" beef "	1,272
" calf "	1,010
" lamb and sheep carcasses examined	2,502
number of inspections of meat establishments	940
" " carcasses condemned	-
" " parts condemned	40

**AVERAGE BACTERIAL SAMPLES AND CHEMICAL (2 SAMPLES) ANALYSIS AND
DAIRY SCORES OF MILK FOR OCTOBER, 1918.**

A. RAW—100,000 Bacteria Allowed per C. C.

Producer	Bacterial Counts	Chemical Analysis T. S.	Fats	Dairy Score
Krueger, Geo., Union, N. J..... Own	16,000			81
Winters, Louis, 106 Paris St., Newark, N. J..... Own	30,000	12.82½	3.90	77
Becker, Frank, 416 Union Ave., Irving- ton, N. J..... Own	33,750	13.57	4.50	79
Fekett, Gus, 90 Ave. L, Newark, N. J. Own	88,750			87
Cohn, Jacob, 250 Stuyvesant Ave., New- ark, N. J..... Own	120,000			79½
Otto Edward, 116 Berkshire Pl., Irv- ington, N. J..... Pure Milk Farms	125,500			89½
Wolf, Jos. Jr., 59 Chestnut Ave., Irv- ington, N. J..... "	127,500	12.40	3.55	89½
Sullivan, James, 196 Heller Pkwy, Newark, N. J..... Own	136,750	11.97½	3.35	72½
Schmidt, John H., 80 Boyden Ave., Hil- ton, N. J..... Jarvis	151,250	11.66	3.25	75
Weinstein, Harry, 291 Union Ave., Irv- ington, N. J..... Pure Milk Farms	205,000			89½
De Philippo, Tony, 685 N. 5th St., Newark, N. J..... Own	225,000	12.30	3.35	80
Fernman, Abe, 256 Hillside Ave., Lyons Farms, N. J..... Goldstein	252,750			62
Naroden, Jos., 806 N. 6th St., Newark, N. J..... Own	297,500	11.77½	3.20	77½
Krueger, Emil, 46 Amsterdam St., New- ark, N. J..... "	760,000	12.35	3.65	80½
Stroepel, Wm., Burnett and Morris Aves., Union, N. J..... P. Feins	5,000,000	12.72½	3.82½	73

B. PASTEURIZED 50,000 Bacteria Allowed per C. C.

Borden Farm Products Co., 25 4th Ave., S. Montrose, Newark, N. J..... Pa	10,000	12.80	4.10	
Borden Farm Products Co., 25 4th Ave., Watervliet, Newark, N. J..... N. Y.	30,250	12.56	3.90	
Zimmerman, Robt., 500 Avon Ave., Robinson, Jut- land, N. J.....	38,750	11.40	3.50	
Woodruff, Leslie, 806 Parker St., New-Clark, Leb- ark, N. J..... anon, N. J.	44,000	11.77	3.35	
Lemmerman, Samuel, M. I. Rd., Irving- ton, N. J..... Own	48,750			
Emposimato, August, 41 Monroe St., Newark, N. J..... Seiler Bros.	118,750	12.13½	3.37½	
Bauer, Chris., 184 W. Kenney St., New ark, N. J..... Interstate	461,250	12.46	3.85	
Greenfield, Jacob, 117 Prospect Ave., Irvington, N. J..... Interstate	1,491,250	12.05	3.40	

A HEALTH PRAYER

O God, we pray Thee for all whose vigor is being drained by slow and wasting illness. Strengthen their powers as they battle for their life, and if it be possible, we beseech Thee to restore them and grant them the fulness of their years. If their strength is failing, give them courage still to labor cheerfully and to leave to those who love them dear memories of faith and patience for the distant days.

Since we are all jointly guilty of the conditions which have bread their disease may we stand by those who bear the burden of our common sin, and set the united will of our community against this power that slays the young and strong in the bloom of their life. May this death that creeps from man to man be a solemn reminder that we are all one family, bound together in joy and sorrow, in life and death, that we may cease from our selfish indifference and together seek Thy kingdom and Thy righteousness which will bring us health and life. Walter Rauschenbush

DECEMBER, 1918

HEALTH BULLETIN



*I hold that while man exists it is his duty to improve not
only his own condition but to assist in ameliorating mankind"*

LINCOLN

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

CHARLES P. GILLEN,
Mayor

JOHN J. GILLEN,
Deputy

Department of Health

CHARLES V. CRASTER M. D., D. P. H. Health Officer

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DIVISION OF SANITATION	Wm. H. Young, Chief Clerk
DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS	
DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE	Dr. Julius Levy, Director
DIVISION OF FOOD AND DRUGS	Samuel G. Sharwell, Chief Inspector
DIVISION OF DISINFECTION	Thomas Mulligan, Chief
LABORATORY DIVISION	Dr. R. N. Connelly, Bacteriologist
DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES	Dr. Edward E. Worl, Superintendent
DISPENSARY DIVISION	Henry A. Oltman, Apothecary
PLUMBING DIVISION	Chas. A. Hallgring, Chief
VITAL STATISTICS	Elbert S. Ball
BUREAU OF VENEREAL DISEASES	H. J. F. Walhauser, M. D., Director

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MONTHLY BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY THE

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A SUMMARY OF 1918.

The year 1918 will stand out as an exceptional experience in health work not only on account of the unusual conditions of housing and the food situation brought about by the exigencies of war but also by the wide prevalence of two epidemics—measles in the early months and influenza in the Fall. These two situations were responsible for new and exceptional calls upon the resources of the Department, requiring in most cases a wider excursion into social services.

The new activities of the Department during the year included

1. The Establishment of a Bureau of Venereal Diseases
2. A Drug Addict Clinic in the City Dispensary.
3. Extension of the Free Dental Clinic in the City Dispensary
4. The School of Instruction for Department Employees
5. Supervision of cattle slaughtering by Department veterinarians
6. A "clean-up" campaign under Department auspices
7. The registration of midwives by the Department of Health
8. The muzzling of dogs to diminish dog bites and rabies
9. Plumbing inspectors detailed to assist at Overbrook Asylum during breakdown of heating plant.
10. The control of the typhoid fever outbreak at the Boys' Home at Verona, N. J.

The New Bureau of Venereal Diseases.

The formation of the Bureau of Venereal Diseases was carried out for the purpose of co-operating with the Federal and State authorities who were actively engaged in a propaganda for the control of venereal diseases in cities. The various venereal disease clinics in the Dispensary were placed under the direction of a Director of the Bureau, who was provided with a male investigator and a trained nurse to follow up cases requiring investigation. A woman physician was also added to the personnel of the Clinic Staff. An ordinance requiring the reporting of venereal diseases to the Department was passed by the City Commission. Active co-operation with the U. S. Army authorities and the local Police Department is a feature of the work of the Bureau. A follow-up system of all cases suspected of exposing others to infection was inaugurated.

and maintained. A special ward at the City Hospital has been set aside as a detention ward for irresponsible sufferers from venereal diseases.

The records show that since July, when the Bureau was created, the attendance for venereal diseases at the clinic was:

Cases of Syphilis 1,418

Cases of Gonorrhoea..... 1,315

Raids by the police brought to the Department Clinics 283 suspected women of whom 40 were found positive for venereal disease.

A Drug Addict Clinic.

A clinic for drug addicts was established in the Dispensary under the direction of Dr. Charles A. Rosewater for the cure and rehabilitation of drug addicts. While this was an entirely new departure in public health work and experimental to some degree, the results obtained justified its trial. Dr. Rosewater, however, has been called for Government service, and the clinic has been temporarily merged with that for nervous diseases.

The Extension of Free Dental Work.

As a result of many requests made to the Department to extend its free dental service to include other work than tooth extraction by social and charity organizations in the city, the scope of the Dental Clinic was extended to include repair work and tooth filling for indigent persons who were sick and unable to pay for such service. An additional dentist was engaged, making two, and a modern dental equipment was installed, to do first-class dental work.

Very excellent work has already been done by this clinic and it promises to be one of great usefulness to the city.

The School of Instruction.

The school of instruction started in 1917 was continued to the summer of 1918. The school primarily established for the employees of the Department was made accessible to the general public. A course of weekly lectures was given upon all branches of public health activities. The attendance has been excellent and the results are apparent in a higher efficiency and improved knowledge among employees of health and sanitary problems.

The Closer Supervision of Slaughter Houses.

Newark is in the situation where it receives many cattle for slaughter which have been found unsuitable for dairy purposes or which have been condemned as positive reactors after a tuberculin test. Much of the meat from tuberculous cows may be safely used as food, provided that the slaughter be carefully supervised by competent veterinarians.

The necessity for an official inspection by the city of cattle slaughtered at local abattoirs has been repeatedly under discussion by previous boards of health, for evidence has come into possession of the Department that much tuberculous meat finds its way to the consumers.

By the passing of a City Meat Ordinance this year the control of beef

slaughtered within the city was effected. This required the employment of an extra veterinarian as well as a possible extension of the system this coming year. At the present time two veterinarians and one meat inspector are in charge of the work. All cattle slaughtered within the city are now under Federal or local health inspection. All beef sold in the city must be stamped as having been inspected by Federal or municipal inspectors.

The Registration of Midwives.

By the midwifery ordinance recently passed midwives are now required to register with the Department of Health. This ordinance will give authority for a more careful supervision over the practice of midwives in the city. Careless and irresponsible practice will be guarded against without in any way altering the spirit of co-operation between the department and the midwife for the ultimate benefit of mothers and babies.

Dog Bites and Rabies.

The number of dog bite complaints were numerous and increasing towards the Fall. Such was the menace from stray and ownerless dogs and the potential spread of rabies that a campaign for the elimination of these animals from the streets was carried out. Ownerless and stray dogs were removed from the streets by the Pound Keeper. An ordinance was passed by the City Commission requiring the licensing of dogs with the City Clerk. Furthermore a muzzling order was proclaimed by the Mayor in the month of July. The effect of these measures was immediate, the number of dog bite complaints diminished and rabies seems to have been temporarily eradicated.

Typhoid Fever in a City Institution.

Some cases of typhoid fever were reported from the Boys' Home at Verona during the month of August, 1918. At the request of the Mayor, the Health Officer was asked to take charge of the outbreak. Immediate steps were taken to remove all cases and suspects numbering six from Verona to the City Hospital. The rest of the inmates numbering 230 boys and employees were subjected to a blood test for possible carriers after which typhoid vaccine was administered to prevent any further spread of the disease.

A diligent search for the source of infection by the Division of Contagious Diseases, Food and Drug, Sanitary and Laboratory did not bring to light any probable source of infection. The sanitary survey of the building and grounds carried out by the inspectors of the Sanitary Division revealed a few insanitary conditions which were immediately remedied by the Superintendent. The cause of the outbreak was not revealed although certain possibilities were considered, such as the bathing in the polluted Peckman River at Verona and the eating of shellfish of certain kinds. There were no further cases after the measures for vaccination and prevention were carried out.

The lesson of the incident would seem to be the necessity of having the inmates of all institutions immunized against typhoid fever where the age period is under 30 years.

HEALTH BULLETIN

The Prevalence of Epidemics.

The year 1918 will be notable for the unusual prevalence of respiratory diseases, in this way eclipsing all previous records for the City. In the first six months there were 7,531 cases of measles recorded as compared with 1,350 for the same period of 1917. The measles deaths reached a high total 120 for 1918 as against 5 for the previous year. The epidemic of Spanish Influenza which commenced the end of September, 1918, bears, however, the main responsibility for the year's unsurpassed record of disease.

In common with the other Eastern cities from Boston to the Gulf, Newark received the full tide of the influenza wave. 29,102 cases of influenza were reported up to December 24th, and there is reason to believe that this number falls far below the actual total of disease prevalence. The deaths alone from influenza numbered 1,378 as compared with 24 for 1917. The deaths from the accompanying pneumonia numbered 1,444 as compared with 764 for 1917. By reason of this epidemic new and exceptional calls were made upon the resources of the Department requiring in most cases much social service investigation.

The Death Rate for 1918.

The deaths which actually occurred in the City and the estimated number for the last two weeks of December number 8,460. In 1917 the total deaths were 6,203. The estimated death rate for 1918 will be 19.7 as against 15.3 for the previous year. This is the highest death rate for the City, since the year 1904. The increased number of deaths is mainly under two heads of influenza and pneumonia. Many of the deaths from pneumonia were due to the measles prevalence in the spring of 1918.

Epidemic Diseases.**A Comparison of Mortality for 1918-1917 per 100,000 Population**

	1918.	1917.
Measles	27.9	1.2
Scarlet Fever	2.6	0.7
Whooping Cough	12.3	14.8
Diphtheria	18.4	12.3
Influenza	320.5	5.9
Pneumonia (all forms)	347.4	188.6

Sanitary Activities.

The war situation brought about a considerable increase in the responsibility of the Sanitary Staff. The shortage of coal for domestic use required the issuance of coal cards in cases of extreme need. These cards were honored by coal dealers. The Department also distributed some hundreds of tons of coal sold in bushel lots to poor families as well as carrying out the supervision of coal distribution to the coal dealers at the various coal pockets in the City.

The supervision of domestic coal sales was carried out by the detailed and the sanitary inspectors who were assisted by a detail from the City Recreation Department.

The unusually severe winter brought about much hardship due to frozen and burst water and house drainage pipes in the City. Many hundreds of complaints of this nature were investigated and immediate relief was given where emergency supply of water was necessary. This situation revealed the necessity of an increased number of thawing out machines owned by the City.

The annual clean-up campaign in the beginning of May was continued for two weeks. During this time the opportunity was taken to thoroughly remove all accumulated rubbish in back yards and cellars. Ten thousand clean up circulars were distributed and hundreds of large posters were displayed in public places.

For the purpose of preventive measures against influenza the ventilation of trolley cars and jitneys was supervised by two detailed and four sanitary inspectors during the epidemic period. Eight inspectors were detailed to the Holy Sepulchre Cemetery to supervise the burial of bodies. During one week 163 bodies which had accumulated in receiving vaults were buried by the assistance of paid and volunteer helpers.

Surveys of the Third and Fourteenth wards were undertaken during the year to clean up the insanitary conditions in cellars and back yards. Much useful work was done in improving the condition of these districts.

The development of certain chemical industries upon the meadows brought about the production of poisonous gases and fumes which were undoubtedly dangerous to health. Summary proceedings were taken at the direction of the Mayor to abate this nuisance and in one case part of a large chemical plant was closed down for some days by the inspectors of the Division of Sanitation until proper apparatus was installed to render the fumes harmless.

The following is the record of sanitary nuisances and abatements to date.

The total number of inspections made to date	71,573
The total number of complaints received in office	5,389
The total number of nuisances found to date	24,038
The total number of abatements of nuisances.	23,326

Tuberculosis.

The deaths from tuberculosis for the year to date numbered 800 as compared with 820 for the previous year. The situation with regard to tuberculosis in the City remains the same as heretofore. There are still far too few beds in the County Sanatorium. There is no provision made for young children in preventoria and for lack of sanatorium beds numbers of open cases of the disease are exposing children to infection.

The special clinic for colored patients has justified its establishment. Seven hundred and twelve colored patients were treated during the year at this clinic. The tuberculosis field work has shown the necessity of employing Yiddish speaking and Italian-speaking nurses. One of each will be asked for in the coming year.

The following is the record of work on tuberculosis

Visits paid by field nurses to date.	10,359
Patients examined at City Tuberculosis Clinics	4,430

Patients sent to City Hospitals.....	139
Patients referred to Sanatorium Clinics	524
Patients referred to Poor and Alms.....	58
Visits paid to Patients by Clinic Physicians	305

Food and Drugs.

The war situation brought about unusual conditions in the production and distribution of foodstuffs. The situation required a close co-operation between the Federal and Local Food Administrations and the inspectors of the department. Many instances of food hoarding by dealers and others were reported by the Food Administration with the request that the Health Department render assistance in investigation and prosecution. In all cases assistance was given the Government to enforce the regulations of the Food Administration.

The scarcity of many proprietary articles of food was made the opportunity for much sophistication and misbranding so that many articles of daily use were found to be fraudulently adulterated and passed under misleading titles.

The new activities in food inspection include the new slaughter house supervision for tuberculous meat. In the production of milk any reacting cows found upon dairies were reported to the State Department of Agriculture. In this way a good follow-up of the tuberculous cows was effected, the State Department sending an inspector to see that the animal was duly slaughtered under inspection.

A sediment-testing machine was added to the equipment of our dairy inspectors. By this method the dirty condition of milk found on dairy farms and creameries can be demonstrated to creamery men and farmers on the spot.

The work of the milk inspectors has been greatly facilitated by the use of two motorcycles. By this method 20 per cent more chemical samples and about 40 per cent more bacterial milk samples have been taken than formerly by the same men.

City Dispensary.

The general work of the City Dispensary has been somewhat hindered by the absence of many physicians in Government service. All the clinics have, however, been kept running. The total attendance to date at the Dispensary Clinics in 1918 was 25,905.

The city is indebted to the volunteer clinic physicians for services rendered during a time of great stress and emergency when medical service was much in demand.

Child Hygiene.

The death rate for babies supervised by the Child Hygiene Division of the department was only a little more than half of that for the city as a whole.

This showing is particularly satisfactory for a year which has witnessed

epidemics of measles, pneumonia and influenza of such magnitude. The increase in the death rate of the supervised babies amounted to five per thousand. The increase in the rate for the city as a whole was forty five per thousand.

New activities in child hygiene included:

A new prenatal clinic in the First Ward.

A special clinic for the prevention and treatment of whooping cough.

A sick children's clinic.

These clinics were established in the First Ward because of the insufficient dispensary and hospital facilities in that district.

During the winter months of 1918 there was not only considerable shortage of sugar in the city, but the price became so high as to seriously curtail its use in families of children.

For the purpose of supplying cheap sugar in families requiring it the Division of Child Hygiene took charge of the distribution of sugar for children. By a system of sugar cards sugar was distributed at police and fire stations in various sections of the city, and in this way 15,000 families were supplied with 150,000 pounds of sugar. It is estimated that the families supplied were saved an expenditure of \$15,000 on their sugar purchases alone.

When it was stated that the increased price of milk appeared to prevent the average family from obtaining a sufficient quantity for their children, a special investigation was made to determine these facts. An arrangement was made with wholesale milk dealers whereby mothers could obtain milk at wholesale prices upon presenting a card from the division. In addition an arrangement was made whereby certain wholesale milk dealers would give milk free, and to whom mothers were recommended by the nurses of the department.

The influenza epidemic has been of great importance from the point of view of the child inasmuch as there must have been great suffering due to the fact of children's parents being stricken with the disease and unable to care for their children in consequence. For the purpose of collecting definite information along these lines, particularly where parents died of influenza and pneumonia a personal investigation by nurses of the Child Hygiene, Tuberculosis and Parochial School Divisions was carried out under the Director of Child Hygiene. The results of this survey have been submitted to the Council of Philanthropy, who have taken the necessary steps to care for orphans and neglected children.

During the influenza epidemic accommodations were provided at the Emergency Hospital for those infants and children who could not receive proper care at home.

Considerable activity was carried on by the Division of Child Hygiene in connection with foundlings and the unmarried mother problem and definite steps have been at last taken toward the establishing of a convalescent home for unmarried mothers at Ivy Hill Alms House.

C. V. C.

DIVISION REPORTS

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, AGE AND COLOR.
NOVEMBER, 1918.

CAUSES	Yellow Colored		White		Total Deaths	Males		Females		Under 1 year		1 and under 2 2 and under 5		Under 5 years		5 to 14		15 to 24		25 to 44		45 to 64		65 and over	
Total, all Causes	50	794	843	445	404	14	43	41	178	29	113	263	178	88											
Whooping Cough	1	2	3	..	3	1	2	3																	
Diphtheria		6	6	3	3	..	2	2																	
Influenza	10	242	252	117	135	12	4	12	33	13	51	124	26												
Epidemic Meningitis Cerebro Spinal	1	5	6	5	1	2	1	3	1	1	1														
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Consump- tion)	5	41	46	33	13													11	17	18					
Tuberculous Meningitis		3	3	3																					
Other Tuberculosis		5	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									2	1	1			
Cancer, Malignant Tumor	2	14	21	8	13															3	8	10			
Simple Meningitis		2	2	2	..	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1												
Apoplexy, Softening of the Brain	2	27	29	13	16															3	18	8			
Organic Heart Diseases	6	50	62	29	33	3	1	4	3	2	4	29	2												
Bronchitis	3	17	20	9	11	6	8	15																	
Pneumonia, Lobar	5	109	114	58	56	4	7	11	22	3	20	55	13	1											
Pneumonia, Broncho		40	41	28	13	8	4	6	18		6	13	1	3											
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	16	17	11	6	1	1				6	4	2	4											
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	1	9	10	8	2	2	1	1	4		1	2	3												
Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 5 yrs)	1	11	12	4	8	10	1	1	12																
Appendicitis and Typhlitis		6	6	6																					
Cirrhosis of Liver		5	5	4	1																				
Bright's Disease and Nephritis	4	43	47	30	17																				
Other Puerperal Diseases	1	3	4		4																				
Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion	1	4	4	15	26	41			41																
Old Age		2	2	1	1																				
Accident	2	3	39	30	9	1	1	1	3	5	4	8	14	5											
Homicide		1	1	1																					
Suicide		4	4	2	2																				
All Other Causes	3	48	51	21	30	6	1	2	9	..	5	9	14	14											
Totals for November, 1917	1	42	46	503	279	224	73	17	18	108	21	28	97	147	102										

The rate for the month was 25.7 per 1,000 of population as against 55.2 for the previous year. The present mortality of Newark is estimated for these calculations at 430,000; the death rate for the month of November, 1917, was 14.7, estimated population 410,000.

DEATHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR, NOVEMBER, 1918.

Wards																	Non-Residents	Unknown	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16							
Deaths	84	36	65	20	68	60	37	47	49	46	32	55	58	65	32	38	50	7	849	445	404	799	50

Reportable Diseases by Wards for November, 1918.

DISEASES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total	Previous Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria . . .	14	2	6	2	3	4	5	4	2	2	5	7	10	2	3	6	77	87	98
Scarlet Fever . .		1		1		1	4	5		1	2		11	1	2	2	31	23	77
Typhoid Fever . .					1	3											4	5	11
Tuberculosis . .	7	10	13	13	10	8	10	8	2	10	6	7	5	10	6	4	129	125	160
Pneumonia (Lobar)	59	37	44	17	48	16	15	21	19	30	15	22	21	39	17	13	433	1553	179
Pneumonia Broncho	43	9	30	4	26	9	16	27	12	14	3	19	22	18	8	10	270	1047	99
Epidemic Meningitis				1	2						1	1	1				6	3	4
Infantile Paralysis																	0	0	1
Whooping Cough . .		2	11	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2		5		15	47	46	242
Measles								1		1			1	1			4	11	75
German Measles . .										1				1	1	1	4	4	18
Chickenpox	1		2			2	2		1			1	1	3			15	19	141
Mumps	1	1	1							8	3		1		2		17	3	302
Trachoma																1	1	3	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum						1										1	2	3	3
Erysipelas		1		3			1	1	1		1	1				1	10	8	17
Malaria																	0	0	2
Puerperal Fever . .																	0	1	0
Puerperal Septicaemia																	0	0	1
Smallpox																	0	0	0
Mental Deficiency .											1					1	2	1	2
Epilepsy														1			1	1	3
Gonorrhoea		1															1	6	0
Tetanus						1				1			2				4	0	0
Influenza	217	64	242	39	159	178	98	203	134	151	168	125	219	183	136	149	2465	22976	0
Dysentery																	0	0	1
Rabies																	0	0	1
Industrial Poisonings																			
Compressed Air . .																	0	1	0
Anthrax																	0	1	0
Lead																	0	0	4
Total	342	128	349	82	251	225	152	271	172	221	206	183	294	263	178	204	3523		
Total, Previous Month	1356	971	2444	559	1299	1829	961	1655	1362	1490	1000	2407	3085	2422	978	2109		25927	
Total, Same month last year	1611	32	118	16	80	56	44	206	86	93	56	59	135	120	54	105			1441

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION OF SANITATION

Number of inspections made from complaint cards	308
" " original inspections made	6,413
Total number of inspections made.	6,729
" " " reinspections made	1,623
" " " nuisances found .	1,671
" " " " abated .	802
" " " " notices served .	880
Number of cases sent to Law Department	29
" " hours in court	52½
" " yards inspected	3,473
" " " found unsanitary	274
" " cellars inspected...	2,832
" " " found unsanitary	264
" " factories inspected	100
" " stables inspected .	196
" " manure accumulations found	43
" " tenement houses inspected	452
" " living rooms found unsanitary	88
" " houses found unfit for habitation.	0
" " full privy vaults.....	13
" " cesspools ...	15
Buildings with defective plumbing..	107
" " no city water supply	20
" " insufficient or no toilet accommodations	4
Number of days detailed on Spitting Crusade	3
" " arrests for violation of Spitting Ordinance	4
" " inspections made for licenses	45

Plumbing Inspectors

Plumbing inspections made	375
Sewers inspected	21
Special inspections made	39
Water tests made.....	68
Smoke tests made.....	25
Plumbing plans approved	68

Rabies Inspector

Log bit. complaints investigated	26
Animals sent to pound	6
Animals examined for rabies	1
Animals with rabies	0
Clinic cases investigated	0
Total investigations	15

DETAILED INSPECTORS

Days of inspection at Water Sheds	2
Water samples taken	43
Chemical samples taken. .	8
Bacteriological samples taken.	35

District Physician

Families visited	121	Number of patients sent to hospitals	26
Indigent sick prescribed for.	119	Number of deaths	2

Parochial School Nurses' Report

Visits to schools ..	119	Other visits	588
Class inspections made	189	Treatments performed	492
Vaccinations secured .	107	Physical defects found	327
Pupils excluded ...			19

CITY DISPENSARY

<i>Number of Patients Treated at the following Clinics</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Previous Month</i>	<i>Same Month Last Year</i>	<i>Hospitals</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Previous Month</i>	<i>Same Month Last Year</i>
Pre-Natal	3	13	12	City	32	63	34
Surgical	205	359	239	St. Michael's.....	2	17	2
Diseases of Skin.....	296	454	396	St. James.....	2	4	6
Cases of Syphilis....	118	90	92	St. Barnabas..	6	8	11
Diseases of Children..	196	224	218	German (Newark Memorial)	2	5	11
Diseases of Women..	54	70	164	Beth Israel	4	8	7
Diseases of G U Organs	34	53	44	Women and Children	0	0	5
Diseases of Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose	153	268	207	Babies	12	15	12
Diseases of the Nervous system.	19	73	132	Eye and Ear Infirmary	4	6	23
Cases of Tuberculosis	144	14	158	Home for Crippled Children	0	0	0
Teeth Extracted (Dental) ...	207	135	282	Newark T. B Sanatorium	0	0	0
Children Vaccinated .	38	20	18	Eighth Avenue Nursery	0	0	1
Orthopedic Cases....	65	30	10	Newark Maternity .	1	3	2
Rectal	72	68	218	Total.	65	129	114
Total	1,604	1,951	2,256	Recapitulation			
District Prescriptions				Patients Treated...	1,604	1,951	2,256
Clinic Prescriptions..	2,018	2,452	2,941	Patients Sent to Hospital	65	129	114
First District Dr. Hill	33	50	14	Prescriptions Dispensed	2,144	2,737	3,114
Second District Dr. Broadnax	10	31	34				
Third District Dr. Rodmann	17	71	23				
Fourth District Dr. Kaufman	23	51	45				
Fifth District Dr. Coffey	30	63	37				
Sixth District Dr. Rothschild	13	19	20				
Total	126	285	173				

Culture Collector's Report

Diphtheria cultures collected.	401	Typhoid ...	21
Tuberculosis sputum . . .	166	Catarrha.	90
Wassermann	143	Antitoxin delivered	243

DIVISION OF BACTERIOLOGY

	Total	Pre- vious Month	Same Month Last Year
Diphtheria			
Number of Primary Cultures Examined	316	464	634
Number of True Cases.....	41	45	85
Total Number of Primary and Secondary Cultures Examined	432	620	849
Diphtheria Antitoxin			
Number of Doses on Hand Beginning of Month	158	126	318
Number of Doses Produced During the Month.....	0	341	243
Number of Doses Distributed During the Month.....	83	309	339
Number of Doses on Hand at End of Month.....	75	158	222
Tuberculosis			
Number of Specimens of Sputum Examined... ..	140	151	263
Number of Specimens Containing Tubercle Bacilli	27	21	64
Miscellaneous			
Number of Blood Examinations for Typhoid and Malaria	Pos. 3	Pos. 1	Pos. 12
Number of Doses of Typhoid Vaccine Distributed ..	21	37	71
Number of Doses of Pertussis Vaccine Distributed ..	19	19	27
Number of Doses of Pertussis Vaccine Distributed ..	23	8	62
Number of Milk Examinations City Supply	174	127	202
Number of Specific Catarrha Infection Examinations	Pos 15	Pos. 22	Pos. 40
	105	97	110
Rabies			
Preventive Treatment to Exposed Persons.....	0	0	4
Animals Examined for Rabies			Pos 3
Dogs	1	1	4
Cats	0	0	0
Other Animals	0	0	0
Disinfection Tests	0	26	17
Influenza Vaccine, Doses Distributed	3,770	18,428	..

DISINFECTING CORPS

Visits to quarantined houses	9,485	Houses disinfected for diphtheria	75
Houses placarded for contagious diseases	41	Houses disinfected for tuberculosis	88
		Houses disinfected for scarlet fever....	16
Total disinfections	210	Special disinfections	23

CITY WATER SUPPLY

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF SAMPLES OF PEQUANNOCK WATER

Date 1918	ORIGIN OF SAMPLE	cc per 100	Amount of Sample Causing Fermentation in Glucose Bouillon and Lactose Bile					
			1 20	1 10	1 5	1 2	1 CC	5 CC
Nov 6	Oak Ridge Stream, above Clinton Stream	180						—
"	Clinton Stream, above Oak Ridge Stream	200	—		—			—
"	Kanouse Creek, above Pequannock River	320			—			—
"	Echo Lake Stream, above Pequannock River	100			—			—
"	Macopin Intake, at Gatehouse	120	—		—			—
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	100	—		—			+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	60	—		—			+
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	40	—		—			+
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	30	—		—			+
"	Department of Health, Plane and William Streets	10	—					—
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	30						+
"	Butler Water Company Reservoir	80						—
"	Butler Water Company Pipe from Intake	200						+
"	Submarine Boat Company	30	—		—			—
Nov 10	Oak Ridge Stream, above Clinton Stream	300	—		+			+
"	Clinton Stream, above Oak Ridge Stream	350			+			+
"	Kanouse Creek, above Pequannock River	650						+
"	Echo Lake Stream, above Pequannock River	430						+
"	Macopin Intake, at Gatehouse	190	—		—			+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	90	—		—			+
"	Cedar Grove Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	70						+
"	Belleville Reservoir, Inlet Gatehouse	30	—					+
"	Belleville Reservoir, Outlet Gatehouse	80						—
"	Department of Health, Plane and William Streets	30			—			+
"	Laboratory Faucet, City Hospital	20						+
"	Butler Water Company Reservoir	900	—		+			+
"	Butler Water Company Pipe from Intake	950	—		+			+
"	Prudential Insurance Company, before Filtration	30	—		—			—
"	Prudential Insurance Company, after Filtration	80						+

HEALTH BULLETIN

REPORT OF CITY CHEMIST

Total number of milks analyzed	216	Total number of samples below the	
Above the Standard for Solids	153	Standard	3
Average for Solids above Standard	12.43%	Sealed samples analyzed	153
Average for Fats above Standard	3.76%	Sealed samples below Standard	0

City Water

The chemical quality of the water remains good, and the analytical data have changed but little, as compared with the previous month.

The average hardness and total solids are a little less, but there is not enough difference in the other data to deserve comment.

The temperature of the city water has fallen from 61 degrees Fahr. to 48 degrees Fahr. at the Laboratory faucet.

DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS

Clinics

Ninety-three children were treated at the clinic during the month; 26 received the Von Pirquet test and 17 showed a positive reaction. Sixty adults received treatment at the clinic, 25 attending the Laryngeal clinic. There were also 54 colored patients who were treated at Dr. Greene's clinic, 35 adults and 19 children. The total attendance at the clinics during the month amounted to 207.

One hundred and twenty-nine cases were reported during the month, 59 by physicians, 32 Tuberculosis Clinic, 17 Glen Gardner Clinic, 13 Soho Clinic and 8 by hospitals.

Disposition of Cases

During the month the Bureau placed 18 cases in Soho, 12 in Glen Gardner, 10 in St. Michael's Hospital, 11 in City Hospital. Referred 15 cases to Soho Clinic, 11 cases to Glen Gardner Clinic and 14 cases to Verona Clinic, 2 cases referred to the Food and Drug Division where tuberculosis existed among food handlers, 3 cases referred to the Sanitary Division, 5 cases to the Bureau of Charities, and 4 cases referred to the Red Cross.

Field Work

Number of visits made	1,095	Deaths among patients.	20
Patients on hand at beginning of		Referred to Tuberculosis Clinics.	59
month	918	Referred to other Clinics	1
Patients on hand at end of month	922	Referred to Relief Bureaus	14

HEALTH BULLETIN

DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE

17

Supervised Babies—

Babies under supervision up to November 1, 1918.....	3,700
New babies placed under supervision during November .	142

Deaths of Supervised Babies—

Visited by Division nurse.....	14
Before nurse visited baby.....	4

Character of Feeding of Supervised Babies—

	Total.	Breast	Partia.	Artificial
Birth record babies, under 6 months of age	1,048	1,016	17	15
Prenatal babies for one month.....	24	23	0	1

Prenatal Care—

Expectant mothers supervised up to November 1, 1918	988
New cases placed under supervision during November	29

Supervised Mothers Delivered During November

Attendant at Birth	Mothers Delivered	Living Births	Mothers Who Died	Mothers Who Died Under 1 Month	Still Births	M.s.-carriages
Total	27	24	1	1	2	2
Midwife	24	22	**1	1	**1	
Physician	3	2	0	0	1	
Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	

Consultation Stations—

Visits made to homes of mothers by nurses	2,384
**Visits made by mothers to consultation stations	81

Clinics—

Pre-school	24
Prenatal	2

*Twelve deaths were due to influenza 9 cases visited by nurse, 3 before nurse visited

**Due to influenza

***Stations closed part of month on account of influenza epidemic

Puerperal Deaths—

Cases referred to Division during November	4
Of which midwives were in attendance	0

Prevention of Blindness—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum—

New Cases.	Treatment.	Condition.	Old Cases.	Treatment	Condition.
3	Home	Improving	1	Home and	Cured
1	Home and Dispensary	Died*	1	Dispensary Home	Improving

*Baby died from pneumonia.

Smears taken by Division nurses

Results reported from City Laboratory	7
Positive	1
Purulent	1
Negative	5

Supervision of Boarding Homes—

Babies in boarding homes under 1 year of age ..	5
Babies in boarding homes over 1 year of age .	29
Cases of sickness.	5
Deaths .	1
Requests for boarding homes	8
Boarding home addresses given.....	6
Inadvisable to separate baby from parent.	2
Referred to Children's Aid Society	1
No boarding home address given	1

BIRTHS BY WARDS, SEX AND COLOR. NOVEMBER, 1918.

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Non Residents	Total	Males	Females	White	Colored	Illegitimate
Births	84	16	67	13	56	39	31	35	57	72	17	48	51	80	45	50	33	794	401	393	771	23	11

FOOD AND DRUG DIVISION

	Total	Previous
		Month
Sealed Chemical Samples Taken.....	120	166
Sealed Chemical Samples Below Standard.....	0	2
Preliminary Chemical Samples Taken.....	71	66
Sediment Samples of Milk Taken	158	191
Bacteria Samples of Milk Taken.....	154	146
Bacteria Samples Above the Required Amount ..	51	54
Streptococci or Pus	1	0
Total Number of Samples of Milk Taken	503	323
Dairies Scored	6	0
Dairies Re-scored	6	22
Pasteurizing Plants	3	3
Receiving Stations	0	1
Bottling Plants	2	4
Recommendations Sent to Farmers Pertaining to Our Milk Supply ..	0	0
Food and Drug Samples Taken With State Inspector	120	3
Inspection of Food and Drug Exposures	14	0
Complaints Investigated ..	53	41
Complaints Verified	34	29
Notices Served	34	107
Restaurants	123	200

Veterinarian and Meat Inspector

Total meat carcasses examined	8,083
“ beef “ “	1,304
“ calf “ “	1,086
“ lamb and sheep carcasses examined	4,045
“ number of inspections of meat establishments ..	1,070
“ “ “ carcasses condemned	3
“ “ “ parts condemned ..	85

**AVERAGE BACTERIAL (4 Samples) AND CHEMICAL (2 Samples) ANALYSES AND
DAIRY SCORES OF MILK FOR NOVEMBER, 1918.**

A.—RAW—100,000 Bacteria Allowed Per C. C.

Dealer	Producer	Bacterial Counts	Chemical Analysis		Dairy Score
			Fats	T S	
Fairfield Dairy Co., Montclair, N. J.	Own	15,250	3.70	12.44½	96
Heide, J., 63 Gotthardt St., Newark, N. J.	Own	29,000	4.00	12.85	82½
Chapman Bros., Hillside, N. J.	Holtz	34,750	3.65	12.35	82½
Weble, Martin, 119 Garrison St., City.	Own	35,250	4.00	13.02½	75½
Heind e Leonard, 154 Paris St., City.	Own	39,250			75½
Eckert, Julius, 152 Paris St., City.	Own	56,500	4.25	13.07½	84½
De Philippo, Tony, 686 N. 5th St., City.	Own	57,250	4.25	13.47½	80
Schuetz, Wm., 322 Chancellor Ave., City.	Ph. Feins	99,750	3.40	11.62½	69
Ph. Ihower, A., 58 Union Ave., Irvington	Ph. Feins	100,500	3.60	12.31	69
Haley Bros., 451 Chancellor Ave., Irvington	Ph. Feins	125,000	3.35	11.50	69
Krueger, Gus, 55 Paris St., City.	Own	145,000	4.50	13.90	79½
Grand, Chas., 55 Florence Ave., Belleville	Own	151,250	3.55	12.40	69
Masonas, John, Chestnut Ave., Hillside	A. Mas'nas	178,250	3.05	10.82	70½
Farrington, Jas., 12 Oxford St., Newark	Own	180,500	3.75	12.80	79½
Grand, Frank, 11 Drift St., Newark	Own	192,500	4.15	12.23½	78
Haley, H., 468 Chancellor Ave., Irvington	Ph. Feins	371,250	3.65	12.35	69
Marchionne, Chris., 400 Chesnut St., City	Own	393,500	3.70	12.25	59
Wirasneck, C., 25 Hillside Av., Hillside	Steinberg	483,750	3.65	12.10	80
Sullivan, Jas., 196 Heler Pkwy., City	Own	505,750	4.05	12.32½	72½
Chubbick, Wm. G., Roseland, N. J.	Others	710,500	4.25	13.00	..
Wolf, Carol na, 702 Ferry St., City	Own	733,500	3.60	12.30½	
Owers, Wm., 290 Broad St., Bloomfield	Young	1,253,250	3.40	11.75	89½

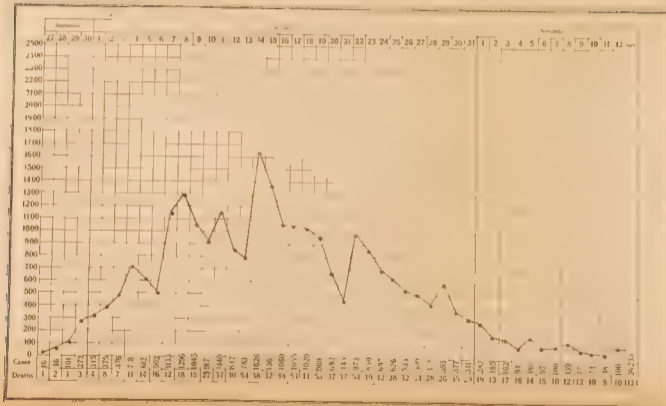
B.—PASTEURIZED—50,000 Bacteria Allowed Per C. C.

Tunison, Alex, Hillside	Wyckoff	17,500	3.55	11.76	
Tunison, John, Hillside	Wyckoff	21,250	3.60	12.12½	.
Freund, Wm., 60 Elm Rd., Newark	Van Natta	60,250	3.70	12.12½	.
Max, Abe, 136 Hunterdon St., Newark	Janssen	63,000	4.15	12.22½	.
Pierce, Wm., 1 Palmer St., City	Seiler Bros.	77,500	3.45	11.90	.
Seiler Bros., 110 Somerset St., City	Others	76,250	3.50	12.00	.
Newark Milk & Cr. Co., 22 Bridge St., city	Others	94,500	3.70	12.21½	.
Woodruff, Leslie, 98 Summer Ave., City	Clark	163,500	3.30	11.88	.
Freund, Wm., 60 Elm Rd., Newark	Interstate	290,750	3.35	12.02½	.
Bunger, F., 50 Bloomfield Ave., Newark	Hunterman	934,000			.

A.—PASTEURIZED—30,000 Bacteria Allowed Per C. C.

Borden Farm Products Co., 25 Fourth Ave., City	Washing- tonville	750	3.55	12.14	
Fairfield Dairy Co., Montclair	Own	6,000	3.70	12.39	
Newark Milk & Cr. Co., 22 Bridge st., city	Others	37,240	3.75	12.00	

Influenza Epidemic, Newark, N.J. 1918



Vital Statistic Division, Dept. of Health.



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NORTH GALLERY

